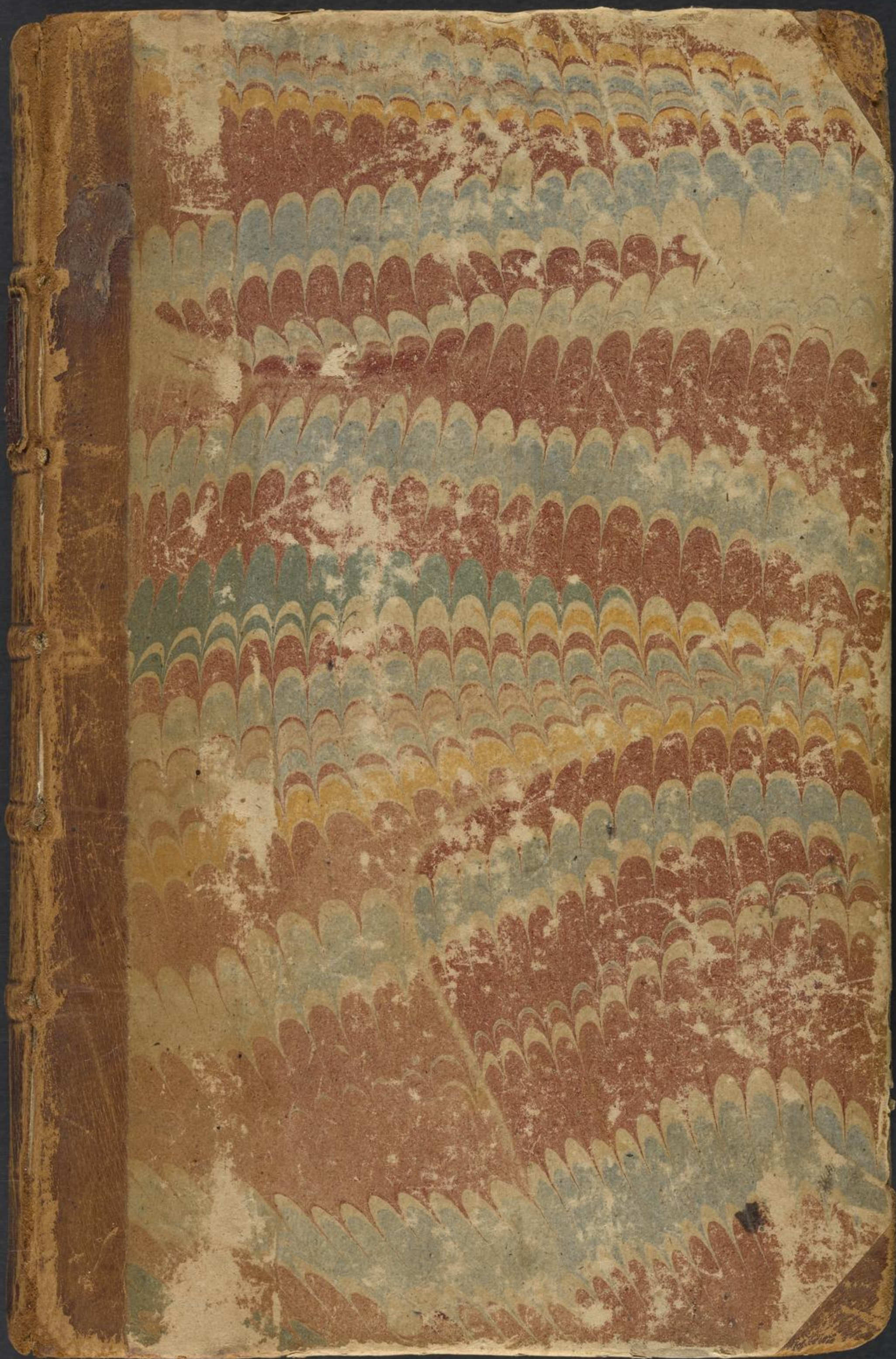
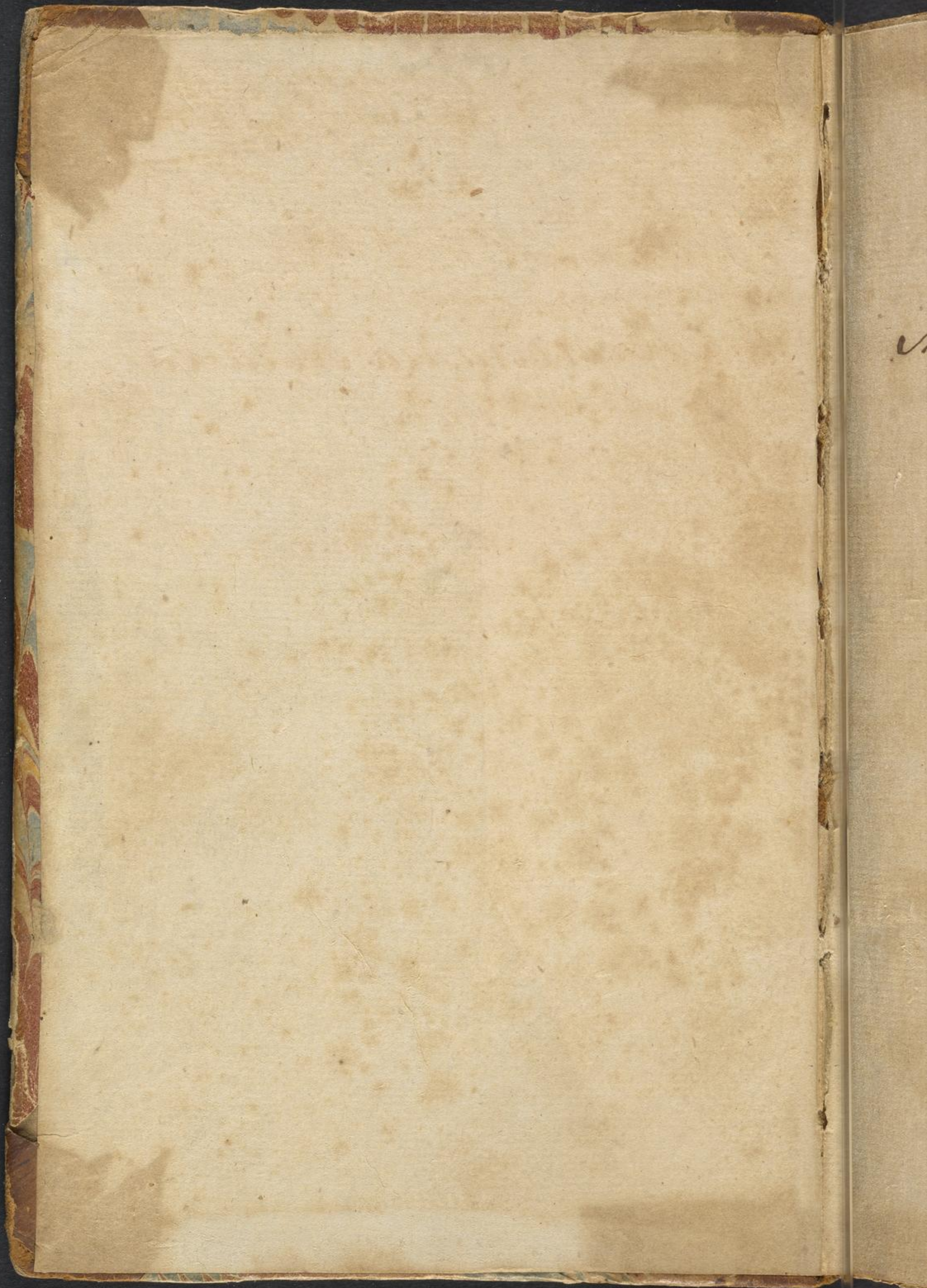
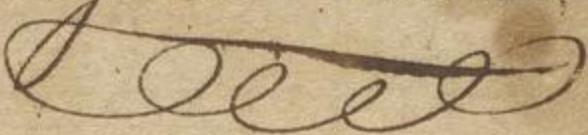






[1644h]

Ex libris Jonathⁿⁱ Elmer


Miscellanea Medica

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Contents

Anatomical, physiological, & pathological
account of the Eye.

Cases in which D^r Morgan was consulted, &
clinical observations.

• A dissertation on the disease commonly
called the Spleen.

An essay on a peripneumonia vera

Dissertatio De Urinis

A practical essay on the diseases
of children.

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Of the Eye

The Eye is the organ of sight and ought to be well understood both as to its structure and use being subject to many diseases: it is a very delicate complex organ consisting of those parts immediately concerned in vision as the globe itself, & those subservient thereto or its appendages

The Supercilia or Eye brows are two prominent parts formed by a thickening of the membrana adiposa & of muscular fibres on which there grows a number of hairs that lie obliquely pointing outward towards the Temples leaving a space between them. They serve as a defence from the too strong rays of light, black eyebrows have this effect most powerfully for we generally see people with light ^{hair} and most readily affected with a vivid light, they serve likewise to prevent the sweat & other extraneous bodies coming from above, from entering the Eyes.

The Palpebra or Eye Lids are fleshy membranes that are spread over the Eyes like curtains shutting & opening occasionally ad libitum & by that means defending the Eye itself from too strong rays of light & other things that would give us great pain & uneasiness: The Carthaginians who are said to have been a barbarous cruel people used to cut off the Eye Lids of their malefactors which gave them intense pain & perpetual

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miserable. There are two eyelids to each eye w.^{ch} are of an equal length but the upper one has much the largest surface. In there is placed a muscle which surrounds the same and is called Circularis, & the levator Palpebrarum superioris w.^{ch} arising from the edge of the superior part of the bony orbit & running over the eye is lost in the inferior part of the upper eyelid & serves to lift up the same.

The eyebrows terminate in a hard cartilaginous rather tendinous & mucous, though answering the end of the latter, called Tarsus; they are broader in the upper than in the lower eyelid; at their edges grow a number of hairs called Cilia or eye lashes serving as palisades to defend the eye from moisture, dust &c; and diminish the number of rays of light when too vivid & troublesome. In these hairs there are a number of small sebaceous glands called from their discoverer glandulae meibomi, w.^{ch} secrete an oily fluid serving to lubricate the Tarsus & to prevent the tears from passing over the same.

The internal membrane of the eyelid is reflected on to the eye itself, uniting them together & thence called Conjunctiva; the eyelids at their union form two corners or Canthi, one internal and one external which are connected by ligaments

D. Monro has injected these ducts; he says they
are 6 or 7 in number

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The Lacryma Tears consists of a fine lubricating fluid
secreted by a gland which the ancients from not knowing its
use called Immenata, but since its use is known to be to secrete
the tears it is called Glandula lacrymalis; it is a conglomerate
gland, oblong, surrounded by a quantity of fat, placed in a
recess of the bony orb in the superior part of the upper eye-
lid nearest the external canthus from which the tears are
conveyed through 2 or 3 small ducts that open on the internal
surface of the same and serve to lubricate & moisten the external
surface of the eye, being carried all over the same by the
motion of the eye lids, till at length they are conveyed to the
inner angle of canthus, where are two small holes, one in each
eye lid, through which you may pass a bristle, these go on
obliquely converging when the eyelids are open, but parallel
when they are closed and open into the Lacrymal sac which
is situated in the inferior part of the inner canthus near the
nose: they are called Puncta Lacrymalia; these puncta are
generally reckoned to imbibe the tears in the manner of siphons,
but they rather do it by absorption after the manner of the veins
or capillary tubes. Between the two puncta at the very angle
of the eye is situated the Caruncula lacrymalis by the ancients
falsely supposed to secrete the tears

Haller says he never could discern these ducts in the human eye

Phys. v. 2.

x Lintaget differs from a Sphere as there is a projection and greater convexity on the anterior view, so that it is frequently represented by authors to be two unequal sections of unequal Spheres. It is also depressed a little both above and below & also on the side by the muscles of the Eye.

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From the lacrymal sac the Tears pass through the ductus
ad Nasum or Canalis Nasalis into the Nose & Pharynx.

The Globe of the Eye consists chiefly of Tunica
and Humors. But in order to know properly the
structure of the Eye we shall begin with the optic Nerves &
then consider the other parts. The globe is spheroidal. x

The Optic Nerves have their origin from the
Thalami nervorum opticorum, from thence they proceed
to the anterior part of the Cerebrum converging each
other until they come into contact & continuing contiguous
for near an inch after w. they separate & diverge from each
other * and pass thro' the bony canals into the orbit, pene-
trating the globe of the Eye obliquely, not in the middle but
a little internally towards the Nose.

* Some positively assert that the optic Nerves decussate
or cross each other, the right going to the left & the left to
the right eye, but most authors are of a contrary opinion as
above particularly Boerhaave, Inst. vol. 4. p. 74. Van Swieten's
Comments vol. 2. p. 572, Haller's physiology vol. 2. p. 62
Le Cat & others

macerated until it begins to putrify & they may be
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The first Tunic of the Eye is the Conjunctiva, Adnata or Albuginea it is reflected from the internal part of the Eye - lid on to the globe of the Eye as we before observed making the white of the Eye, its angle of reflection is changed in every motion of the globe, it is very vascular and terminates at the Cornea, * forming a partial cover to the globe & cutting off all communication between the anterior and posterior parts of the Eye so that if any extraneous substance gets into the Eye it is easily brought out, by lifting up the lid & wiping it out with a feather &c.

The 2^d Tunic of the Eye is the Sclerotica or Cornea opaca it is a hard compact coriaceous membrane, some say it is continued over the whole Eye, the * anterior lucid part is called Cornea transparens or simply Cornea from its resemblance to horn, others imagine the Tunica Sclerotica terminates where it begins to grow transparent which seems very probable as the Cornea is the segment of a lesser sphere added to a greater the Sclerotica after the manner of Watch glasses. However they cannot be separated from each other without laceration, they are

* Boerhaave says the Conjunctiva becomes transparent thin at the Cornea & is continued over the same. Inst. vol. 4. p. 107.

* Boerhaave, Heister, Haller, Hunter & others

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composed of two laminae. & they are thicker posteriorly than before. The Sclerotica serves to sustain & defend the internal parts of the eye & for the insertion of the muscles of the globe which are 6 in number viz: *Abolens*, *Deprimens*, *Abductor*, *Adductor* and two *Obliqui* by means of which all the motions of the Eye are performed. (vid. Dougl: micrographi.)

The 3^d Tunic, or second proper to the Eye, is the *Choroides*, which is a very thin vascular membrane of a dark reddish color in the human Eye lying within & contiguous to the Sclerotica the exterior lapping surface of it in many animals is of a greenish color resembling an unripe grape & from thence called by some the *Uvea** but this has no existence in the human Eye; its internal surface has a velveted appearance, Whewell has made a particular tunic of this & from thence it has been called *Tunica Purpurascens* but this imaginary tunic is not discernable.

* In the human Eye this is only a blackish pigment & thence called *Nigrum pigmentum* or by some improperly *Tunica nigra*

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According to Mr. La Cat the Choroides comes from the pia
mater which he imagines forms 3 tunics viz the first membrana:
ceous & contiguous to the Sclerotica w^h he calls the Urea, the
second vascular w^h he calls the Choroides & the third internal one
velvety w^h is that of Purpach, but at present neither the
Urea nor the membrane of Purpach are allowed to subsist in
the human Eye. * Some reckon the choroid membrane terminates
at the ligamentum Ciliare while others imagine it is con-
tinued forming the Iris: * the former opinion seems to me most
probable as the Iris generally differs from the Choroides both
in structure and appearance however they are firmly connected.

The last Tunic and third proper to the Eye is the
Retina which is an expansion of the Optic nerve on the
inside of the Choroides, it is extremely fine & tender, semiopaque
and supposed to terminate at the ciliary processes.

* Boerhaave & Haller think the Sclerotica is a continuation
of the Dura mater & the Choroides of the pia mater.

* The Purpachian Tunic is mentioned by Heister, Boerhaave,
& others.

* See Heister's compend: Anatom p: 196 Boerhaave vol 4 p: 81
Haller's Physiology vol: 2. p: 64

* the vessels go in a radiated direction. The Iris is
furnished with a great many nerves.

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The Ligamentum Ciliare is a white compact irregular band at the termination of the choroid coat connecting that firmly to the sclerotica having a number of little elongations which are curved into the like indentations of the Processus Ciliares which ciliary processes adhere to the capsule of the crystalline lens* so that all communication is cut off between the anterior and posterior parts of the eye except the rays of light which pass through the crystalline lens.

The Iris * is a thin membrane by some reckoned a continuation of the Choroides, it recedes from the Cornea towards the crystalline lens so as to be somewhat concave, floating in the aqueous humor like a curtain, it is very vascular as appears from Injections* and its fibres go in a circular & longitudinal or radiated manner, the former serving to contract it in a vivid light & the latter for its dilatation in umbra a gutta serena &c:

In the middle of the Iris is an aperture or foramen called Pupil through which the rays of light pass and which has diff.

* This by some is called the Uvea, Boerhaave calls only its internal lamina or blackish surface the Uvea, Galen & the ancients reckoned the Iris & choroid under the name & called it all the Uvea from its color in brutes. vide antea

* These ciliary processes are said to move the crystalline lens farther from, or nearer to, the Retina in order to render objects distinct at different distances.

* The source of the aqueous humor is not well known but
is probably from the vascular edge of the Iris.

different shapes in different animals; in the human species it is round, in an ox it is oblong & horizontal, in a bat it is vertical &c. in a foetus ^{until} just before the time of birth the pupil is covered by a membrane so thin & tender as to be destroyed by the least touch called membrana Pupillaris or by some Velum pupillaris and is rarely seen after birth. x
the color of the iris is different in different people forming that diversity of grey, black, blue &c. observable in different eyes.

The humors of the Eye are three viz: aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous, all of which are colorless.

The aqueous humor fills all that space between the Cornea and the crystalline Lens, it is thin, transparent, regenerated promptly, & dissipated in like manner. In the midst of this humor is the iris which divides this space into two small Chambers or chambers, one anterior, terminated by the cornea or exterior glass of the Eye, which is the largest, the other posterior, bounded by the ciliary crown, the crystalline Lens & the iris. The ancients called these chambers the locus vacuus of the Eye. *

The crystalline is a kind of solid Lens of a lenticular form much denser than the aqueous or vitreous humors situate in a place where its centre passes through the axis of vision

* See! authors claim the hon. of the discov. of this respect. as Haller, Wilbinius & and

* It is the posterior surface of this capsula that is vascular, whose vessels may be discerned in a foetus or a calf but afterwards the artery grows small so as not to obstruct vision, & only there carries the most transparent part of the blood. Dr. Hunter has injected this.

and forms it: It is nearer the Cornea than the Retina & is improperly called the crystalline humor for it is a solid crystal denser near the center than next the circumference.

The vitreous humor occupies all that large space behind the crystalline Lens & ciliary crown it has a glassy gelatinous appearance is transparent and very flexible, more dense than the aqueous humor, but softer than the crystalline; in a fovea on the anterior part of this humor the crystalline Lens is set like a Diamond in a Ring.

Both the crystalline Lens & vitreous humor ^{have} Capsula.

The capsula of the former is easily discernable by blowing thro' an aperture made through it. On this a small artery is ramified which may be seen in a foetus but after birth it disappears. x

The capsula of the vitreous humor called tunica vitrea can only be discerned when the humor is frozen. This tunica is also sometimes called aranea.

The vitreous humor is by some supposed to be a network filled with water, by other it is said to be vascular. Raw & Purvesh are said to have injected it in the Eye of a whale.

The crystalline humor is inclosed in a strong transparent capsula ^{which} adheres to the vitreous humor, upon wounding this as in the operation for the Cataract the crystalline humors out & the vitreous humor remains behind.

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Of Vision

The nature & properties of Light are necessary to be understood in order to understand vision.

Light is that infinitely subtle matter, of extreme levity, that affects our eyes & paints in them the objects on which it is reflected & of which the impression is followed by another impression that affects the Soul & warns us of the presence, order, figure, situation &c. of objects.

Philosophers are divided about the matter of Light; some imagine that it is a substance quite different from that of fire & that it is not an emanation from the Sun nor from any luminous body; that it is an immense liquid, that is equally diffused through the whole system of nature or, every where exists about all bodies, & that to appear when it is not perceptible nothing more is required for it than to set it in motion, which is done by any luminous body as the Sun, a flambeau, a spark, &c.

Other philosophers maintain on the contrary, that there is no difference between fire & light, & that light is an efflux from the Sun and from all other luminous bodies.

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from fire, & independant of the Sun & luminous bodies
support their opinion by the following reasons, viz^t

1st We may feel heat in a dark place & light
in a cold place

2^{ly} The summit of the highest mountains as
the alps have the sharpest cold & brightest light.

3^{ly} The light of the moon in the focus of a concave
spherical mirror gives a vivid light without stirring
the Thermometer according to the memoirs of the academy
of Sciences of Paris.

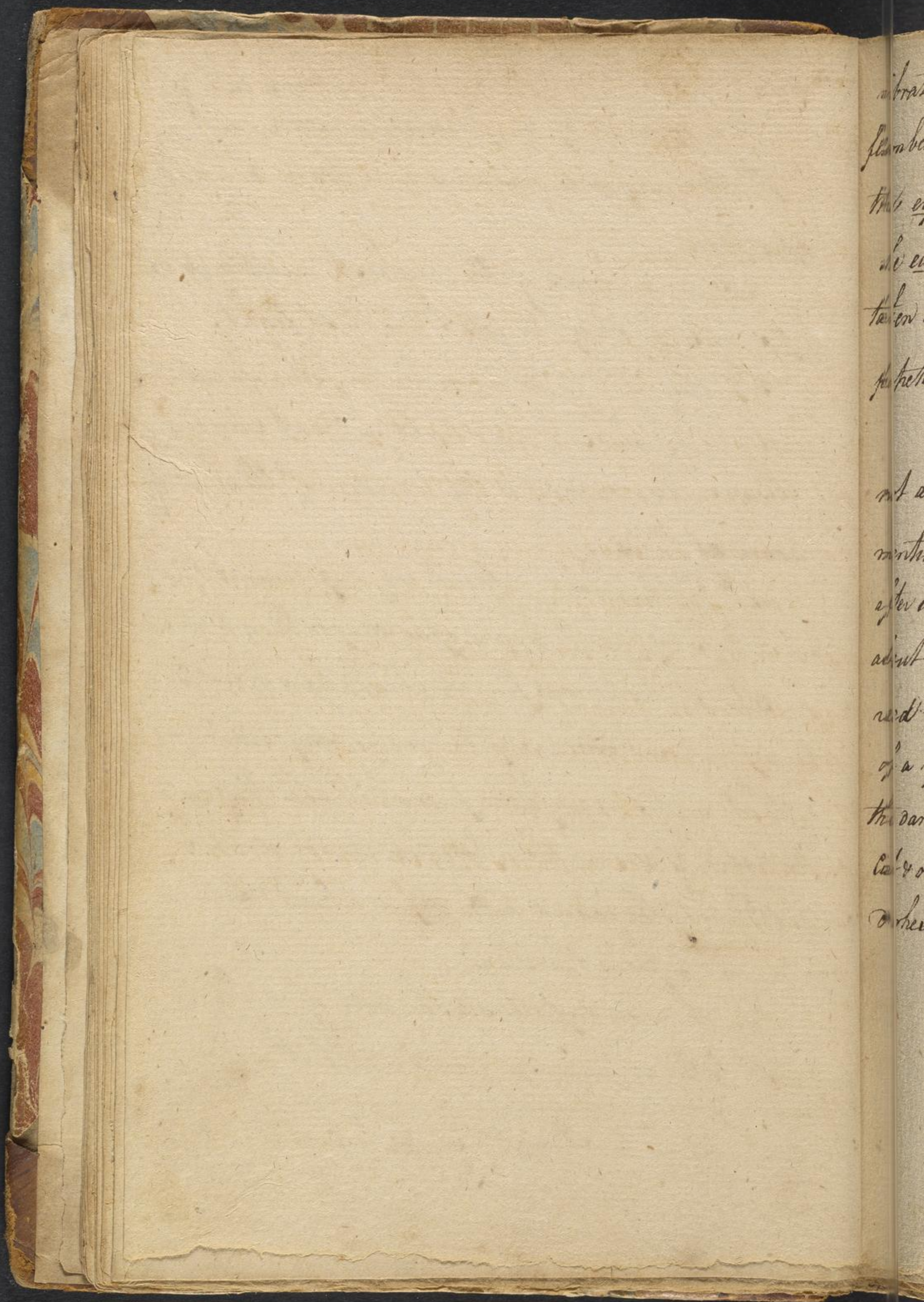
4th Light passes without any impediment thro'
crystal, glass &c; which become opaque upon being heated.

5^{ly} If light was fire we should have as excessive
heats before the solstice as after, and in may as in July.

What makes us confound fire with light they say
is, the habit of seeing them together almost always,
but particularly the intense heat of fire collected with a
burning glass from the sun.

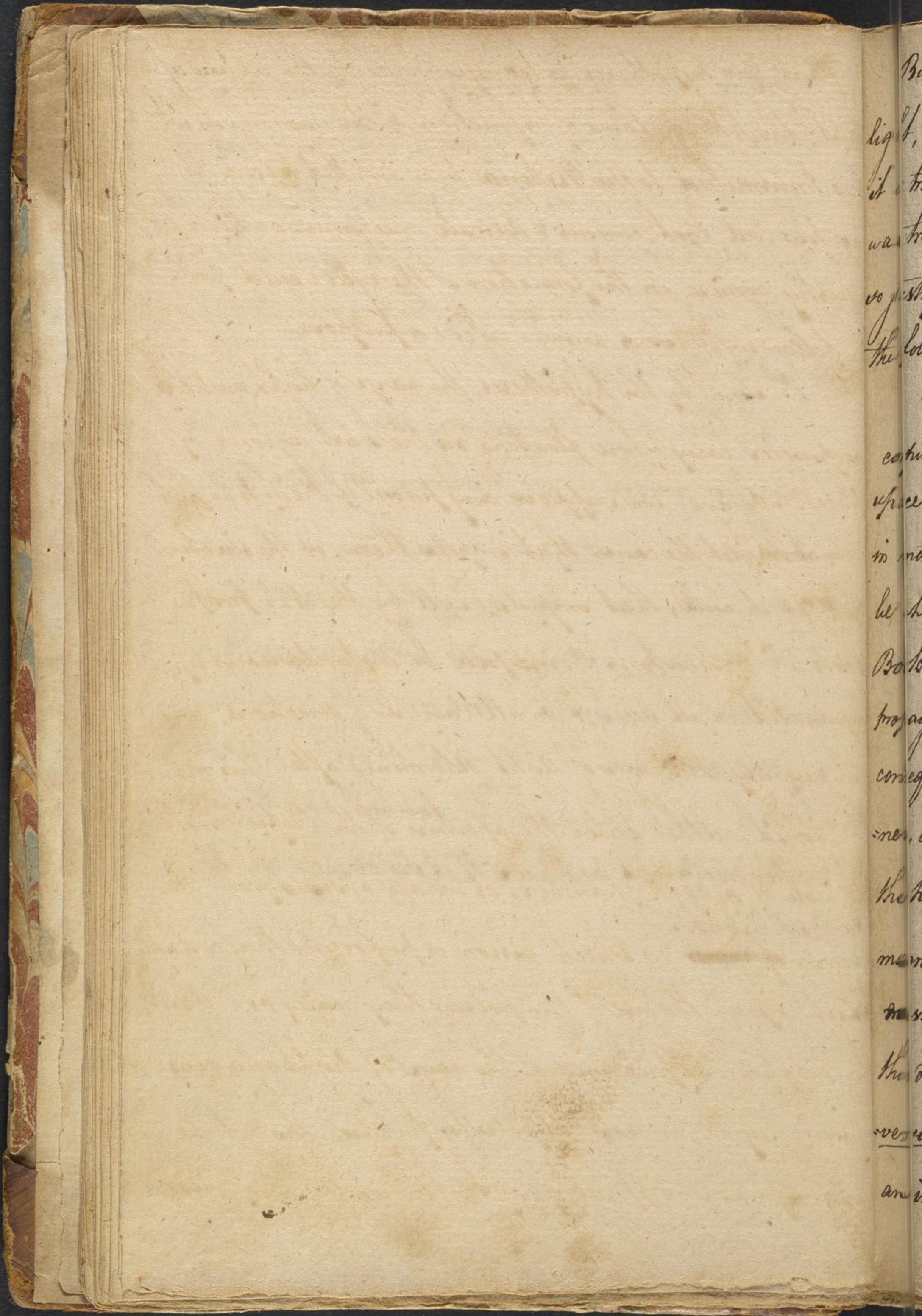
On the above hypothesis the body of light is
suppos'd to be an immense liquid, & that it may be

* Boerhaave in his chemistry seems to be of this opinion



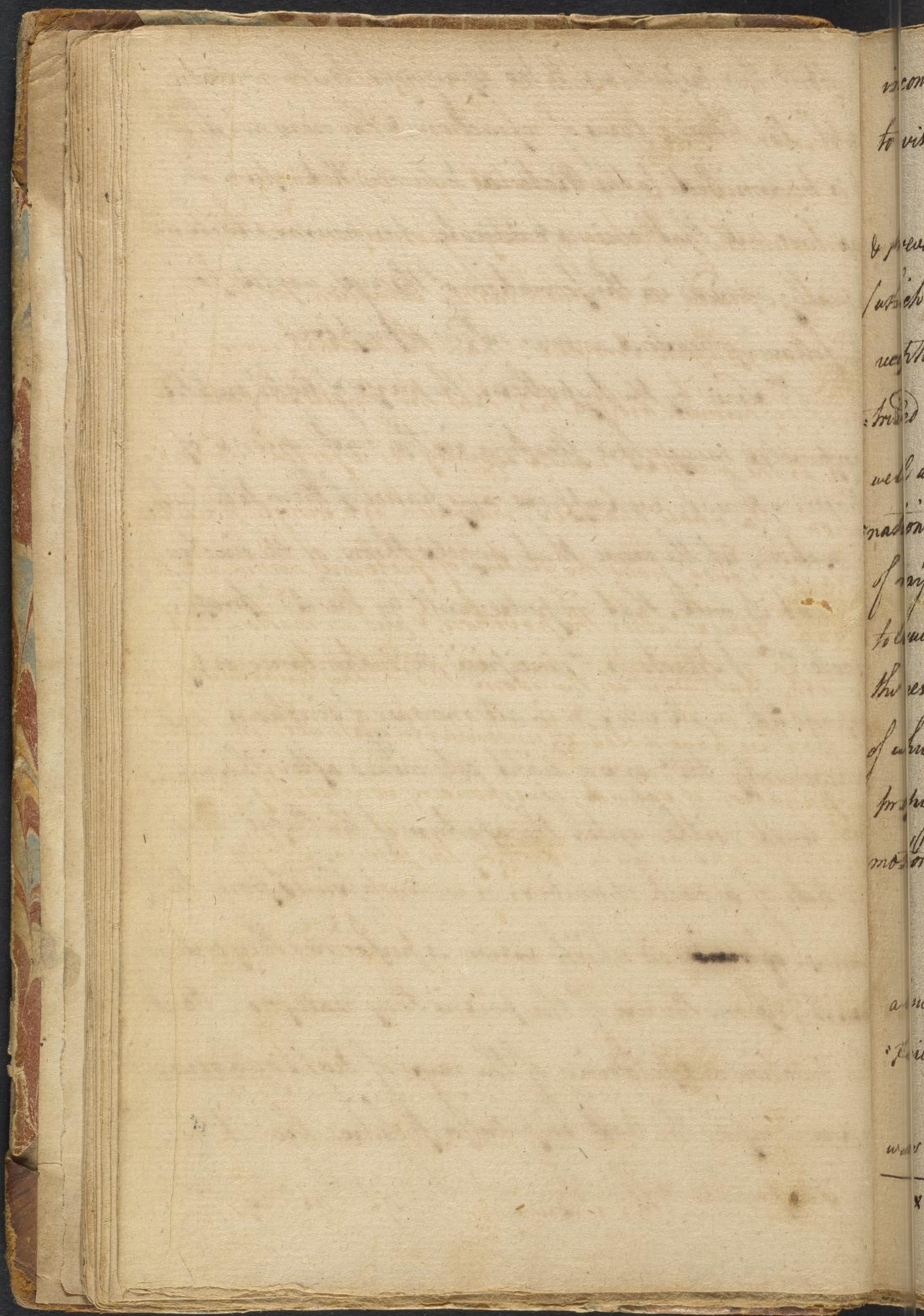
vibrated or driven by the sun, by a conflagration, a
flame bear, a spark & by all inflamed bodies, & thus affect
the eye with vision, as the vibrations of the air affect
the ear with sound, ceasing when the impression is
taken off, but remaining always the same for reiterating
perpetually their services.

The presence of a luminous body however is
not always necessary for perceiving light as M^r. Boyle
mentions a man shut up in a dark dungeon who
after some time became so as plainly to discern objects
about him. M^r. Prigge also knew a man who could
read letters in darkness. And we have an account
of a young woman at Parma who could see clearly
the darkest night at midnight, to which add the owl
cat & other nocturnal animals that see clearly in the
darkest night.



But this hypothesis is too repugnant to the nature of light, the known laws of refraction, & the manner ^{in w^{ch}} it is transmitted to the Retina to be admitted: for if it was true all that curious & delicate mechanism which we so justly admire in the formation of the eye, would for the following reasons answer no end or purpose.

1st Since by the hypothesis, the rays of light are little corpuseles every where floating in the vast regions of space; whenever we suppose any parcel of them to be put in motion, let the cause that impels them, or the direction be what it will, that impulse will by the 42^d prop^{osition} Book 2^d of Newton's Principia be instantaneously propagated on all sides, & in all manner of directions, and consequently the rays of light determined after this manner, could neither enter the aperture of the Pupil nor the hole of a dark chamber, as we are assured from the manner ~~of vision~~ in which vision is performed they certainly ~~must~~, & from the use of the prism they really do. But this direction or spreading of the rays of light quaque-
versum upon the least impulse or pressure, tho' it be an insuperable difficulty, yet it is not the only incor-



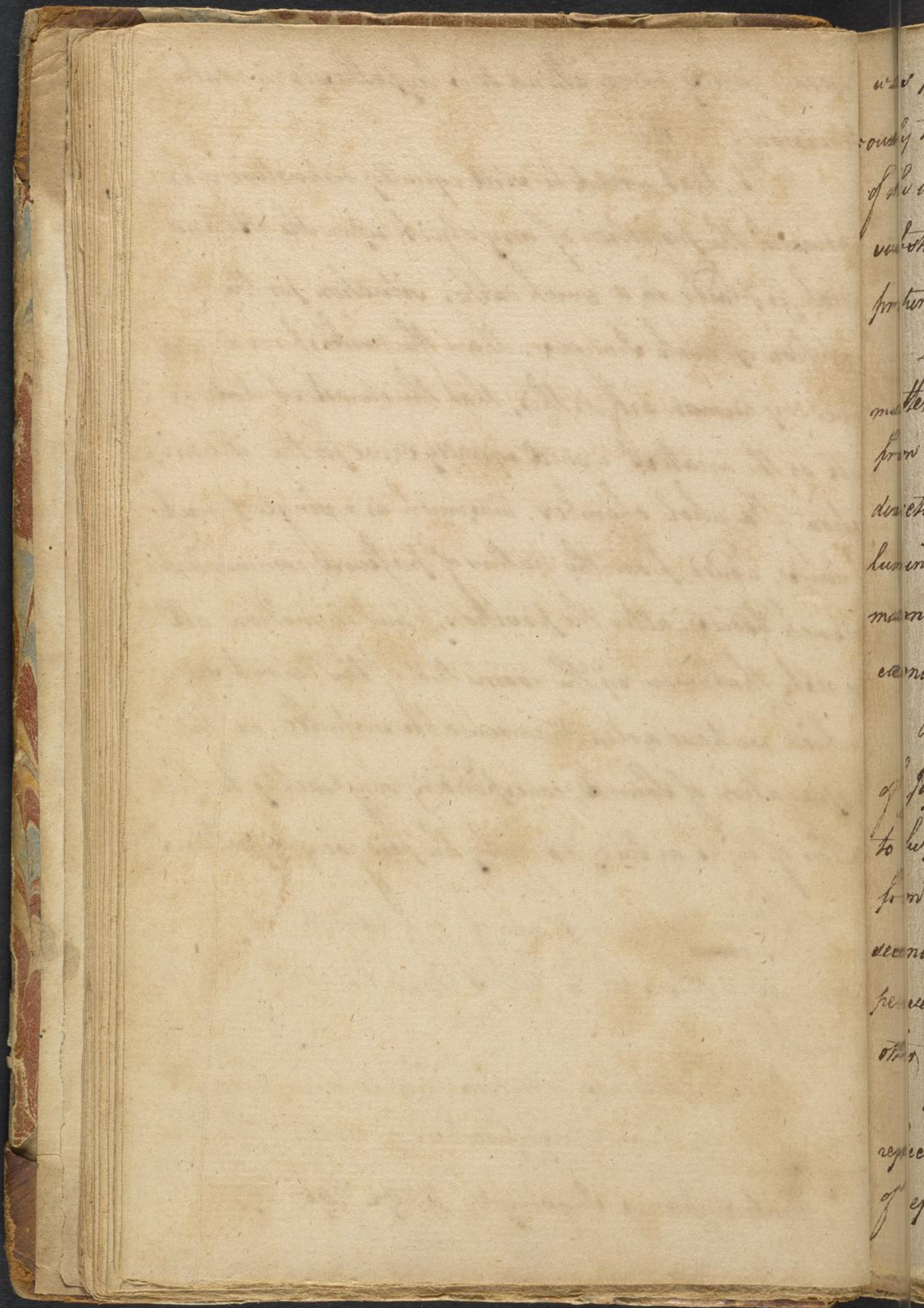
inconvenience which attends this hypothesis in relation to vision. For

2^{dly} What would be still equally destructive of it, & prevent the projection of any object upon the Retina (which is placed in a much darker situation for the reception of such Images, than the darkest room contrived by human art) is this, that the smallest hole as well as the greatest would equally serve for the illumination of a whole chamber, inasmuch as a single pencil of rays, would, from the nature of pressure communicated to such Bodies, after the position, & put in motion all the rest that were in the room tho' of the loosest size, of which we have a clear & undeniable instance in the propagation of Sounds, corresponding very exactly to the motion of light as laid down by the foregoing hypothesis.*

Many other things might be adduced to shew the absurdity of this scheme but I think the above are sufficient.

The peripatetics & cartesians imagined light was a mere quality or modification of matter & that it

* Winbrough's Inquiry &c. p. 295, 296, 297.



was propagated by pressure or impulse instantaneously through infinite spaces; but from the discoveries of the immortal Newton light is found to be a material substance or body endowed with all the natural properties thereof.

Light consists of inconceivably small particles of matter of different magnitudes, which are emitted from a luminous body in straight lines and in all directions. The rays of light coming from a luminous body are divergent passing in a radiated manner as from the center to the circumference & cannot strike the eye if any opaque body intervenes.

By carefully observing the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites the rays of light are found to be propagated with a celerity by which they come from the sun to us in the space of 8 minutes and 13 seconds of time that is at the rate of 170,000 miles per second, a velocity far surpassing that of any other body we know of.

The rays of light striking on an opaque body are reflected to the eye which render it visible, & the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence in

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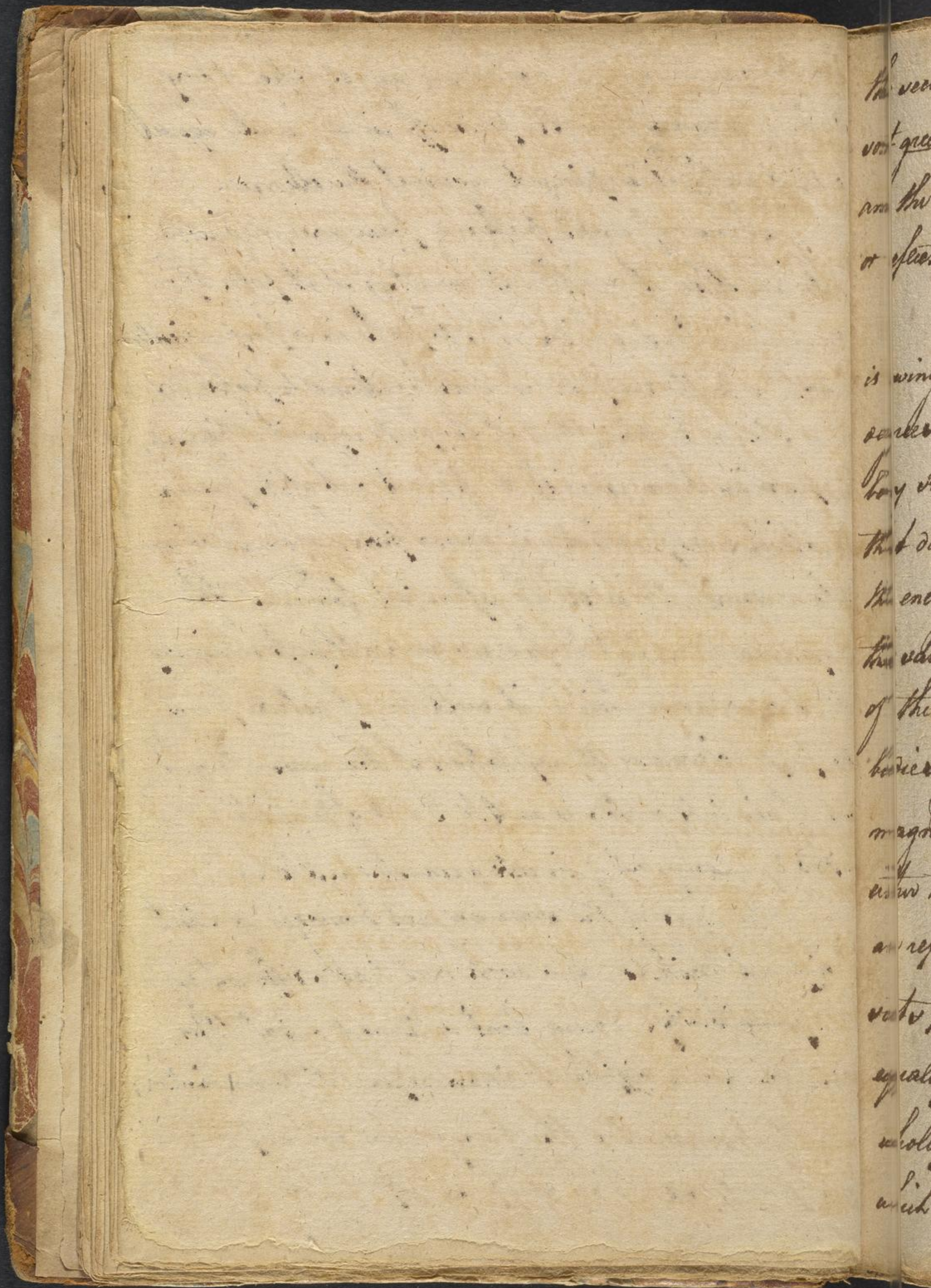
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in the same manner as we see an elastic body striking against a wall flies off in an angle equal to that with^{which} it impinged against the same.

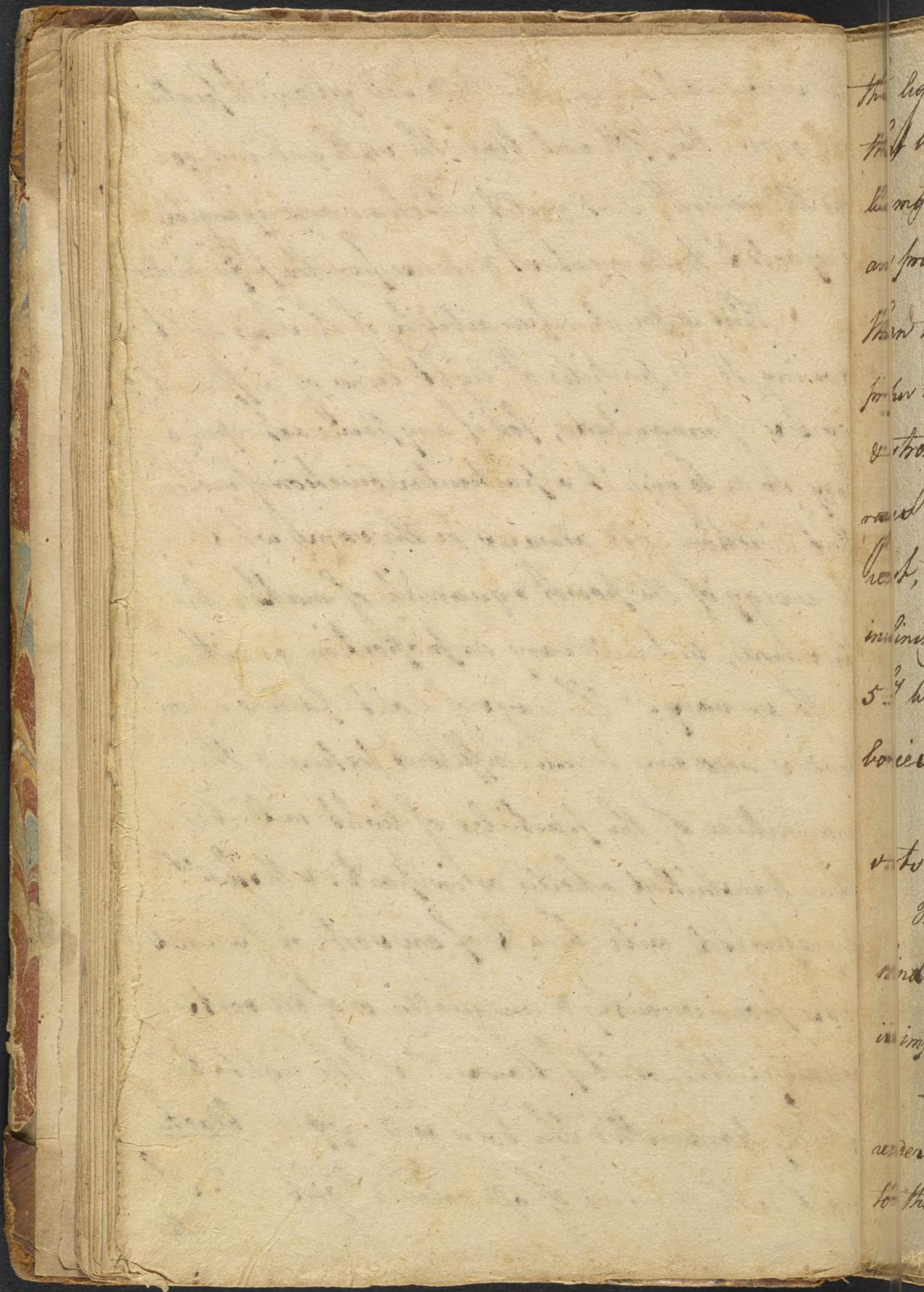
A ray of light passing from one medium into another of a different density; if it falls upon the medium thro' which it is to pass in a perpendicular direction to the surface it will continue to pass on in a straight line, but if it falls upon it obliquely, in passing thro'; it will be turned out of its former direction or refracted; if going from a rare medium into a denser it will be refracted towards the perpendicular, but if from a denser it passes obliquely thro' a rarer medium it will be refracted from the perpendicular; the refraction of the rays of light out of air into water is as 4 to 3 out of air into glass as 3 to 2 nearly. out of air into a diamond as 5 to 2.

The rays of the sun are not homogeneous but of different kinds, and each sort has a different degree of refrangibility, being bent or turned out of their first course to different distances from the perpendicular; and these several sorts of rays have each a peculiar color viz: those which are least refrangible are red; ^{the}



the second sort orange; the third sort yellow; the fourth
sort green; the fifth sort blue; the sixth sort indigo;
and the seventh sort violet which are most refrangible
or reflected to the greatest distance from the perpendicular

This different refrangibility of the Sun's light
is owing to the particles of light being of different
degrees of magnitude, for if any power act upon a
body so as to give it a particular direction of motion
that direction will always be the same while
the energy of the power & quantity of matter be
the same, but will vary in proportion as either
of these vary. The rays of light falling upon
bodies according to their different texture & the
magnitude of the particles of light will be
either transmitted wholly or in part; & those wh.
are reflected will be all of one sort, or of several
sorts promiscuously & unequally, or of all sorts
equally. Whence it follows 1.st If the light be
wholly transmitted the body will appear black,
which is the absence of all colored light. 2.nd If
the

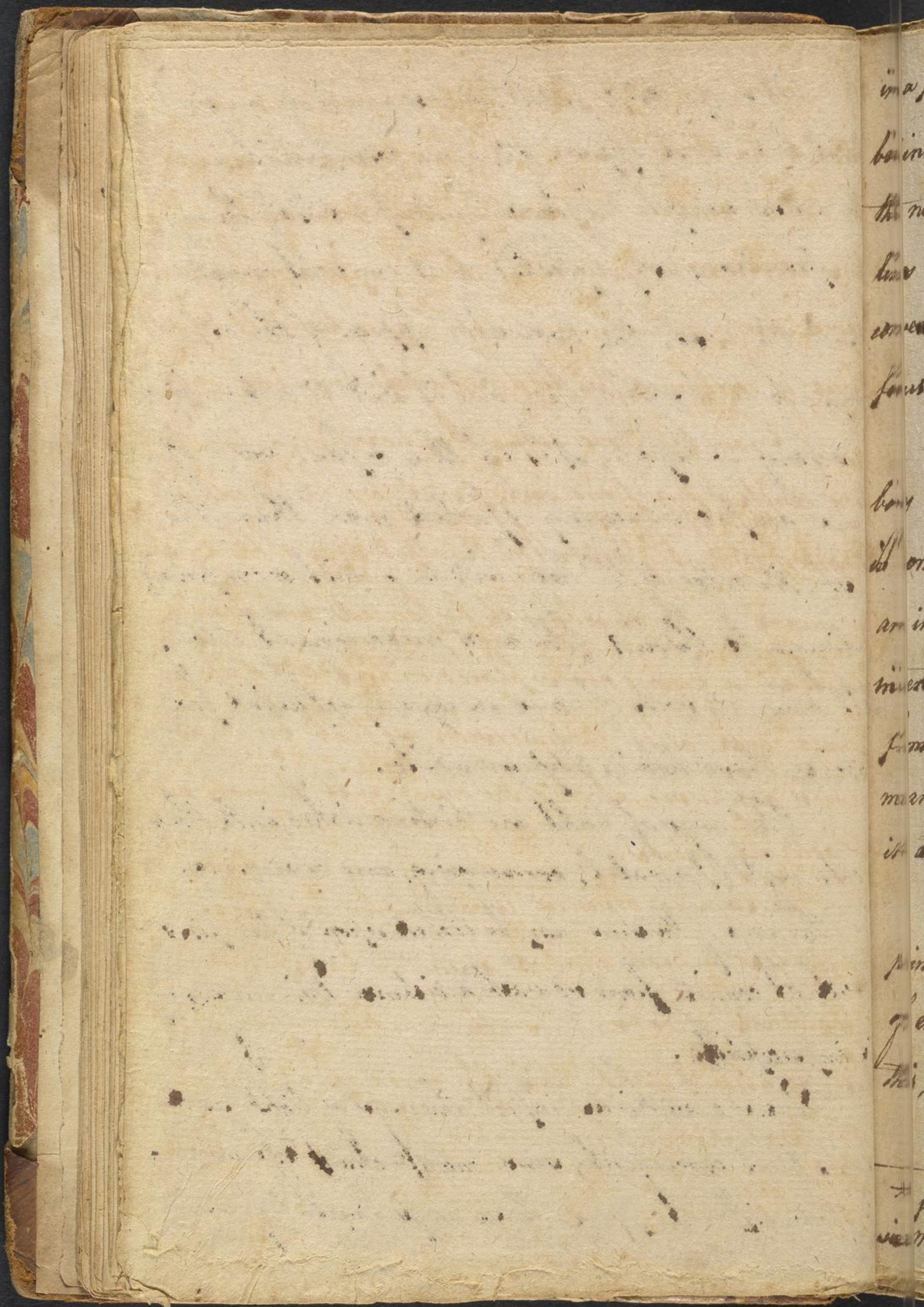


the light reflected from bodies be all of one sort,
that body will appear all of one color, which will
be most simple & intensely deep, 3.^{ly} If the rays
are promiscuously reflected, but one sort more
than the rest, the body will appear of the color
proper to that sort of rays, but it will be not so pure
& strong as before, 4.^{ly} If three or four sorts of
rays are promiscuously reflected more than the
rest, the color of the body will be a mixt or compound,
inclining to the kind of the most predominant color,
5.^{ly} When all sorts of rays are equally reflected from
bodies, those bodies appear white.

The rays of light are distinguished into three
sorts viz: parallel, converging, and diverging.

The rays of the Sun may be looked upon of the first
kind as coming from so vast a distance their divergency
is imperceptible.

Senses of all kinds infect the rays of light and
render them convergent, some more & others less according
to their different forms; these rays meet together



in a point called the focus at a certain distance behind the lens. — The more convex the lens is the nearer will be the focal point — a double convex lens will sooner collect the rays to a focus than a single convex one. The rays of light being brought to a focus, if continued on become again divergent rays.*

From the above laws of optics, as a luminous body emits rays from every point which are collected in corresponding points on the other side of the lens, an image of the object will be formed but always inverted, a second glass placed in the focus of the former will alter the inversion, so that by that means a representation of the object will be made as it actually exists.

The Camera obscura is constructed on these principles which makes a regular transposition of external objects. The eye may be compared to this, on which light has the same effect.

Having said thus much of the properties of

* for a full & elegant account of the properties of light see Martin's optics

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged, stained paper. The text is written in a cursive script, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases, discoloration, and small dark spots. The left edge of the page is bound into the book's spine, and the right edge shows the binding of the next page.]

light we shall next proceed to explain the nature and phenomena of vision as briefly as possible.

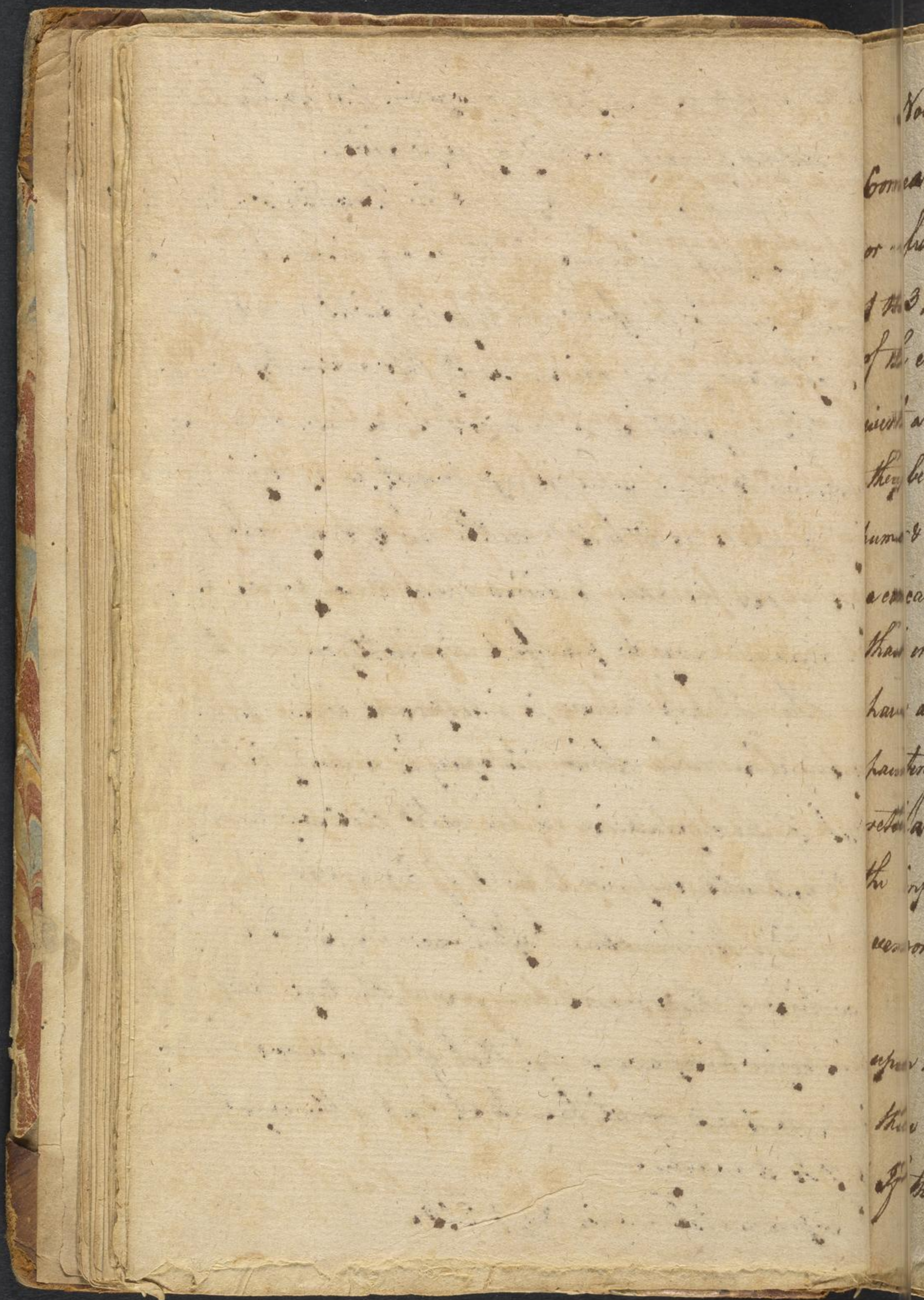
The aqueous humor is placed in the anterior towards the middle part of the eye in the axis of vision it is convex before & serves to render the rays of light convergent its refractive power being nearly the same with water.

The crystalline is the most dense humor being, according to Wintringham's experiment, in specific gravity to water as 11 to 10 & a little more, & refracts the rays most in order to bring them to a focus, that the image may be painted distinctly on the retina.

The vitreous humor is interposed between the crystalline & the retina, its specific gravity is to that of the crystalline in the ratio of 10 to 9 nearly viz: but little superior to that of the aqueous.

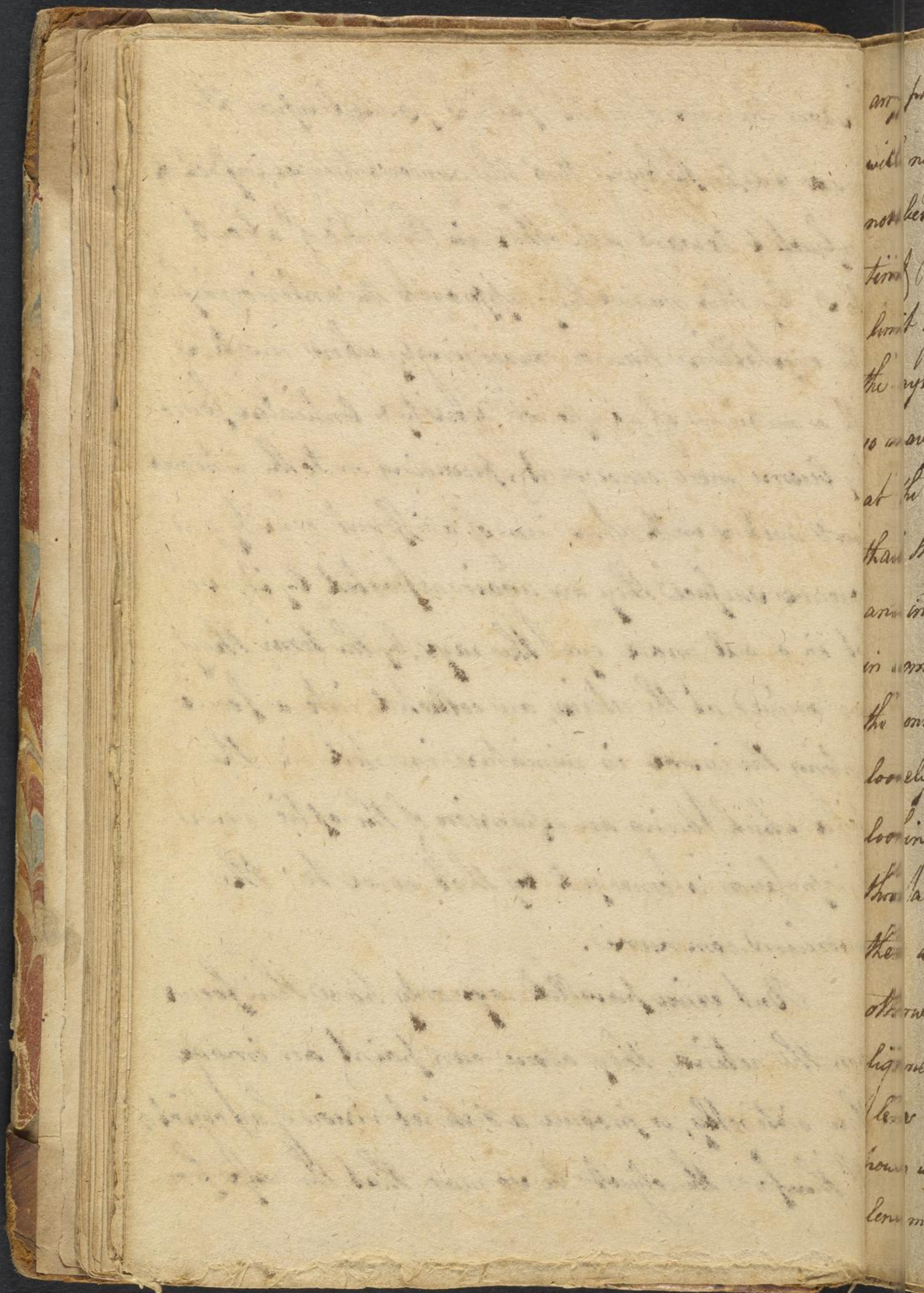
D^r Wintringham* after examining the specific gravities of the several humors of the Eye determines their refractive powers viz: that of the aqueous humor to air as 4 to 3 equal to water, that of the crystalline as 7 to 5 nearly.

* Experimental enquiry &c. p. 240.

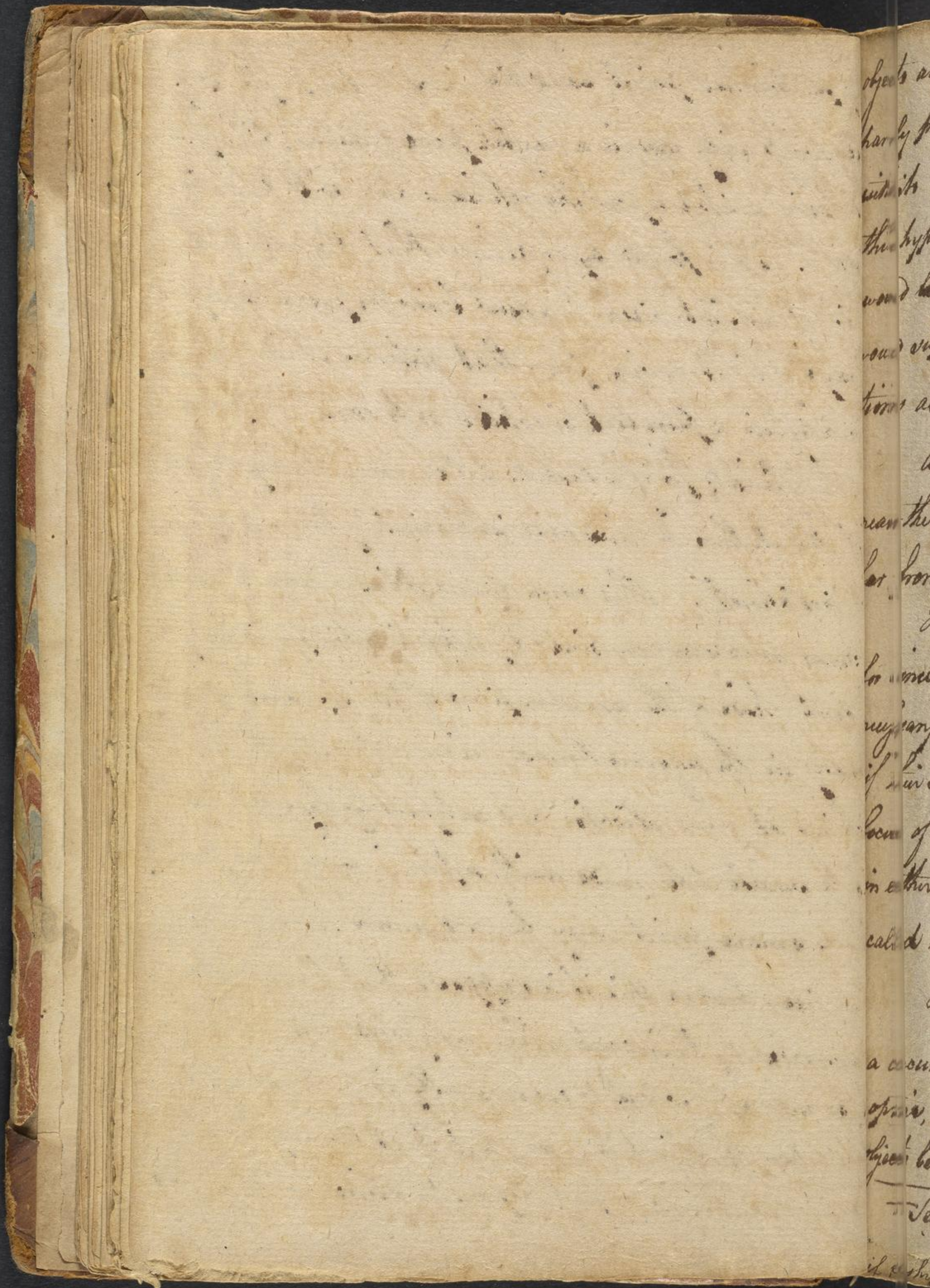


Now the rays of light falling parallel upon the Cornea are, in passing thro' the aqueous humor, infected or refracted toward each other in the ratio of about 4 to 3, by this means they approach the anterior surface of the crystalline humor convergingly when meeting with a medium of a superior density & lenticular form they become more convergent, proceeding on to the vitreous humor & meeting with a medium of a different density and a concave surface they are again refracted by it, so that in a well made eye the rays, by the time they have arrived at the retina, are collected into a focus painting the image in miniature inverted on the retina which being an expansion of the optic nerve the impression is conveyed by that nerve to the sensorium commune.

But since parallel rays only have their focus upon the retina, they alone can paint an image there distinctly, or produce a distinct vision of an object. If therefore the object be so near that the rays from



any particular points come diverging to the pupil, they will necessarily require a greater focal distance, therefore not being united upon the retina vision will be indistinct. It is found by experience that the nearest limit of distinct vision is about 6 inches from the eye the rays of light coming from that distance strike the eye so nearly in a parallel direction as to come to a focus at the retina; for if a book be held nearer the eye than that the letters & lines will immediately become confused and indistinct. This cause of indistinct vision may be in some measure remedied by lessening the pupil by the contraction of the annular fibres of the iris which floats loosely in the aqueous humor as we naturally do in looking at near objects, and artificially by looking thro' a small hole made with a pin in a card &c. for then a small print may be read much nearer than otherwise. Besides this it is supposed that the ciliary ligaments by their contraction may render the crystalline lens more spheroidal & consequently increase its refractive power when the object is near, but that the crystalline lens moves nearer to or further from the retina according as



objects are at a greater or less distance from us I think hardly probable considering how exactly filled the eye is with its humors & the compactness of its coats, besides by this hypothesis the particles of the aqueous vitreous humors would be in a perpetual undulating state & the rays would suffer so much in their passage by incessant refractions as to throw them into confusion & obscure vision.

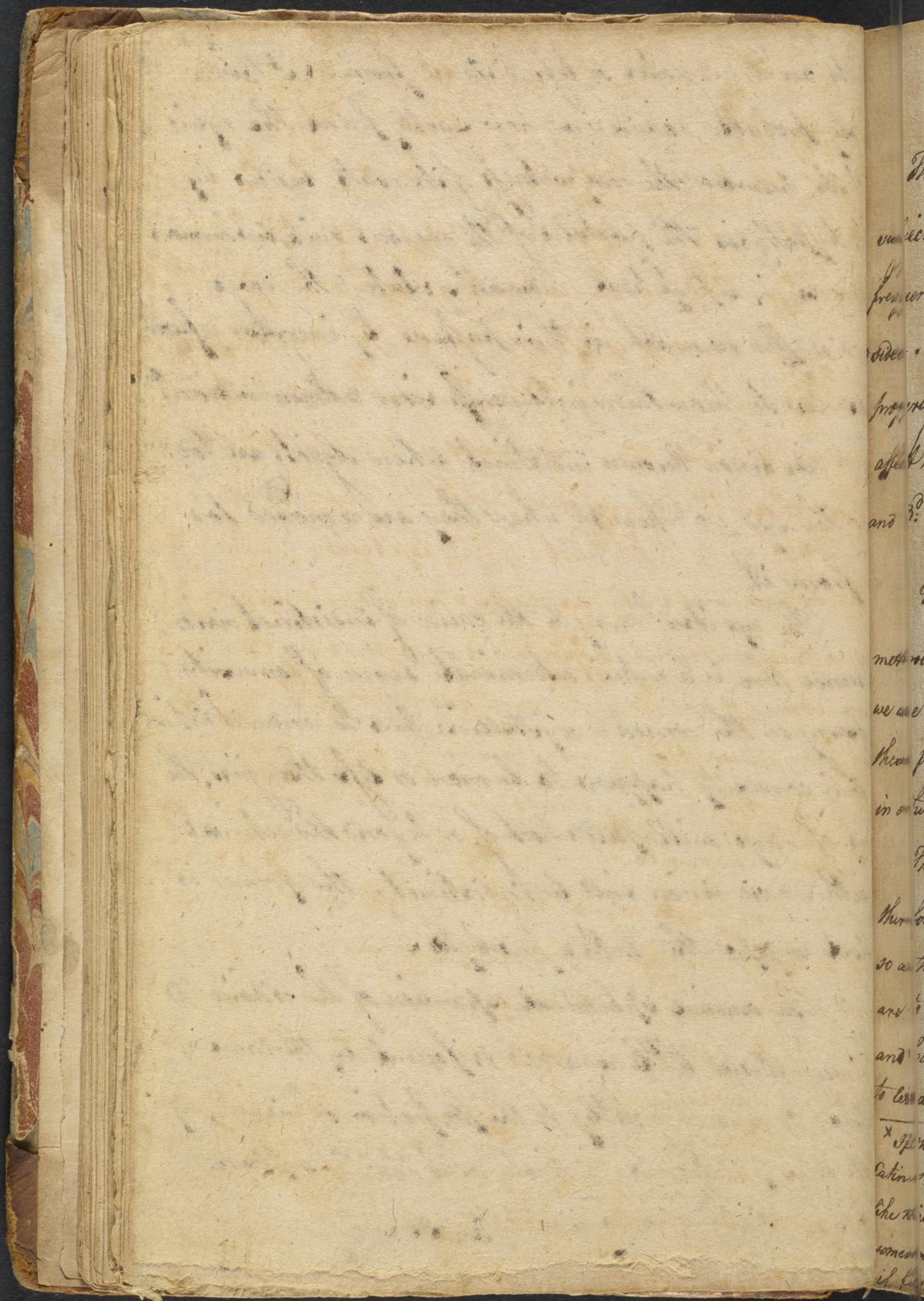
As vision becomes indistinct when objects are too near the eye so likewise when they are removed too far from it.

The eye itself may be the cause of indistinct vision; for since there is a certain determinate degree of convexity necessary in the cornea & crystalline lens to render it distinct if their convexity happens to be more or less than just, the focus of rays will fall short of, or beyond the retina & in either case vision will be indistinct. the former is called myopia the latter presbyta.

The concave spheroidal expansion of the retina tho' a circumstance little regarded is found by the laws of optics, to conduce greatly to the perfection of vision, by objects being painted more distinctly on it than if a plane.

* See Winton's inquiry p. 206.

if fleshy they are called Sarcoma or Hypemancosis.



Diseases of the eye.

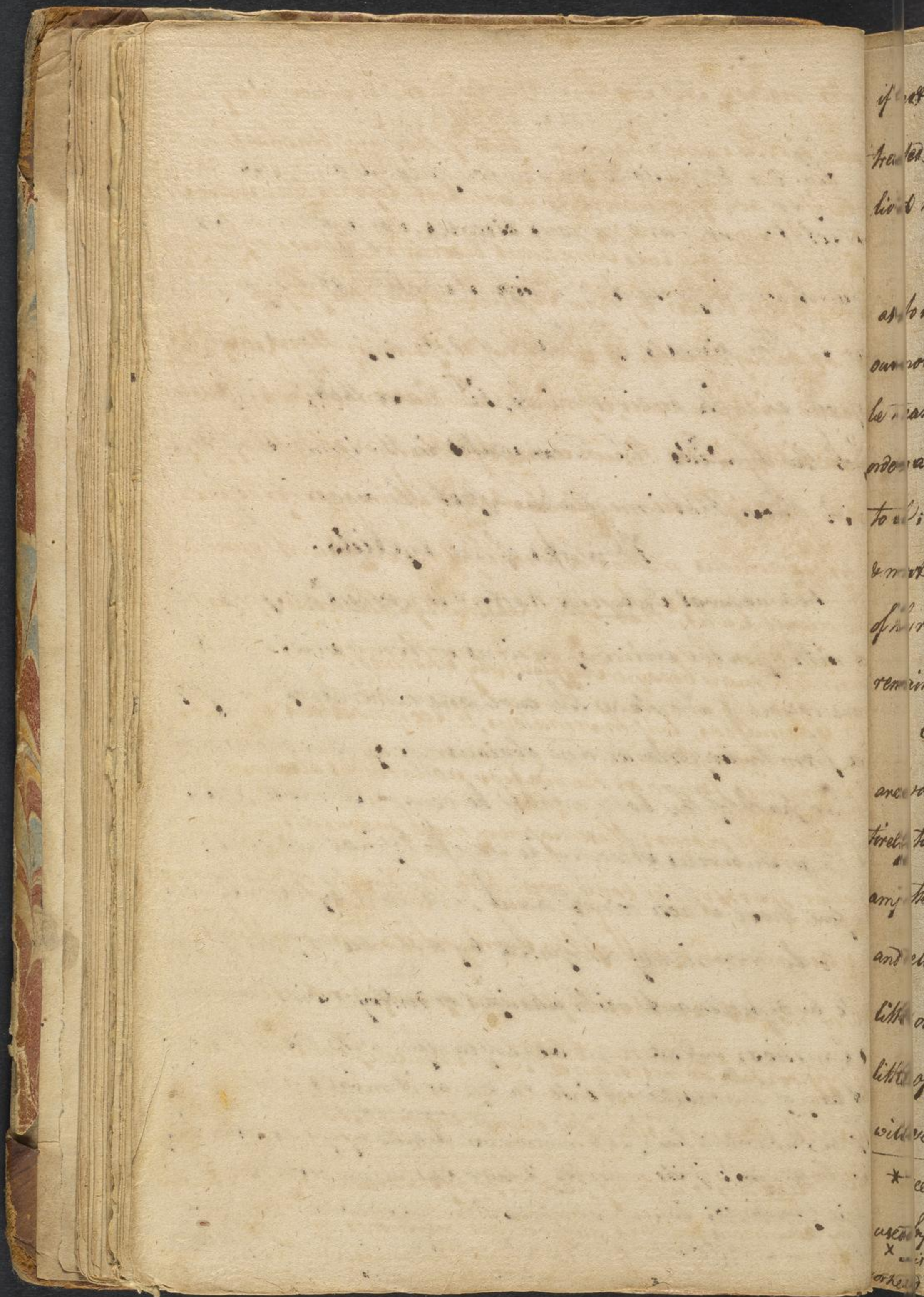
The eye being so tender and complicated an organ is subject to many and various diseases, some of the most frequent and important of which I shall next briefly consider. The diseases of the eye and its appendages may properly enough be divided into, 1.st Those that principally affect the eyelids 2.^d Those seated in the inner Canthus and 3.^d Those that immediately affect the organ itself.

1. Diseases of the eyelids.

Preternatural Tubercles, Warts, & Excrescences^{*} are frequently met with upon the eyelids of various sorts and sizes; and we are obliged to undertake the cure and removal of many of these from the importance and obviousness of this organ which in other parts of the body might be very well neglected.

These Tubercles seldom give way to topical remedies; therefore those which do not hang pendulous by a small root so as to be conveniently extirpated by a thread or pair of scissors are to be dissected out with a knife; or destroyed with Sigestines and Caustics; but we must be very careful with the latter not to let any of the caustic get into the eye as it might greatly injure it.

^{*} If the Tubercle is hard, red, & immovable it is called by Greeks Κριβη & by Latins Hordeolum; if its moveable it is called Chalazium or Stilbe; if large like hail Grandines; they are sometimes of the enapoted kind: they also sometimes are hard & woody and even cancerous sometimes thyroid. if fleshy they are called Sarcoma or Hypersarcosis.



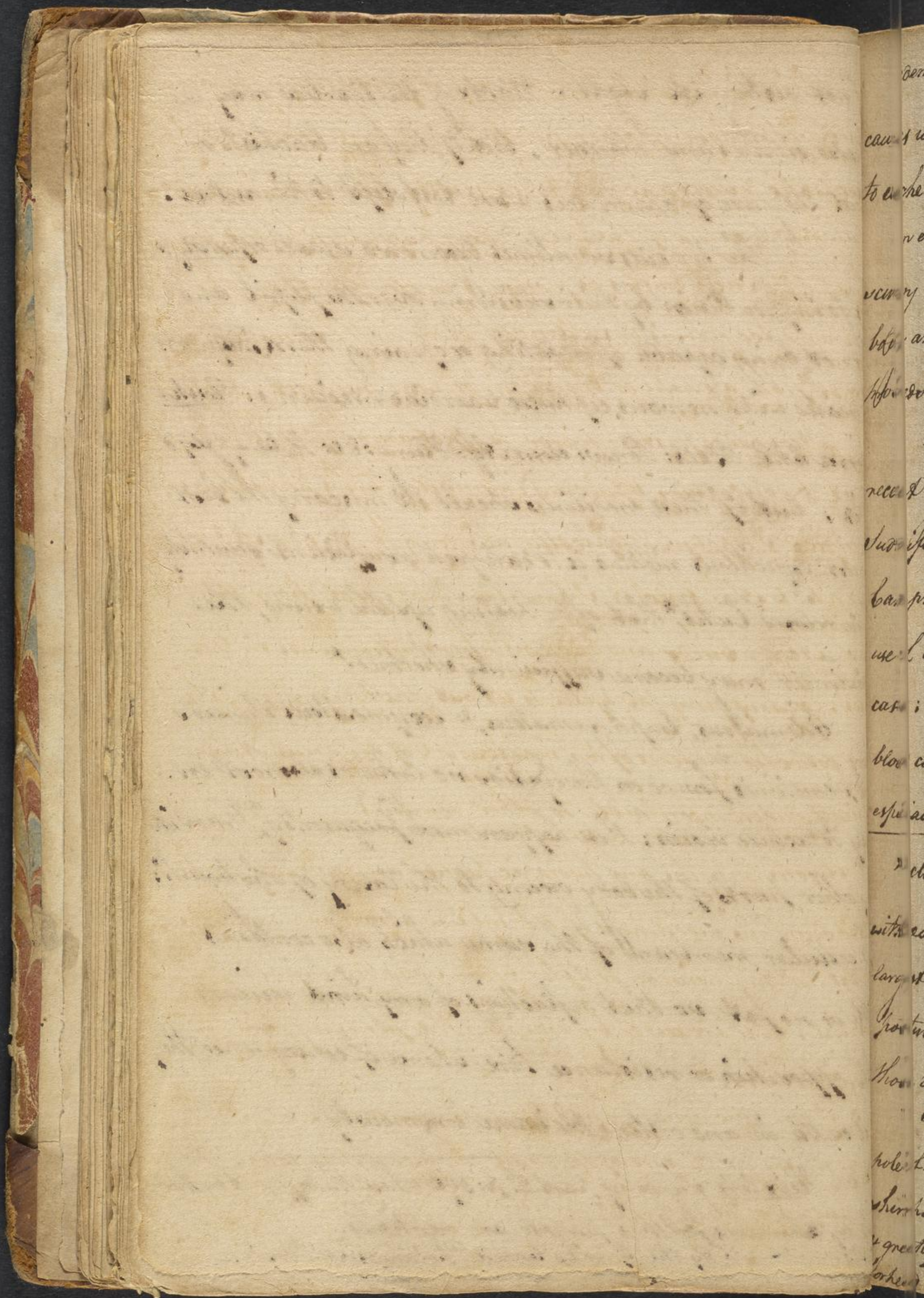
if not destroy its sight. Warts of the eye-lids may be treated in the same manner, but if they are blackish or livid they are of a cancerous & are best left to themselves.

The eye-lids sometimes become so relaxed or paralytic as to impede vision by their subsiding over the pupil and our not being capable of elevating or opening them, they must be treated with nervous, cephalic & cardiac medicines; Heister orders a little Ocul: Penov: cum Ag: Hung: &c: to be apply'd to it; but if these medicines should all miscarry the best & most expeditious method is to excise a sufficient quantity of the relaxed cutis,* that after healing up the wound, the remainder may become sufficiently shortened.*

Edematous, Empysematous, & Ecymositous Tumors are sometimes formed on the eye-lids so large as almost entirely to exclude vision; these happen more frequently ^{here} than in any other parts of the body owing to the laxity of the tegum^{ts} and cellular membrane of the same which also contains little or no fat, so that effusions of any kind receive little opposition or resistance here whence of consequence they will settle in, and distend the same enormously.

* see Heister's Surgery part 2.^o p: 390 where the different methods used by surgeons for this purpose are mentioned.

* This disorder is by the Greeks termed Phalangosis & Ptoxis. or head by a fall or.



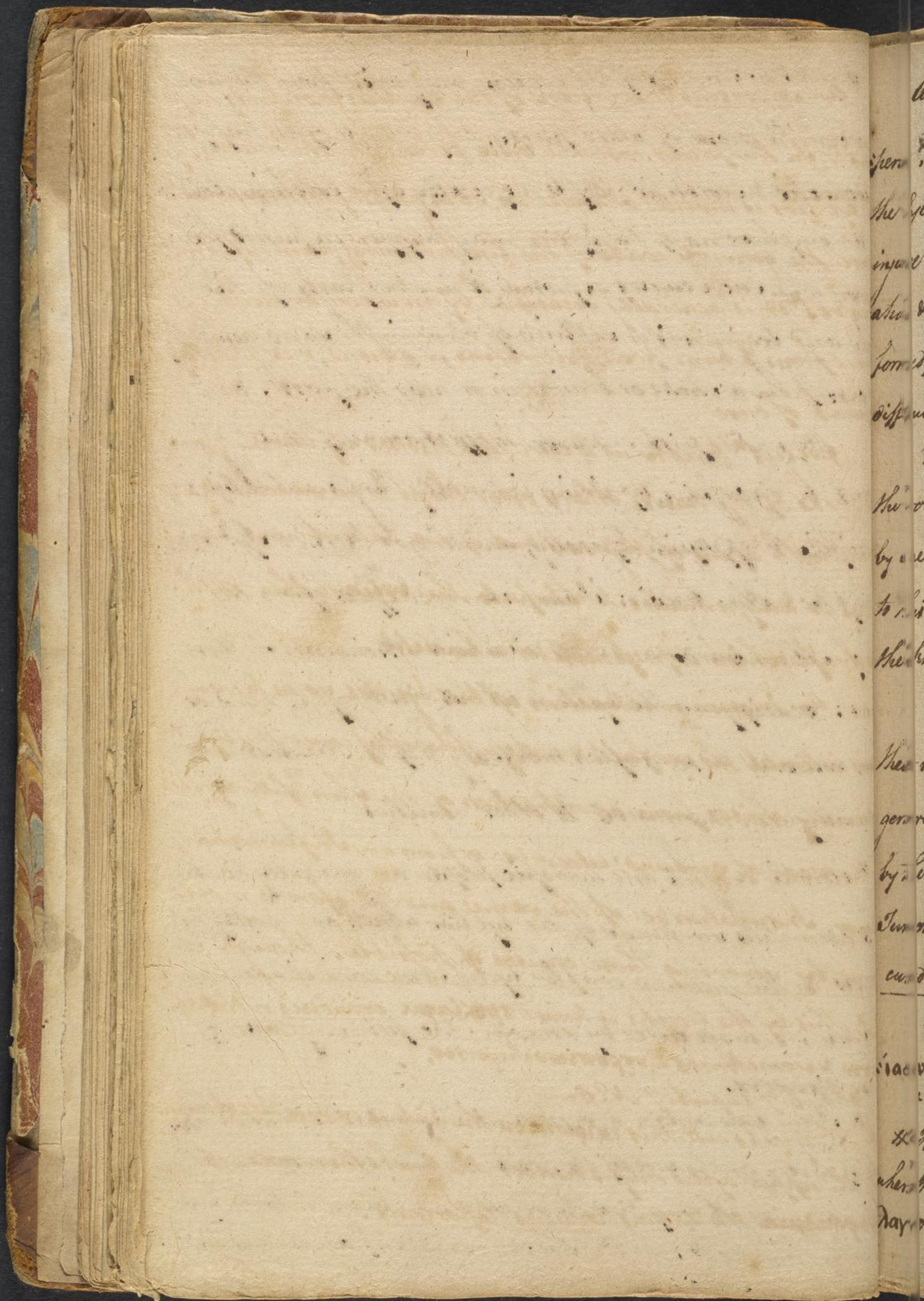
oedematous Tumors of the eye lids may arise from the same causes with those of other parts, they likewise often happen to cachectic & scorbutic people especially after catching cold. *

an emphysema of the eyelids may happen in putrid fevers & scurvy and such causes as produce it in other parts of the body and ecchymosis or vetting of blood in the same generally proceeds from a stroke or bruise in or near the part. *

We should first endeavor to effect a cure of these if recent by discussion, by giving internally Purges astringents & sudorifics & applying topically, according to Heister Sp. Vini Camph: & Ag. Calcis: I have seen good effect from the use of Alum buds and other discutient astringents in these cases: scarifying the eyelid to let out the lymph, wind or blood collected there is often necessary & of the greatest service especially when incorrigible to other remedies.

* clorotic virgins and hydropic people are generally troubled with oedematous swellings of the eye lids which are mostly the largest in the morning or after lying some time in a horizontal posture: these are cured by removing the primary cause of those disorders.

* I once saw a man who from receiving a large stroke wth the pole of an ax on the side of the head, the blood extravasated under the skin had made its way thro' the cellular membrane into the eyelid & greatly distended it: the like I've seen in children from a bruise in the forehead by a fall &c:



An Inversion or Eversion of the eye lids sometimes happens. In the former case the cilia or hairs on the margin of the eye lids is inverted or turned in, so as greatly to irritate and injure the sensible coats of the eye producing pain inflammation &c. it is generally occasioned by an irregular cicatrix formed from a burn, pox, ulceration or wound, & is mostly difficult of cure.

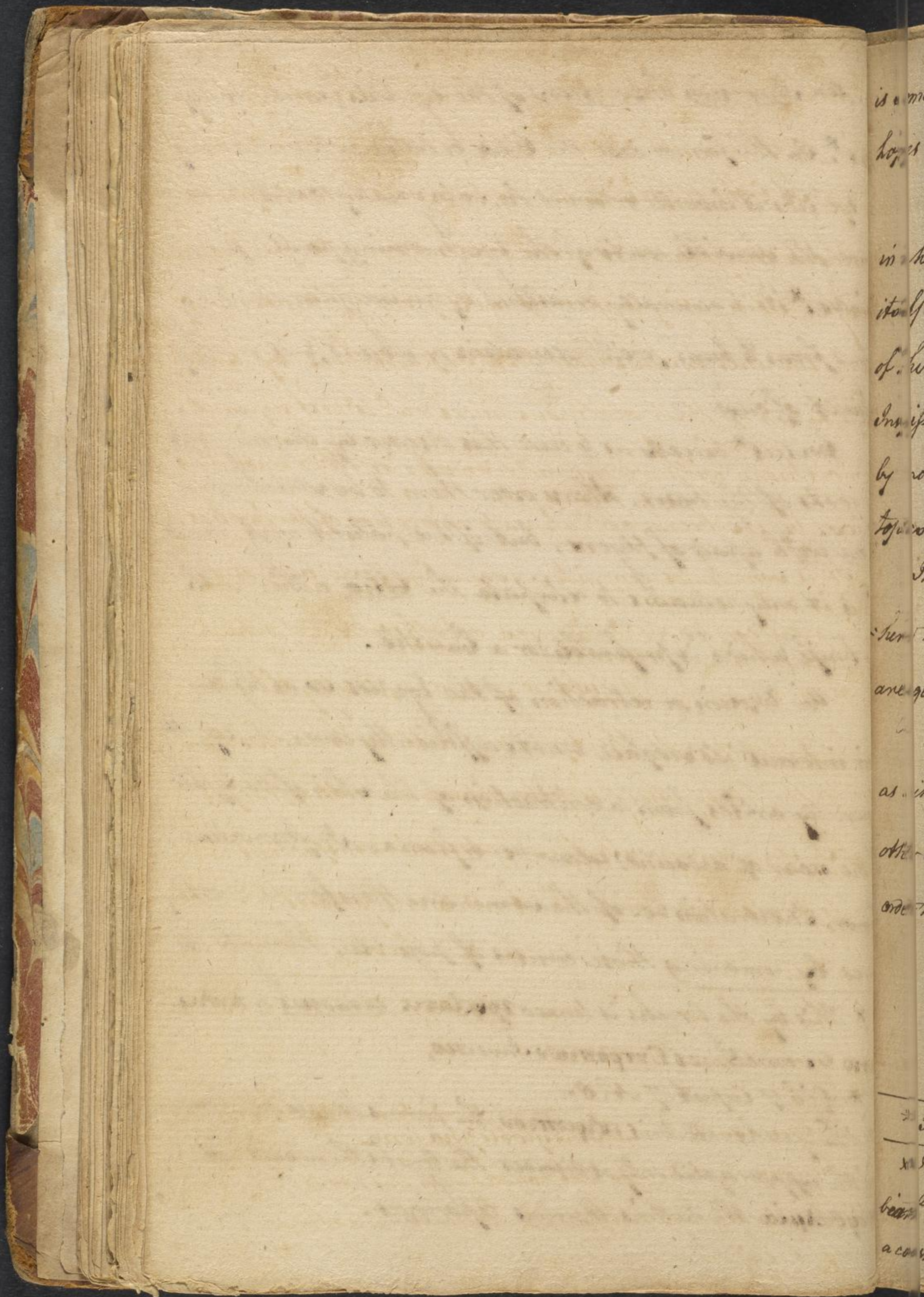
Belsus* directs us to cure this disorder by burning out the roots of the hairs, otherwise order them to be extracted one by one with a pair of pincers, but if the patient won't submit to this it only remains to extirpate the cilia either with the knife (which is preferable) or a caustic.

An Eversion or retraction of the eye lids so as to show their internal red surface & not sufficiently cover the eye[†] generally arises from a contraction of the skin of the eyelid by the scar of a wound, ulcer &c. or from an inflammation, Tumor, Induration &c. of the same and therefore is mostly cured by removing those causes if possible, though it

* This by the Greeks is termed τροχιασος crinosus or Διόχρ ιασος & sometimes Εντροχιασος Inversio.

* Lib. 7 Caput. 7 N. B.

† The Greeks call this εξτροχιασος the Εαθινος Εvensis Palpebrarum when the upper eyelid only is disorder the Greeks then call it Δαγροθαλμια the Εαθινος Oculus leporinus.



is sometimes congenial in which case there is seldom any hopes of curing it. x

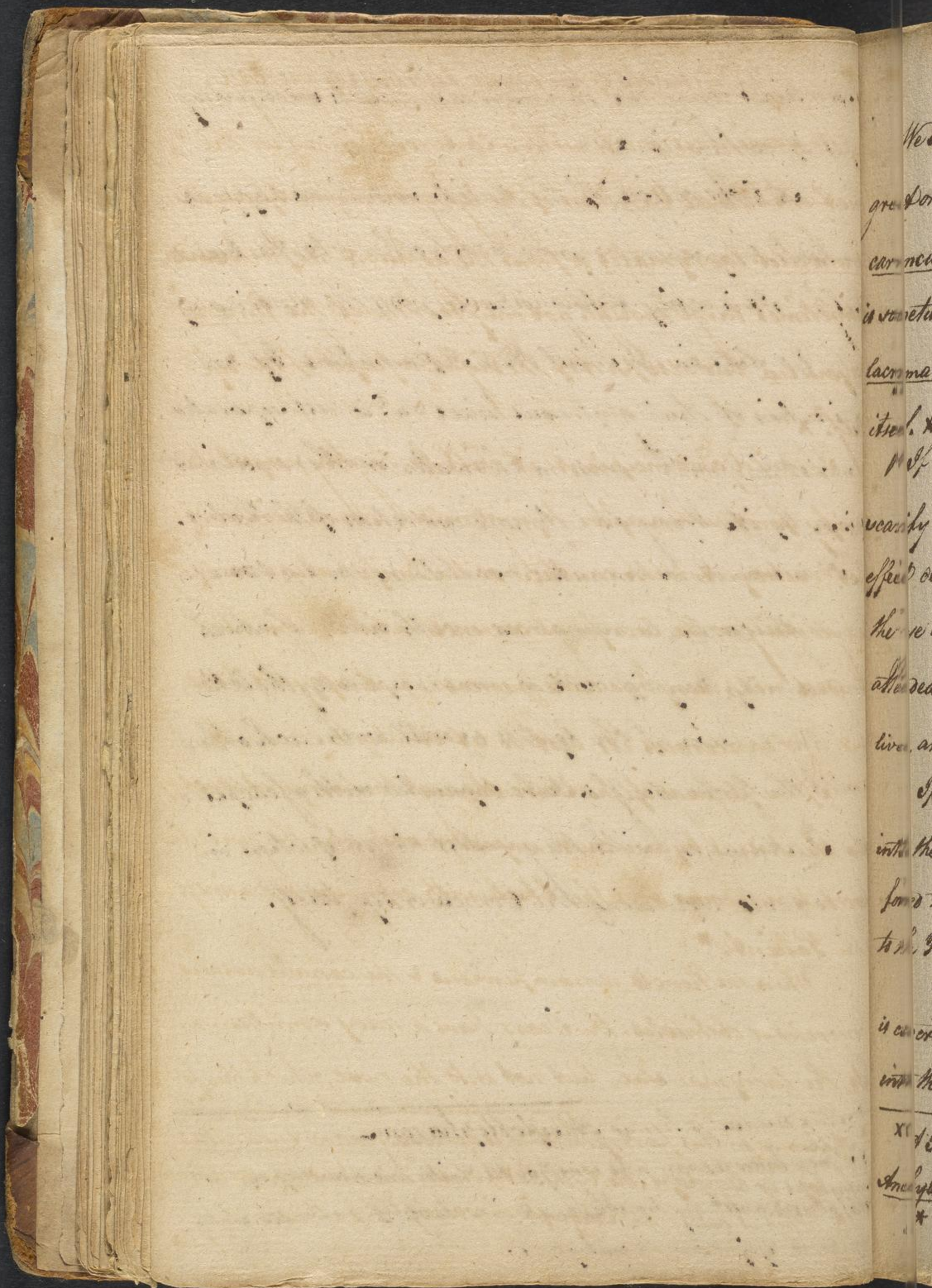
A Cooperation* of the eyelids sometimes happens in which they cohere or grow to each other or to the eye itself. It is easily distinguishable from the gluing up of the eye lids in the small Pox & Inflammations by an inspissation of their glutinous juices & w^c is best separated by moistning with warm milk & water or other emollient topics, by its being an intimate concretion of the two lids.

It is sometimes connate, & sometimes the eye lids adhere to the cornea, or albuginea or both either of which are generally very difficult to remove especially the latter.

The cohesion of the eyelids as well with each other as with the globe itself is to be separated with a scalpel or other Instrument with the greatest circumspection in order to avoid wounding the cornea or eye itself.

* This disease is termed Ancyloblepharon.

x I once knew a man who was troubled with this disorder from his birth which was very troublesome & incurable and attended with a constant Epiphora or watyness.



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2^d Diseases of the inner Canthus of the eye.

We sometimes meet with a Tubercle formed in the great or internal Canthus of the eye growing out from the caruncula lacrymalis or from the adjacent red flesh which is sometimes large enough not only to obstruct the Puncta lacrymalia but also part of the sight or pupil of the eye itself. *

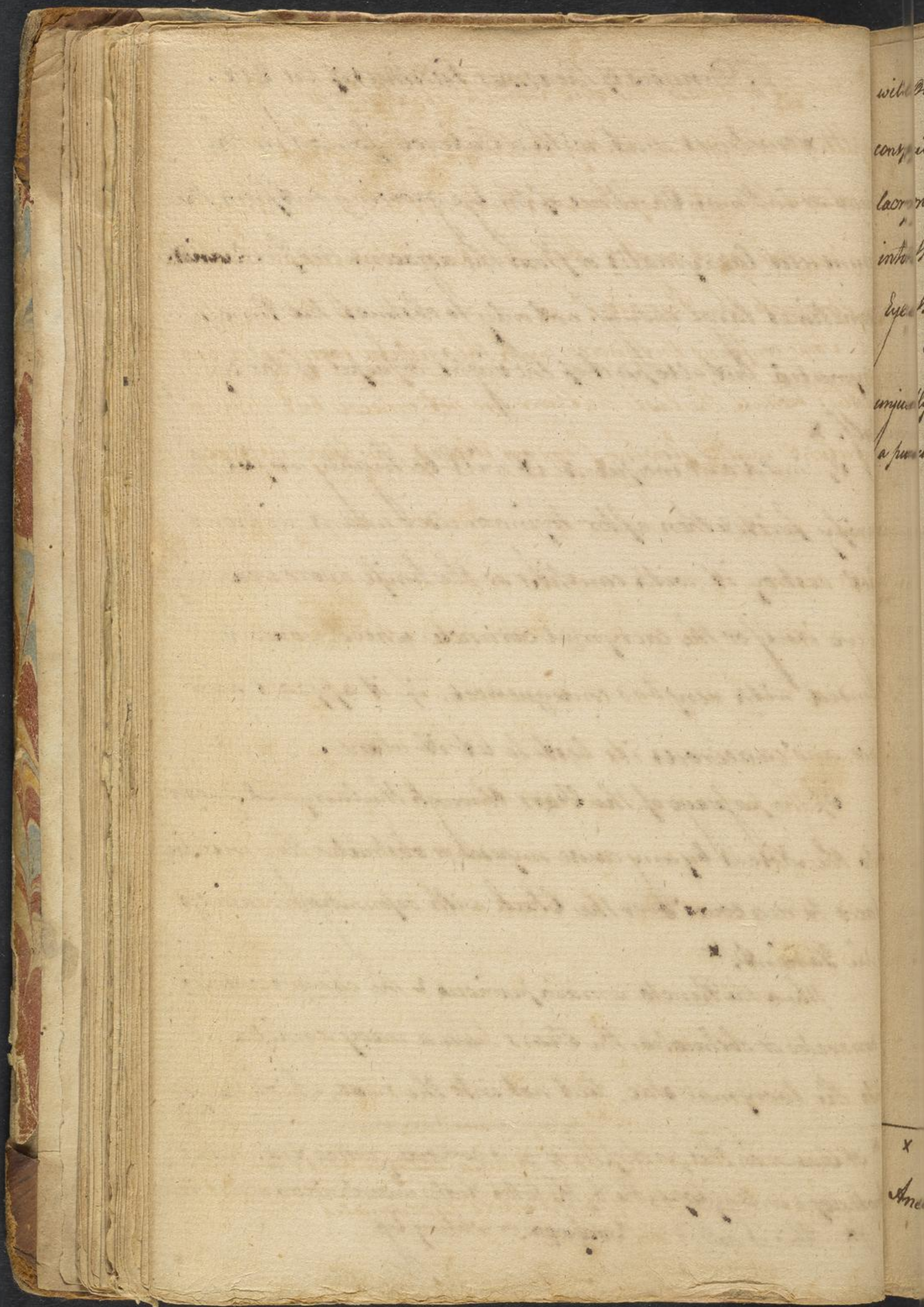
If mild and incipient it will be highly useful to scarify first & then after trying milder means without effect destroy it with caustics or the knife avoid wounding the eye itself or the lacrymal caruncle which would be attended with very bad consequences. if it appears hard livid, and cancerous its best to let it alone.

If the passage of the Tears through the lacrymal ducts into the Nose is by any cause impeded or obstructed they will be forced to run down over the Cheek with deformity & uneasiness to the Patient. *

When the Puncta remain pervious & the canalis nasalis is concreted or obstructed, the Tears have a ready admittance into the lacrymal Sac. but not into the nose, which therefore ^{will}

* A Tumor in this part of the Eye is generally called Encanthis Anchylops or Oxylops, tho' by the latter Heister understands an ulceration.

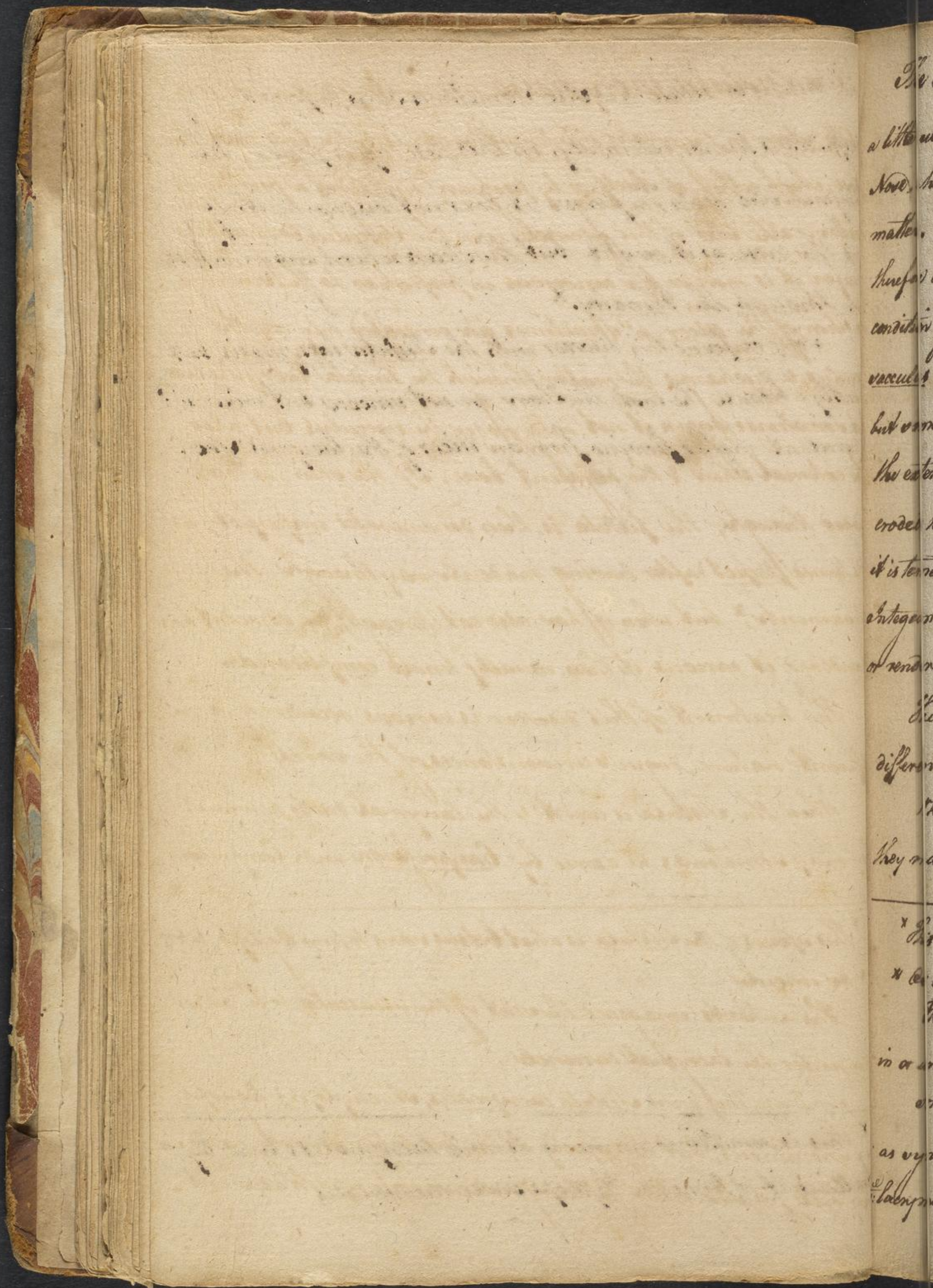
† This is called an 'entropion or watery eye



will distend or dilate the Sac sometimes so as to form a very
conspicuous tumor externally, in this case upon pressing the
lacrymal sac with the finger it does not discharge itself
into the nose as it ought but the Tears return again into the
eye through the Puncta.^{*}

Some confound this disorder with the Fistula lacrymalis but
unjustly; because the last the Tears are not viscerous but mixed with
a purulent matter flowing from an Ulcer of the lacrymal Sac.

^{*} This is sometimes named a Hernia lacrymalis; and by
Anellius it is termed a Hydrops vacci lacrymalis.



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The *Fistula lacrymalis* is generally understood to be a little ulcer in the greater or internal canthus of the eye next the Nose, which either of itself or by pressure discharges a purulent matter. The seat of this ulcusculi is in the sacculus lacrymalis therefore it is more or less dangerous in proportion to the size and condition of the ulcer, w. sometimes lies concealed only in the sacculus & discharges the matter through the Puncta lacrymalia but sometimes again it not only erodes the sacculus but also the external skin & the adjacent bone. If the skin is not eroded through, the fistula is then denominated imperfect; as it is termed perfect after having made its way through the integuments,* but when it has also eat through the adjacent bone & rendered it carious it is then usually termed complicated.

The treatment of this disorder is various according to the different nature, degree & circumstances of the variety.

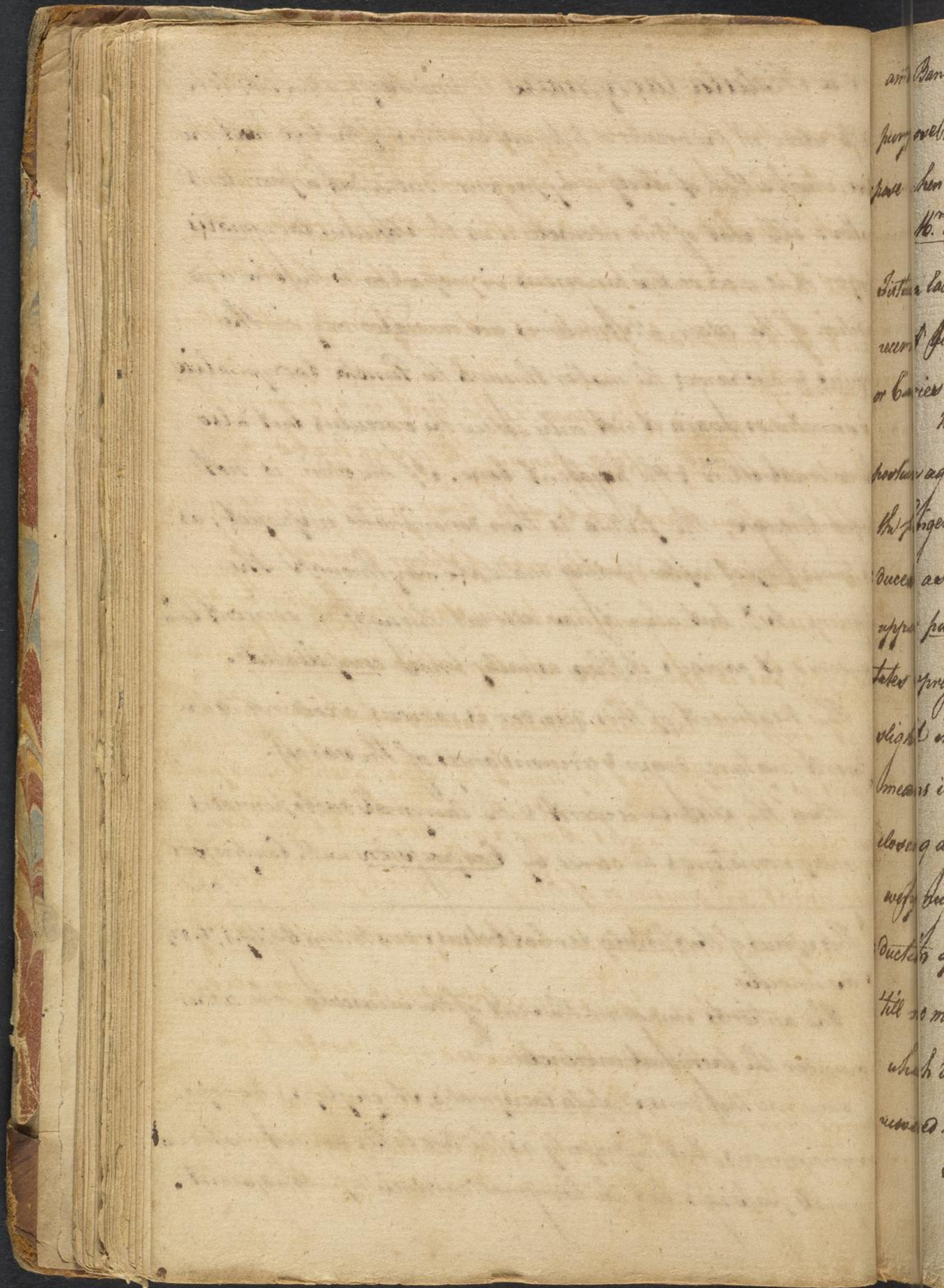
When the *Fistula* is recent & the lacrymal ducts pervious they may sometimes be cured by Compression with Compresses and

* This species of the *Fistula* is what Celsus seems to term *Ogilops*, l. vii

* *As ungulis*

The ancients imagined the seat of the ulcuscula to be either in or under the lacrymal caruncle.

Some use the terms *Fistula lacrymalis*, *Anchylops*, & *Ogilops*, as synonymous, but improperly as the two latter are not seated in lacrymal passages but the lacrymal caruncle or part adjacent.



and Bandage or with a particular Instrument for that purpose; but this method by compression will be to no purpose when the lacrymal ducts are concreted or obstructed.

Mr. Ansel has contrived another method of treating a *Fistula lacrymalis* which succeeds so well as to cure not only recent but inveterate fistula if not accompanied with Callus or Caries.

His manner is to place the patient in a convenient posture against the light & opening the upper eyelid with the fingers of one hand while with those of the other he introduces a slender arched probe made of silver through the upper punctum lacrymale into the sac then he gently agitates & presses it forward towards the Nose with a certain slight into the obstructed canalis nasalis which by this means is opened. But to prevent the newly opened duct from closing again, he thinks it necessary to inject some liquor every night & morning or oftner; & then to repeat the introduction of the probe as often as it may be found necessary till no more matter issues from the puncta lacrymalia which denotes the ulcer to be cleansed & the ducts to have recovered their natural state.

To inject these parts Mr. Ansel contrived a syringe the

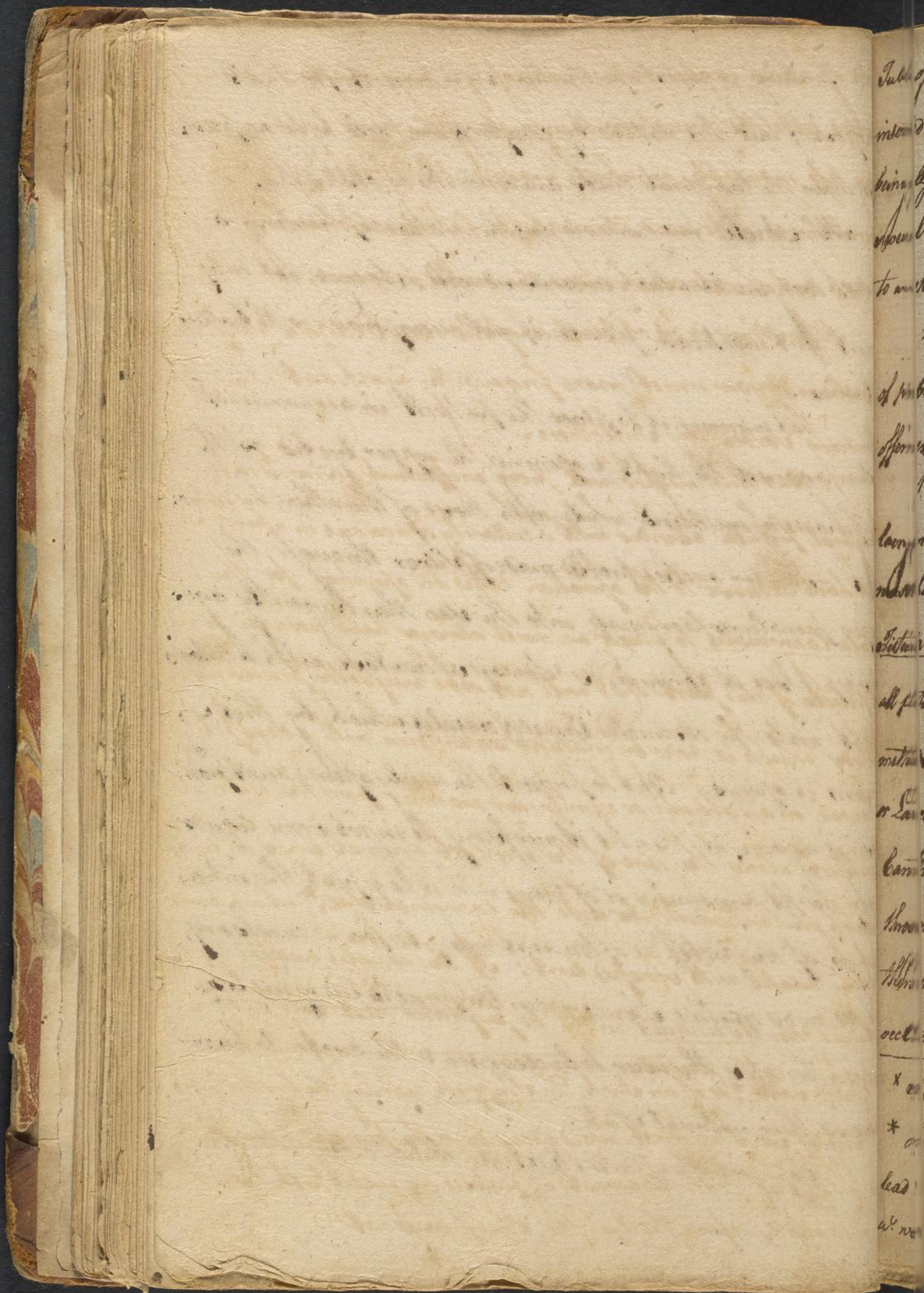


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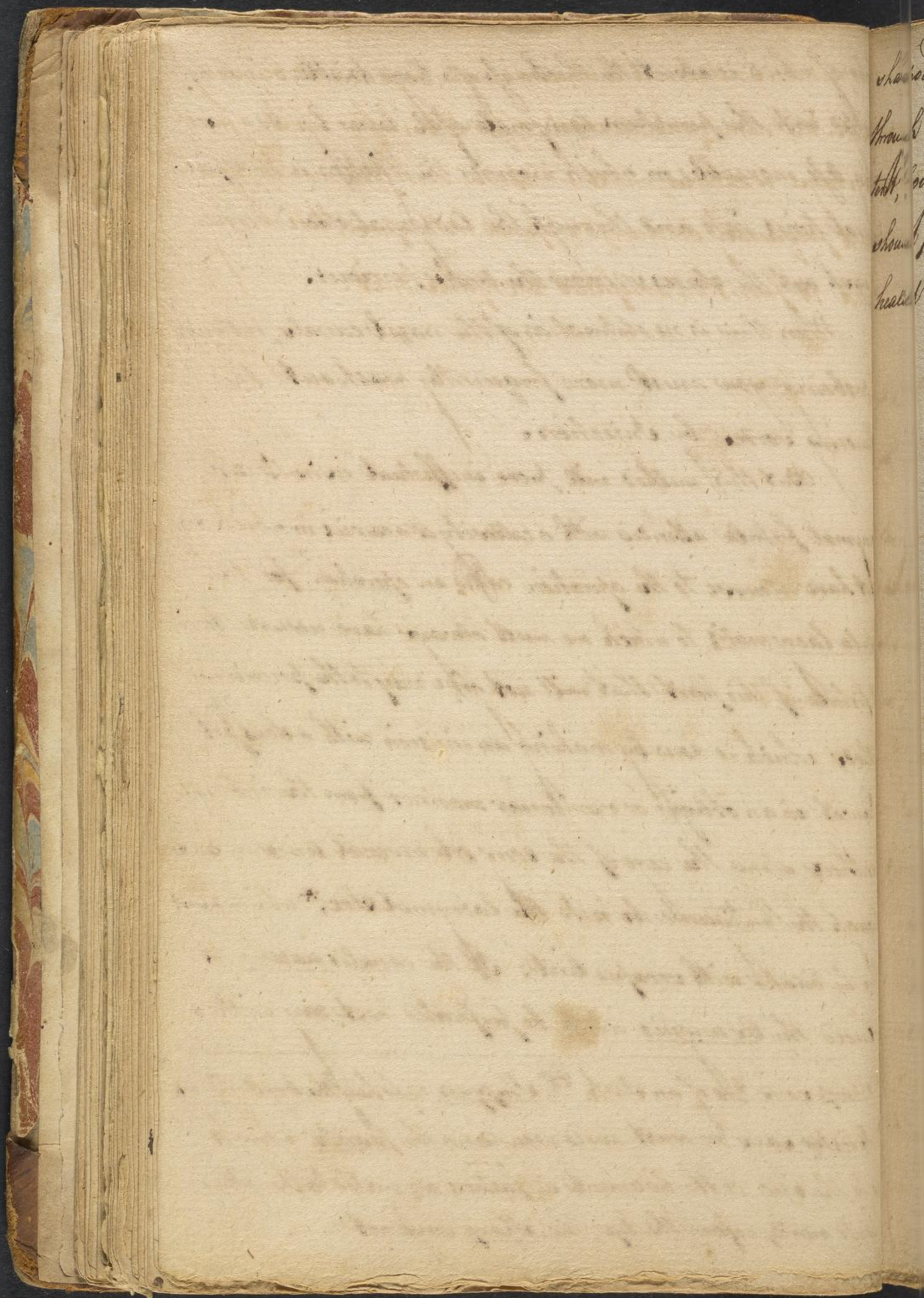
Tube of which is about the thickness of a hog's bristle & is to be inserted into the punctum lacrymale of the lower eye lid as being less moveable, in which manner the injector is to be forced several times into and through the lacrymal sac in order to wash out the stores & render the ducts pervious.

When there is no obstruction of the nasal canals, instead of probing you must more frequently wash out the offending matter by Injection.

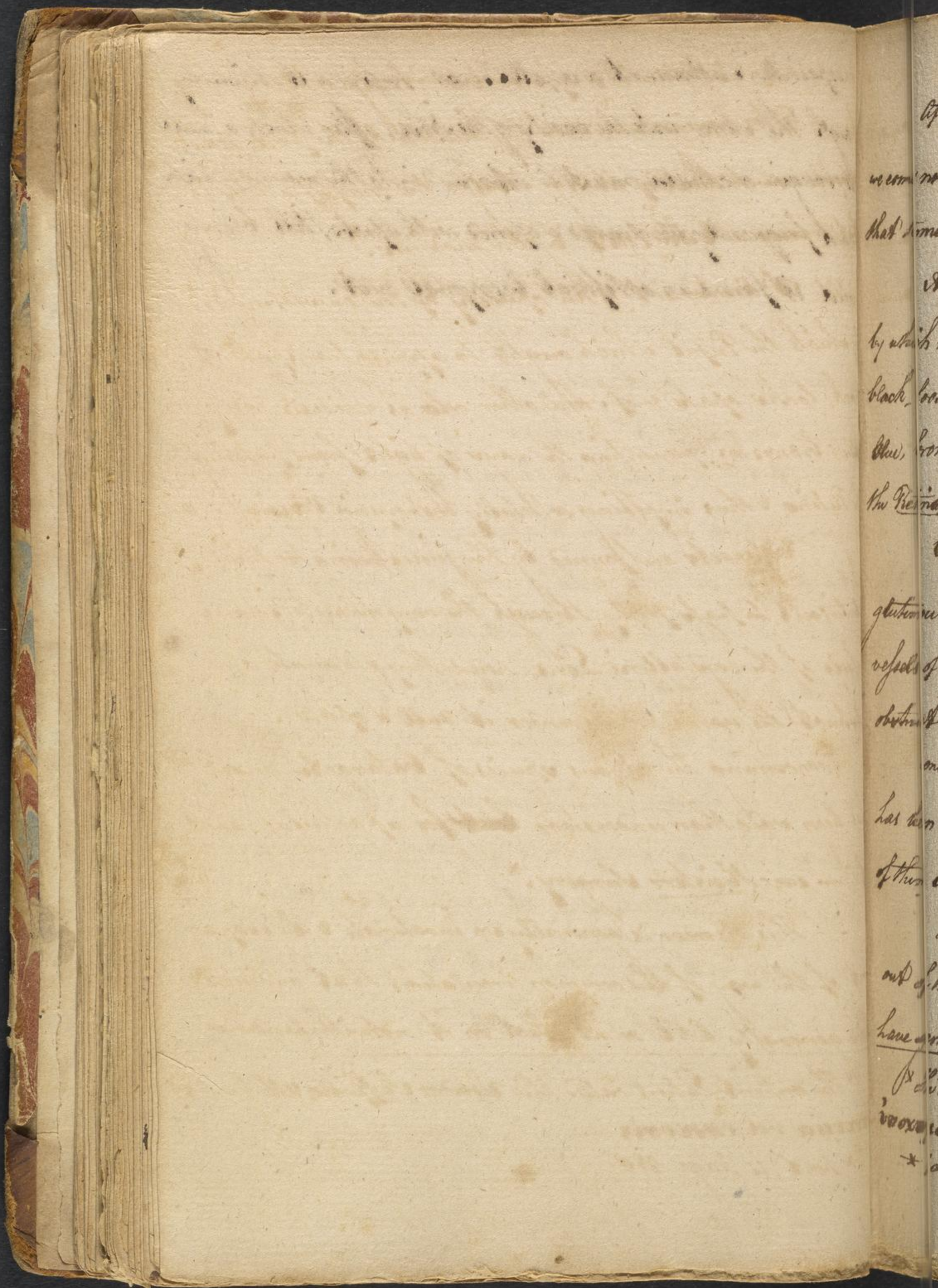
But this method will prove ineffectual in inveterate lacrymal fistula attended with a callousity or a caries in which we must have recourse to the operation called an operation for the Fistula lacrymalis, to which we must always have recourse to in all fistulae of this part that will not give way to the preceding methods which is done by making an incision with a scalpel or Lancet in an oblique or semicircular manner from the internal Canthus along the edge of the bony orb several lines in length through the integuments into the lacrymal sac,* which must then be dilated with wrapped lint; If the canalis nasalis is occluded the Os unguis must be perforated next day with a

* Sharp says $\frac{1}{16}$ of an Inch, Dr. Shippen, near half the length of y. orb

* Heister says we must avoid wounding the puncta which lead to the spec, or the ligament w. fastens one eyelid to the other w. would greatly deform the eye, tho' Sharp says not



sharp pointed Instrument or small Trocar passing it obliquely
through the same into the cavity of the Nose; after which a small
tube, bougie or canula, must be introduced into the wound, which
should frequently be cleared & opened with a probe; till being
healed it forms an artificial lacrymal duct.



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^{by} 3. Diseases of the Eye itself

After having considered the disorders of the parts adjacent we come now to those of the eye itself: the chief of which is that termed a Cataract by the moderns.*

A Cataract is an opacity of the crystalline Lens by which the Pupil which ought to appear transparent & black, looks opaque & of some other color as whitish, grey, blue, brown &c. preventing the rays of light from passing to the Retina & thus impairing or totally destroying Vision.

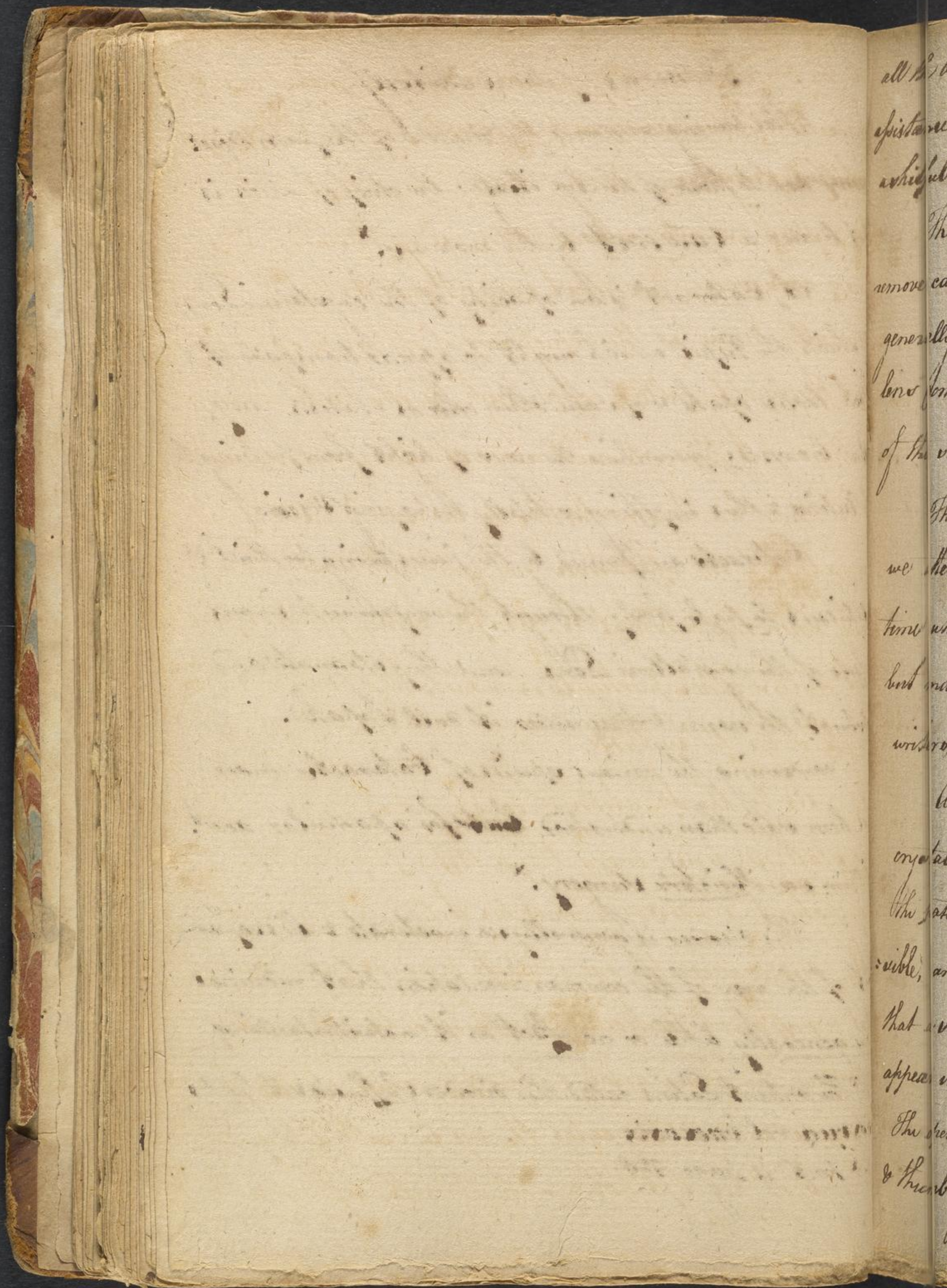
Cataracts are formed by the juices being too thick & glutinous to pass freely through the very minute venous vessels of the crystalline Lens, hence they stagnate and obstruct the view & thus render it dull & opaque.

concerning the various species of Cataracts more has been said than understood, but for a particular acct. of them see Heister's Surgery.*

This disorder is generally so inveterate & lies so far out of the way of the common circulation that medicines have generally little or no effect on it notwithstanding

* The ancient Latins called this disorder Opacitas & the Greeks ἰνοξυμα vel ἰνοξοις

* part II page 420.



all the boasted Arcana of Quacks, * and the principal assistance in this disorder is to be expected from the hands of a skilful Surgeon

There are two methods made use of by Surgeons to remove cataracts, the most ancient one and that more generally in use is the depression of the opaque crystalline lens commonly called couching; the other is the extraction of the same through an incision made in the cornea.

There are many things to be considered before we attempt the operation not only with regard to the time when the cataract is fit for being operated upon but many other particulars which may be seen in writers on the subject.

As to the operation of couching or depressing the crystalline lens, every thing being prepared in readiness the patient is ordered to open his eyelids as wide as possible, and to turn his eye inwards towards his nose that a sufficient portion of the white of the eye may appear in the lesser angle of the orbit towards the temple.

The operator now dilates the eye lids with the forefinger & thumb of his left hand when it is the left eye and

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of his right hand when it is the right eye he couches;
and thus he at the same time firmly secures the eye
from moving (and use the speculum oculi for this purpose).
The oculist next take the couching needle, handed to him
by an assistant, betwixt the thumb fore & middle finger
of his right hand in the manner we usually hold a
pen in writing. He then places the two other fingers
of the same hand upon the patients to support those
which guide the needle, & that they move freely as
in writing then he carefully enters the needle almost
in the middle of the white ^(a) betwixt the cornea and
external angle of the orbit, proceeding not obliquely,
but straight thro' the coats of the eye over against
the cataract. As soon as the needle is perceived to
be through the coats of the eye which may be known
by your losing the resistance, its point is then in-
clined towards the cataract which being entered by the
end of your instrument, you then endeavour to depress
it gently below the pupil to the bottom of the eye.

^(a) M. Petit assigns the place to be 2 lines distance from the cornea.

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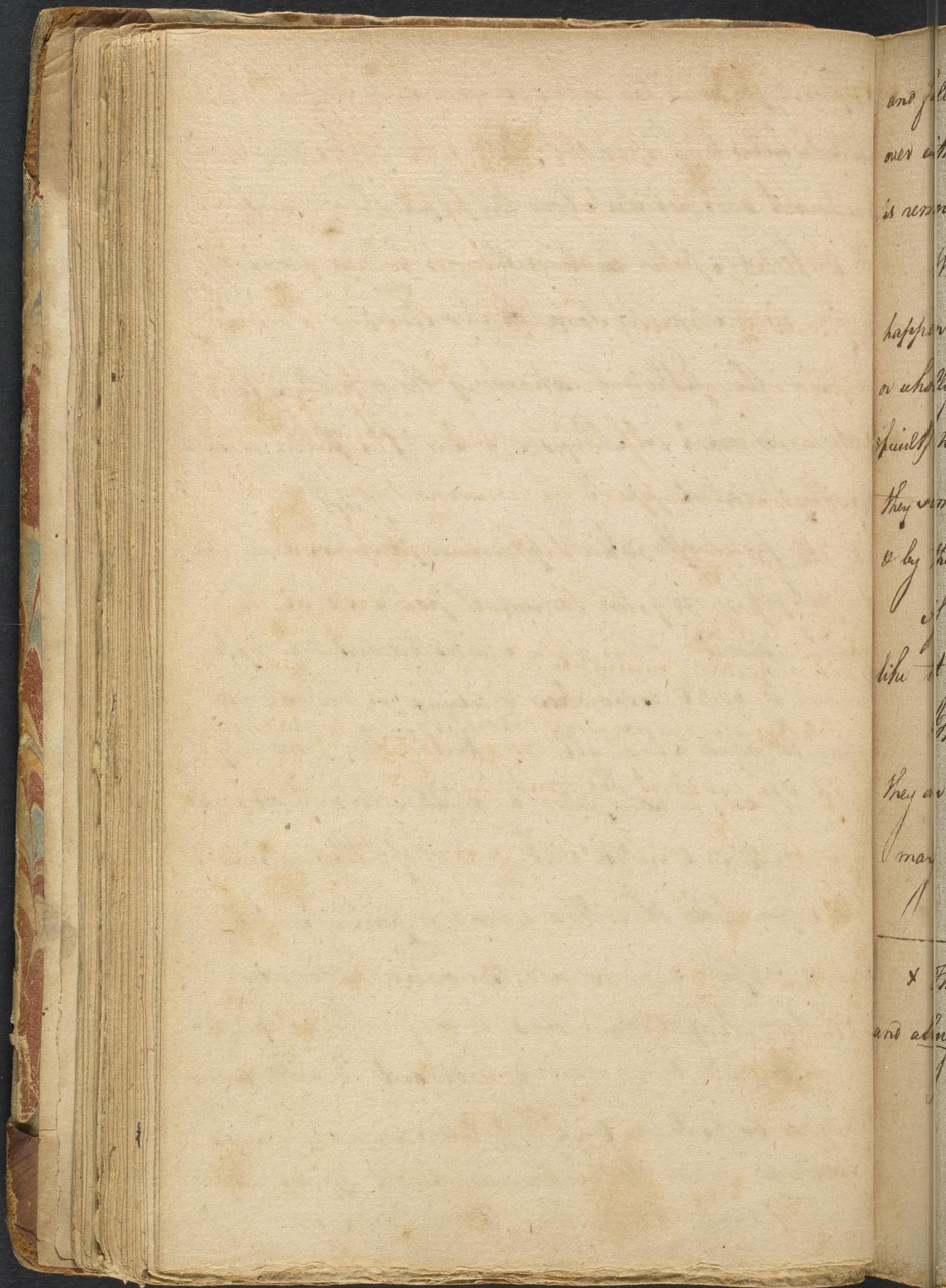
After depressing the cataract you are to keep it there
a little while; & if upon elevating your instrument again
the cataract does not rise above the pupil the operation is
well performed: & the needle is then to be drawn out of
the eye in a straight line as it entered.

For the method of extracting the crystalline lens
see Warner's cases in Surgery where it is fully and
elegantly treated of.

A preternatural membrane or film is sometimes
formed externally over the cornea of the eye so as to
obstruct vision.* This when slight & recent may often
be removed by gentle escharotics & collyria as this aqua
sapharina, aqua vituli albi &c. But if these prove ineffi-
cectual it may be extirpated by elevating it with a small
hook or running a needle & thread thro' it & thus raising it,
& then separating it with a lancet or pair of small
scissors carefully avoiding not to wound the cornea.

Sometimes the pellicle appears very red from the number of
blood vessels which being scarified or divided it withers away

* It called by the Greeks Omyx by the latins unguis or ungula.
It sometimes named Pterygium, and when it appears red from
the number of blood vessels it usually termed Pannus.



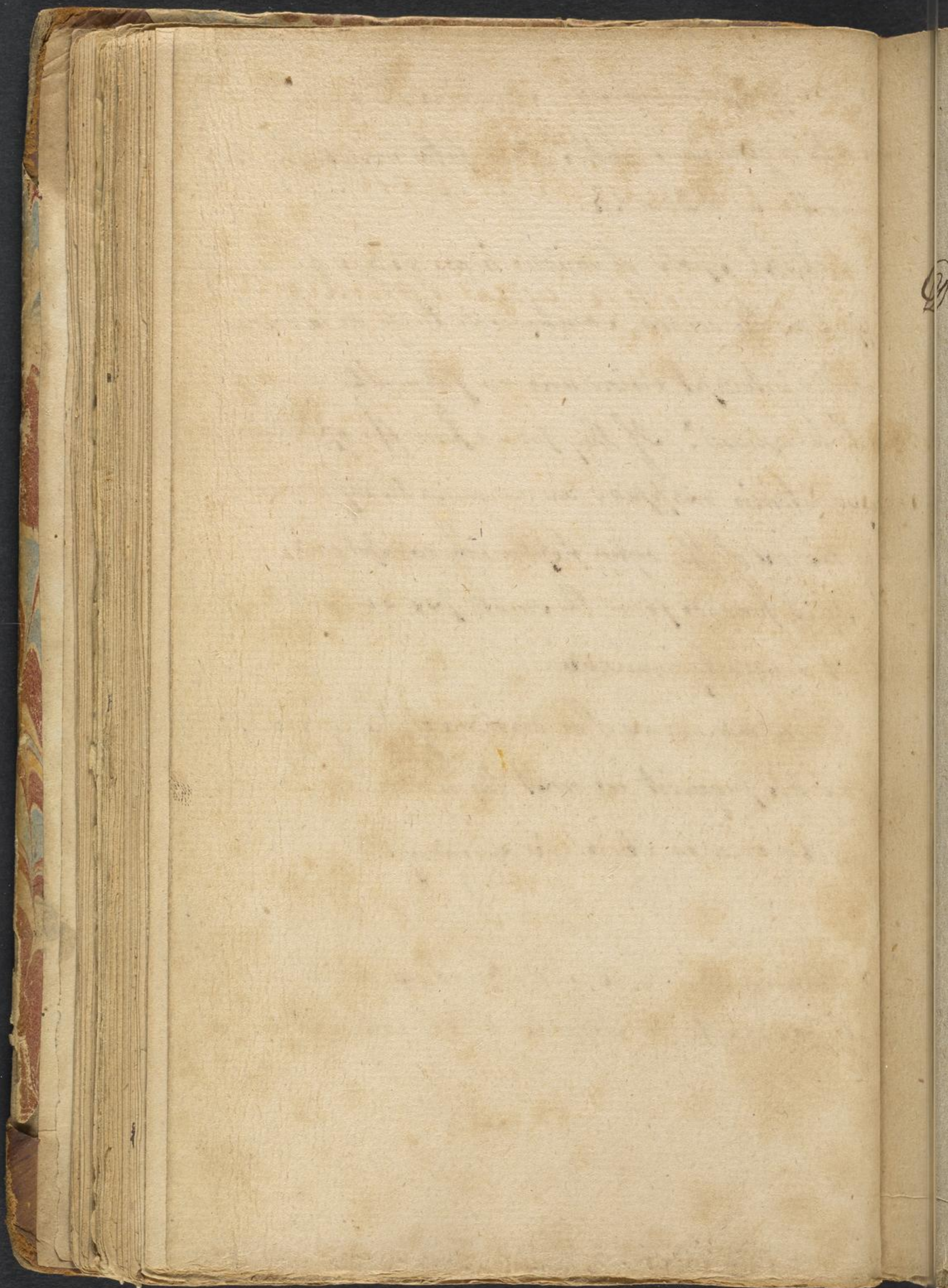
and falls off spontaneously. Sometimes the cornea is crusted over with a glutinous matter like a fatty membrane this is removed by detergents.

Whitish spots of various kinds & sizes frequently happen on the cornea, sometimes so large as to obscure or wholly intercept vision and are frequently very difficult to remove. If they proceed from *opthalmia* they sometimes disappear on removing the inflammation & by the use of the *aqua Sapharina camphorata*.

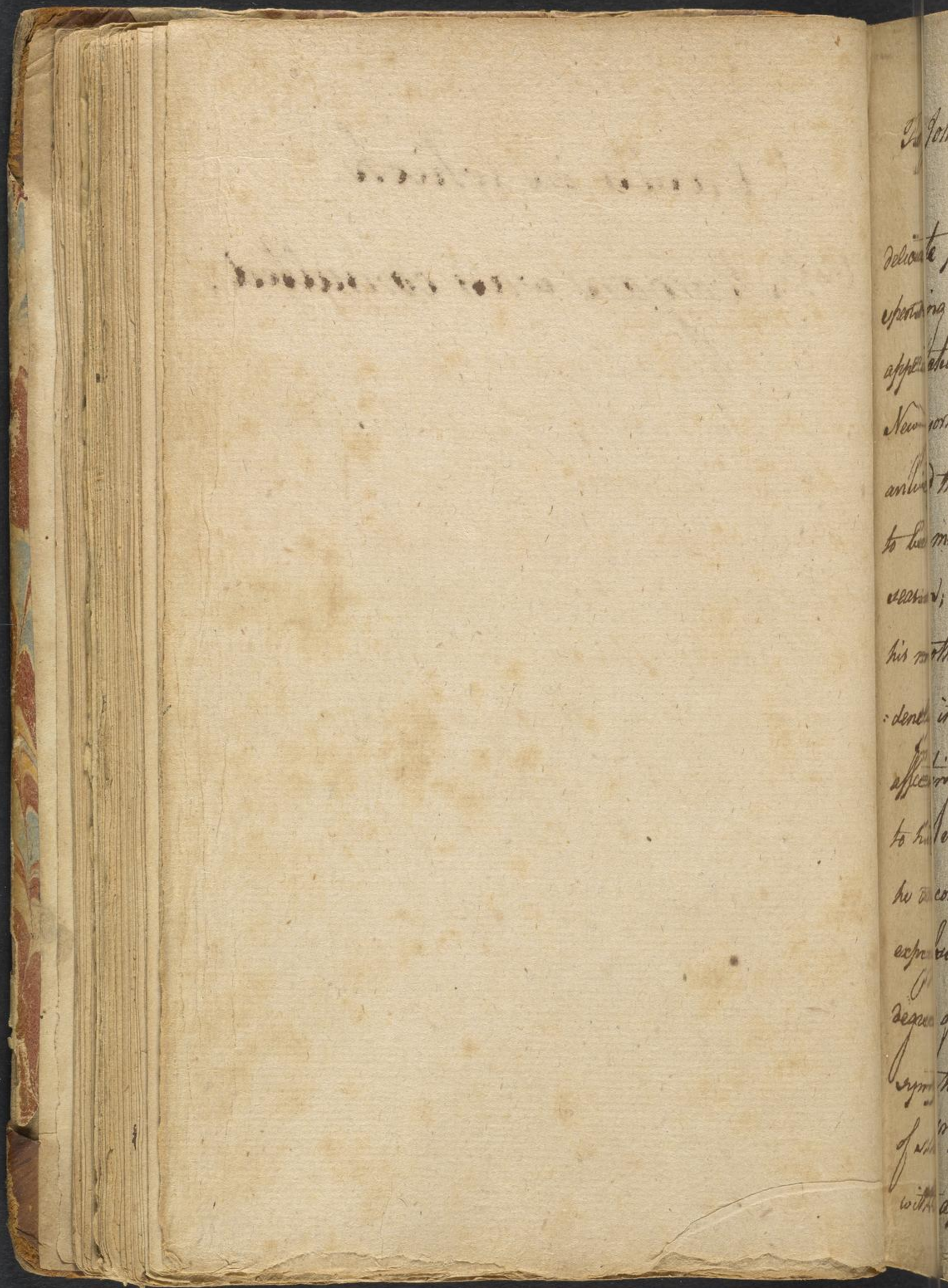
If it proceeds from the small pox around or the like it generally inurables.

There are many other disorders of the eyes but as they are less frequent we omit them many of which may be seen in *Heister's Surgery*.

* These are in general called *Leucoma* by the Greeks and *albugo*, *nebula* or *nubecula* by the Latins.



Cases in which
D.^r Morgan was consulted.



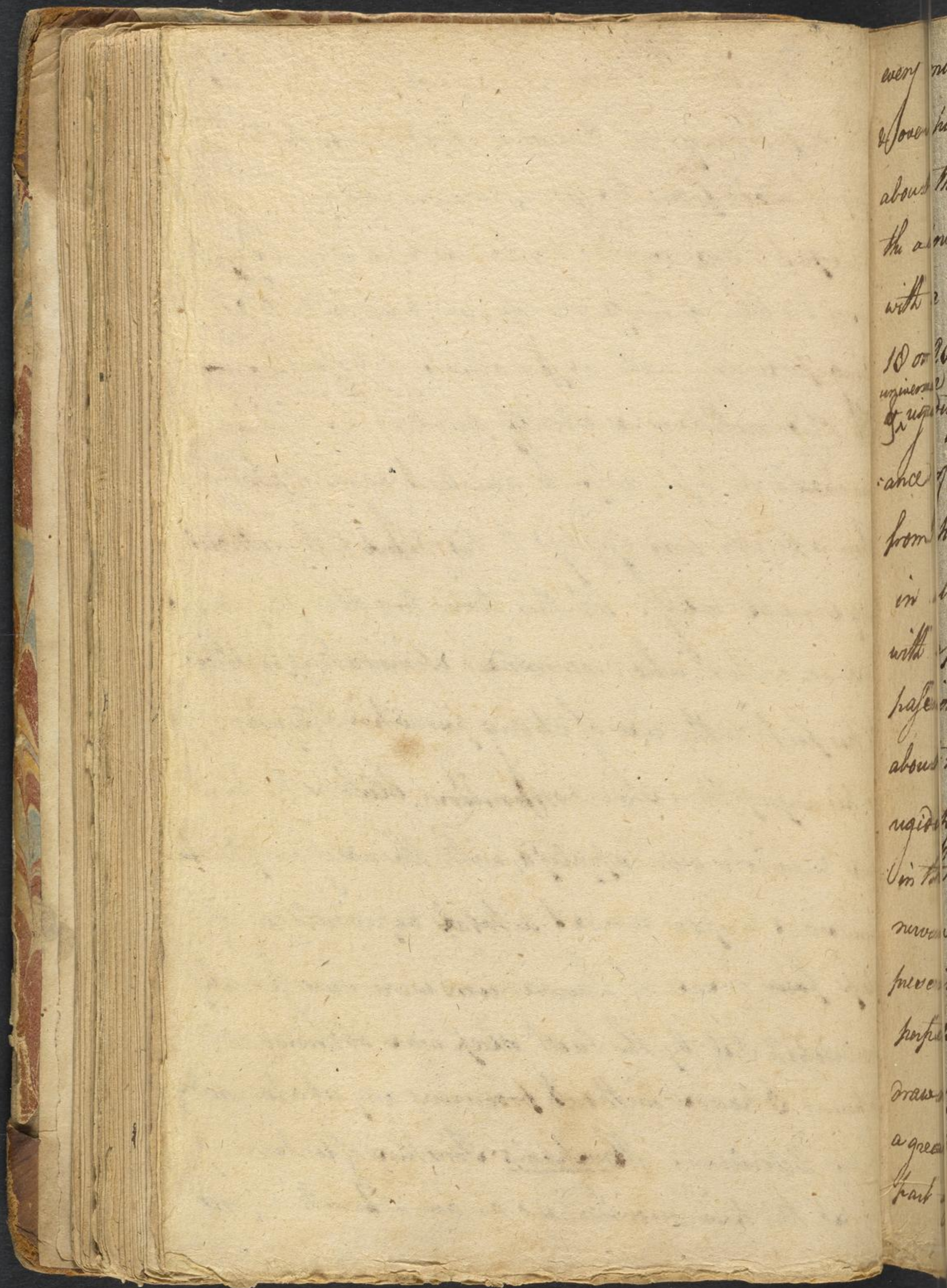
To John Morgan M.D.

M^r. Henry Kelly a youth of a delicate frame of body, & about 17 years of age; after spending 7 years for the schools in London in a close application to several branches of learning; returned to New York his native city with his father. They arrived the 21st of August when the weather happened to be much warmer than is common even at that hot season; and over & above the evident joy of meeting his mother & sister after so long an absence was suddenly introduced to a great variety of objects new & affecting, which he conjectured might have contributed to his succeeding illness. Very soon after his arrival he discovered some inconsistency in his thoughts & expressions, which in a few days increased to a violent degree of phrensy: upon the first appearance of these symptoms, the gentleman who had the ordinary care of M^r. Kelly's family observed them to be unattended with a fever or any signs of inflammation; but

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but as the weather was extreme hot & he threatened with a phreny, he thought it advisable to take ʒij of blood from his arm, recommended a warm bath to his feet & legs, emptied his bowels by a lenient Glyster, prescribed him a temperate regimen, & advised his being prevented with as few objects as possible. —

As this method was strictly pursued, his delirium increased in a few days to a violent degree of phreny, when a blister was apply'd to his head but without any sensible relief. At this time two other physicians were consulted who recommended stimulating poultices to his feet, & the use of strong purgative Glysters, & his symptoms still continuing, blisters to his legs & wrists were apply'd, with the use of camphorated emulsions & upon almost a total deprivation of sleep four doses of Laudanum were successively administered till by the last sleep was obtained which continued 9 hours without procuring any abatement of his Delirium. Boerhaave's Tincture of Centaury was at this time recommended as an alterative, and



every morning cold water was poured upon his head
& poured his naked body, four or five days successively;
about three weeks after he was first taken & after
the above method had been tried, he was seized
with a lethargy & continued in a profound sleep
10 or 20 hours; which ended in a general spasm
^{universae} rigidity of all the muscles; upon the first appear-
ance of these symptoms 3v of blood was taken
from his arm, & he was put into a warm bath,
in about 3 hours these symptoms went off
with a fit of crying, resembling the hysterical
passion in women. The next day he was taken
about the same hour with the same spasms &
rigidity, which went off at the same time and
in the same manner as before. Drastic purges &
nervine medicines were at this time promiscuously
prescribed, in the space of a few days, together with
perpetual blisters apply'd to his neck. The blood
drawn from his arm was thin & cohered loosely with
a great proportion of serum. During the greatest
part of his illness his pulses were soft & equal

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Octob 11

his skin cool, his tongue clean & moist, & the coats
of his eyes not in the least discolored or inflamed.

The fits above described returned several days
periodically, & went off with the same fit of crying;
which happening at a time when intermittent
fevers were epidemical, afforded some flattering
hopes of their proving advantageous to him; but
they have now in a great measure left him
without any relief, & his case at present is only
changed from an ungovernable phrensy to a
violent melancholy mania.

New York -
Octob: 11th 1766

John Bard

To V.

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To D^r Bard of New-York

From an attentive & repeated reading of the history of M^r Kelly's case, as drawn out at length by D^r Bard, Clofey, & Cullen, it appears to be that species of insanity which is termed melancholy; it differs from that state of the disorder which is called mania only as different affections of the mind viz: timidity, dejection or fear, accompanies an erroneous imagination in the present case, whereas in a maniac an equally misinformed judgment is attended with a great boldness & ferocity. The disease in either case is a depraved imagination, the passions of the mind being commutable frequently with one another. A violent sorrow often succeeds a melancholy, as a constant thoughtfulness & fixed melancholy will also take place of a phrenetic or maniac state, which I perceive has happened to this young gentleman.

The seat of the disorder is doubtless in the brain & nerves; the continuance of the disease however

* These symptoms are taken from other
letters on M^r. Killey's case

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vitiates the mass of blood & occasions a depravity
of the humors secreted from the blood, particularly
in the spleen & liver, producing frequent diseases in
those parts, & particularly it changes the bile from
a healthy to an unsound state. That a disordered
state of mind is connected with diseases of the bile
& organs subservient to the generation of it, we see in
hypochondriac patients, the seat of the disorder being
in this region. This circumstance is mentioned
to explain some symptoms which are mentioned
in the letter accompanying the case viz. The turning
& twisting of the body & queering his belly as if
griped & suffering the most excruciating torment,
together with his obstinate costiveness, and this
may lead us on in our general indications of cure.

I agree with the gentleman who relates that
a proper regimen, time & patience, has in like
cases produced happy changes & even recovery,
when the use of medicines have been discontinued.
But as some length of time has since elapsed

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& the patient is not better, it may now be advisable to attempt a cure, or if that may not be obtainable at least to relieve nature by joining a cautious use of medicines to a suitable regimen of diet, air & exercise; this perhaps may be effected altho' a complete cure is very uncertain & precarious.

If this be entered upon, evacuations may be necessary, these both with respect to the quality & quantity must be left to the Gentlemen who have the immediate care of Mr. Kelly, to determine his strength & the greater or less benefit he may receive by them must be their guide; In general I advise that they may not be carried to too great lengths; these will instead of curing the disease occasion an insupportable anxiety & constant dejection of mind far more watched than death.

Bleeding if necessary may be known by the pulse, & especially whether a repetition of it is advisable. I think previous to entering on a course of medicines ʒviij or ʒviij of blood may be taken from his arm with advantage.

A rosin of Specacuanha in wine or the Elect. of Antimony is directed by Dr. Mead after

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bleeding, & to purge the bowells with infusions of
Senna, or with *Clis. Purgatilis*

I should advise acetic pills or a Tincture made
from the spices of *hierapicra* or *Tinctura Sacra*, all
these may prove very beneficial & should be repeated
as occasion may serve, especially gentle emetics &
cathartics, as they would remove from the brain, carry
off all sluggish humors in the intestinal canal,
promote blood digestion, a good discharge of bile, &
gradually attenuate viscid humors of the body; now
& then a brisk purge will be of great use.

To further this intention of attenuating viscid
blood, & to promote a due secretion of the several
humors especially by the skin & kidneys: The salt of
Tartar, its Tincture or other saline medicines may
be used, as *Sal diuretica* ʒi bis uet ter die, powders of
camph. & nitre have been highly recommended to-
gether with the continued use of the warm bath
for some time. To these may be joined, Soap,
Rhubarb, & the warm gum pills, which penetrate thro'
the smallest vessels of the body & powerfully affect

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the brain & nerves, small doses of Calomel *poore nata*,
& preparations of Steel, especially chalybeate waters, &
boluses of valerian, chalybs, & the like.

The pill *cephractic*, or the pill *cephractic* *lung*^{ts}
of the Edinb. dispensatory will come in very well.

How far a vector may be of use I leave to
those who have the immediate care of the patient
but think it may be tryed

Diluent liquors & demulcents, with a light ^{Diet}, are
best; exercise, cheerfulness of those about him, & a
change of objects may prove very serviceable.

As bathing, change of air, a journey or voyage
may be thought of after other things have had
a fair tryal — At this distance I cannot be
more particular, but shall esteem myself happy,
if any thing I have suggested may contribute
to the recovery of the patient's health.

Philadelphia
7th April 1767

John Morgan

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Dec. 5th 1766.

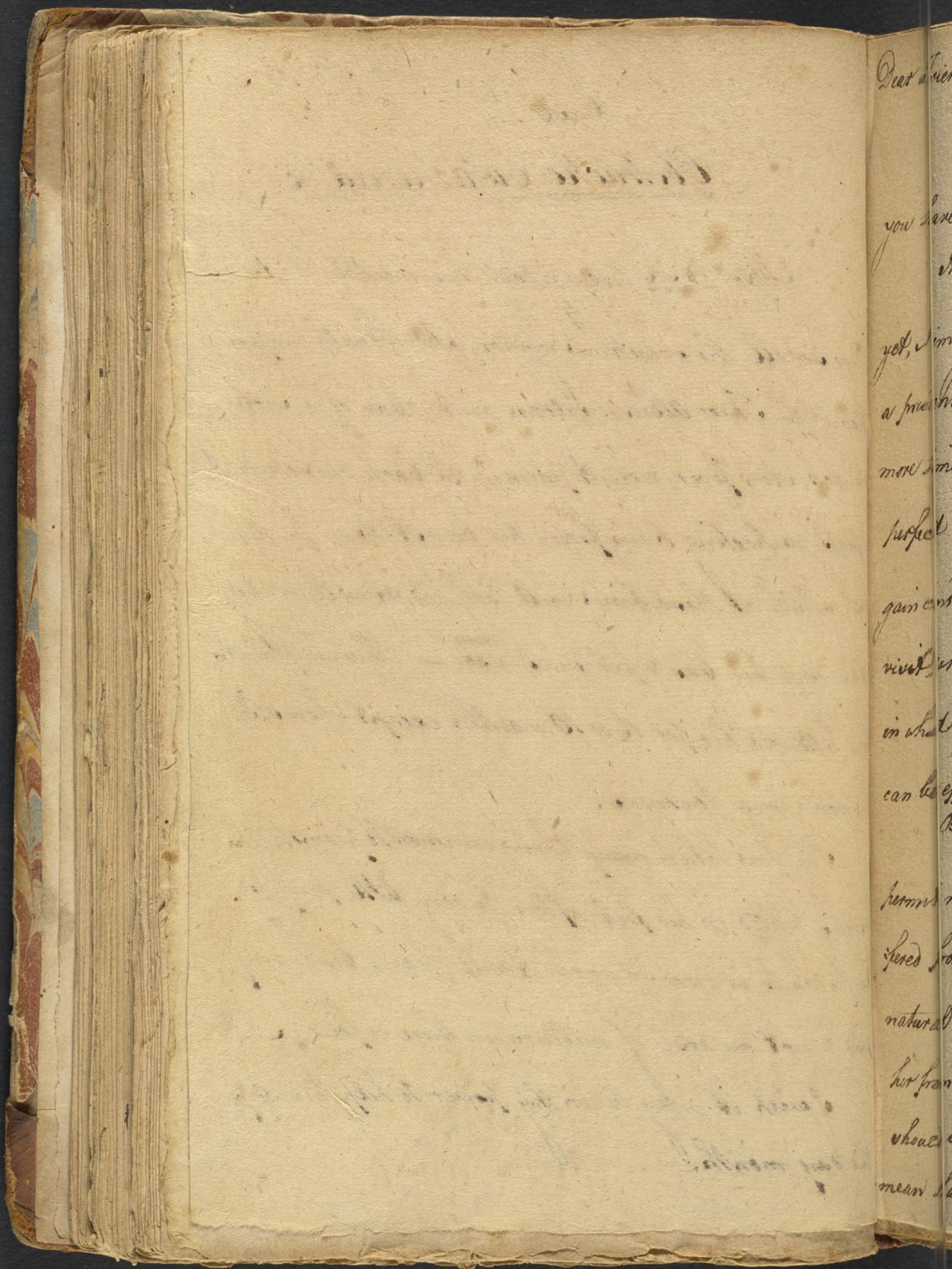
Case 1.st

Obstructio Catamenia &c.

Miss D. M. a young Lady, her monthly visits are very small tho' sometimes regular, attended with a copious flow of the Fluor Albus, & seldom quite clear of a sick stomach, slow fever, violent pains in the back & head, & great dizziness & shooting pain from her breast bone to her back, which at those times will look red, & swell as big as an egg, her legs & feet swell also. — These complaints have attended her for 16 or 18 months except when she has made long Journeys.

She has taken every thing common to promote the menses & bled in her feet often to very little purpose. Her stomach is now so weak it will scarce bear any food & not one dose of medicine in three or four.

I wish it may be in thy power to help her by this day month.

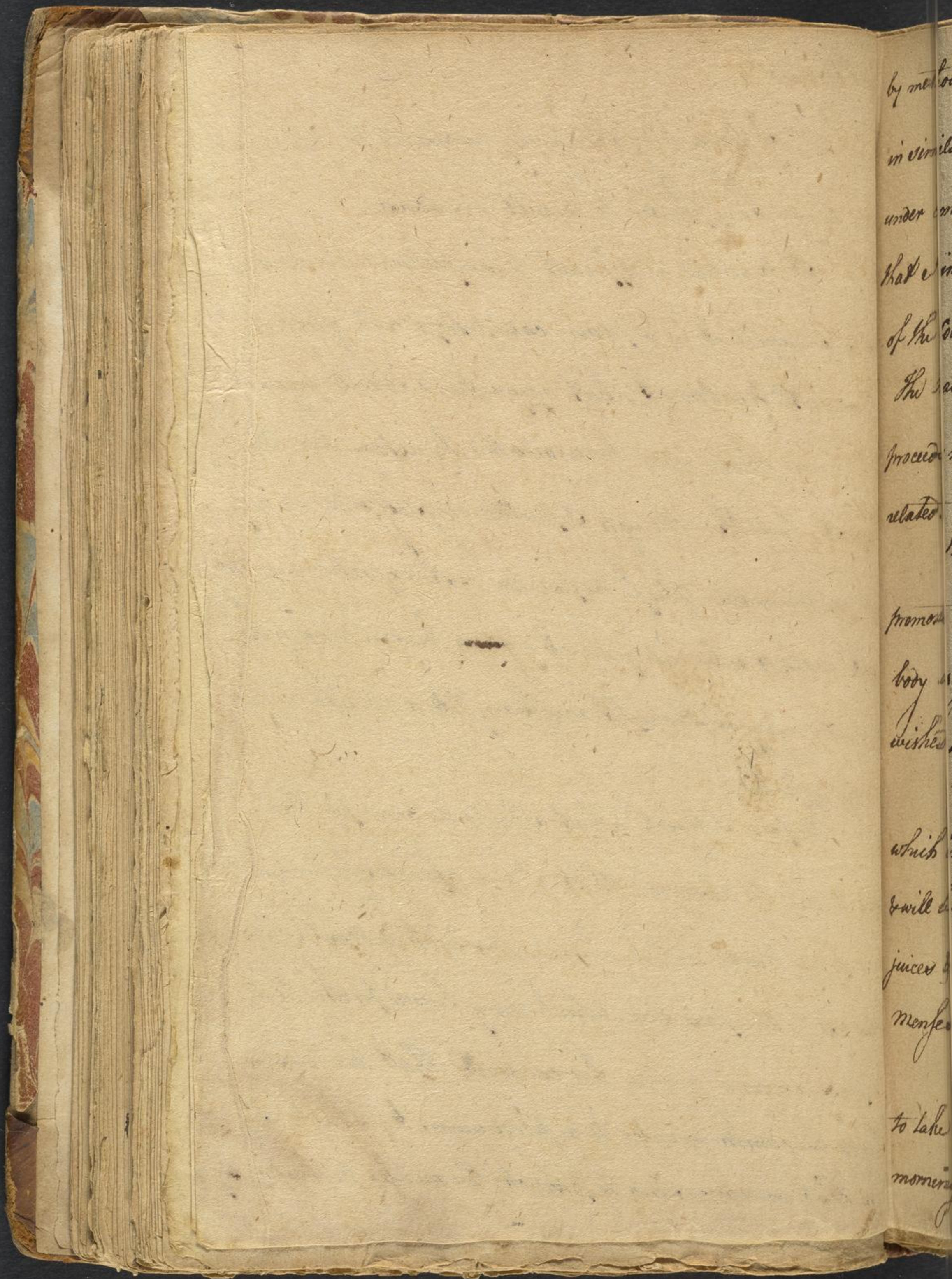


Dear Friend

I have very attentively considered the case which you have been pleased to consult my advice.

It is indeed a difficult & complicated disorder. yet, I imagine it is a plain case, & hope will yield to a prudent treatment, but apprehend it will require more time than you have allotted, to restore her to perfect health; though I flatter myself, she may gain considerable relief before the next expected monthly visit, & that she may thereby ~~gain~~ be encouraged in what may be thought necessary, till a radical cure can be effected.

Before I direct what should be done for her, permit me to observe, that I am afraid she has suffered from that maiden reserve, & strict modesty, so natural to the fair sex, which may have prevented her from sooner giving her consent that her case should be communicated to a physician; by which I mean that endeavouring to promote the menses perhaps by



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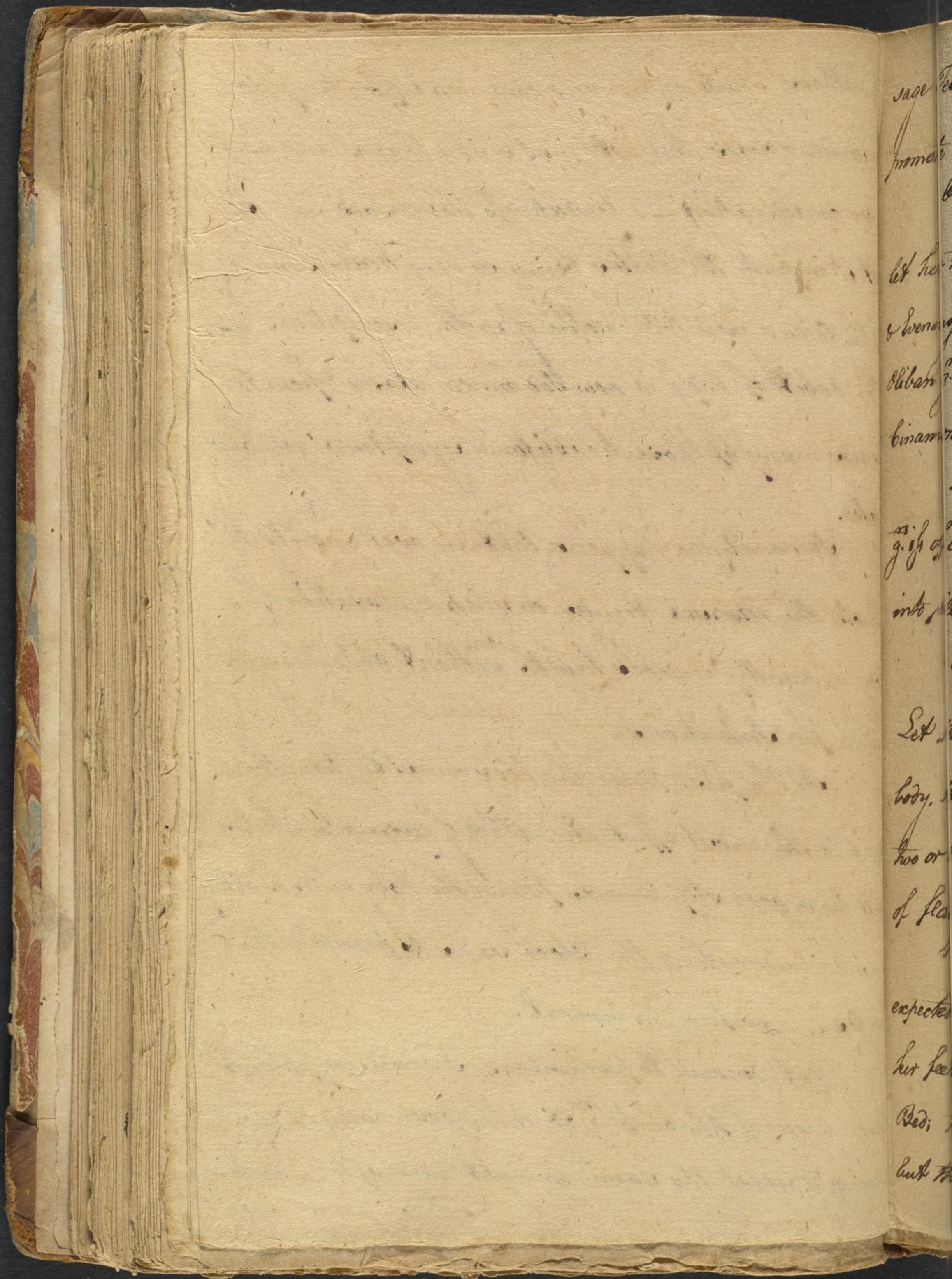
by methods which altho' very common & often beneficial
in similar cases, has not just suited that I now have
under consideration — A weakness has ensued — So
that I impute the Whites being so very troublesome &
of the Colour you take notice of in the description. —

The habit of body is now too much relaxed & from this
proceeds many of those troublesome symptoms you have
related.

It sometimes happens that an over anxiety to
promote the menses brings on such a relaxation of
body as greatly injures health without obtaining the
wished for Intention.

In the first place the body must be strengthened
which is the most effectual method of curing the Whites
& will be a good step towards filling the body with healthy
juices & invigorating the Blood so as to promote the
menses — so far, in general.

But to come to particulars, I advise my patient
to take a dose of Rhubarb ʒ. ʒss in the dose early in the
morning, & repeat the same in eight days after, drinking
sage



sage Tea in a moderate quantity & walking about to
promote the operation.

On every day except when she takes the Rhubarb
let her take half a dram of the powder of myrrh morning
& evening mixed up in the following Draught, ℞ pulv. ℞:
Oliban. g. iij. solve in ℞j. fortiss. Cochl. iij. cuius add. aqua
cinamom. ℞j. iij. sweetened with loaf sugar.

Let her take one a day viz: about eleven o'clock
g. iij. of calcined vitriol wth g. iij. of the pill: gummos: made
into pills, & a glass of bitter Wine to wash it down.

Apply a strengthening plaister to the Back. —

Let the whole body especially the lower part of the
body, the Legs & the Arms & Thighs be well rubbed
two or three times a day with a flesh Brush or piece
of flannel.

When the appearance of the monthly return is
expected then especially use friction, & then let her bathe
her feet in warm water for a few minutes at going to
Bed: taking care not to catch cold but wipe them well;
but the warm water is to be used at no other time being
Pro

Prescriptions Dec: 5th

℞ pulv: Rhei in pillul dos: ij / aā g: xx) Cap: una
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Dec: 23^d

too relaxing, but the following morning give as follows
 (unless the menses should have come on) viz: pill Anfi
 g. ℞ij Calom. ℞pt. g. ij made into two pills, on w^{ch} day no
 other medicines are to be given.

All the medicines I have prescribed are
 good to strengthen the stomach, to assist Digestion,
 to strengthen the body as well as moderately to promote
 the menses in which I hope they will not fail of
 success as well as in curing the Whites.

The sick stomach, Spasms & diarrhoea as well as
 the swelling of the Legs & feet depend on the relaxed
 tone of the blood vessels & system in general & on the
 obstructions, & will cease when these are cured.

N.B, Exercise is proper especially riding in fair
 weather, her diet should not be of too spare but of
 healthy food. — particular symptoms & circum-
 stances may require some variation occasionally.

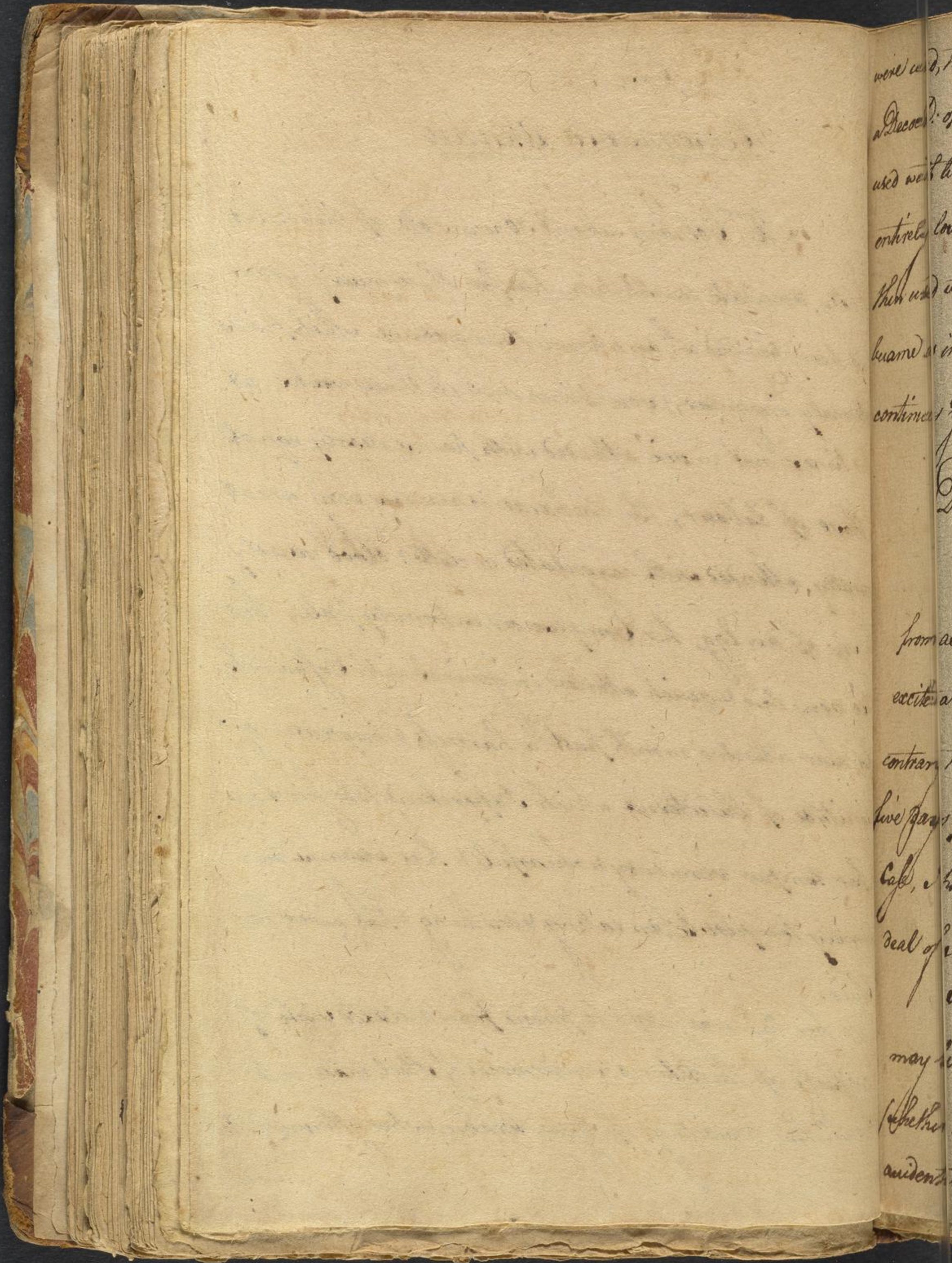
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Case 2^d.

Hemorrhagia Uterina

M^{rs} Cotnam about 30 years old, of thin habit of body, delicate constitution; has for these many years past been troubled wth an uterine Hemorrhage which flows extremely irregular; sometimes once in three weeks, at other times not in six attended with pains nearly equal to those of labour, the discharge is always very great, generally attended with coagulated or clotted blood nearly the size of an egg, her Complexion extremely pale, her pulse very low & quick attended in general with Costiveness & for near a twelve month past a hardness & encreasing magnitude of the uterus, which I apprehend to be scirrhus, in her temper very easy & cheerful, & has always been extremely temperate in eating & drinking & has never had a Child.

As her Case was judged to proceed from a relaxed state of the vessels of the uterus, small doses of Steel made into pills wth the mucilage of Gum Arabic & strengthening Bitters were

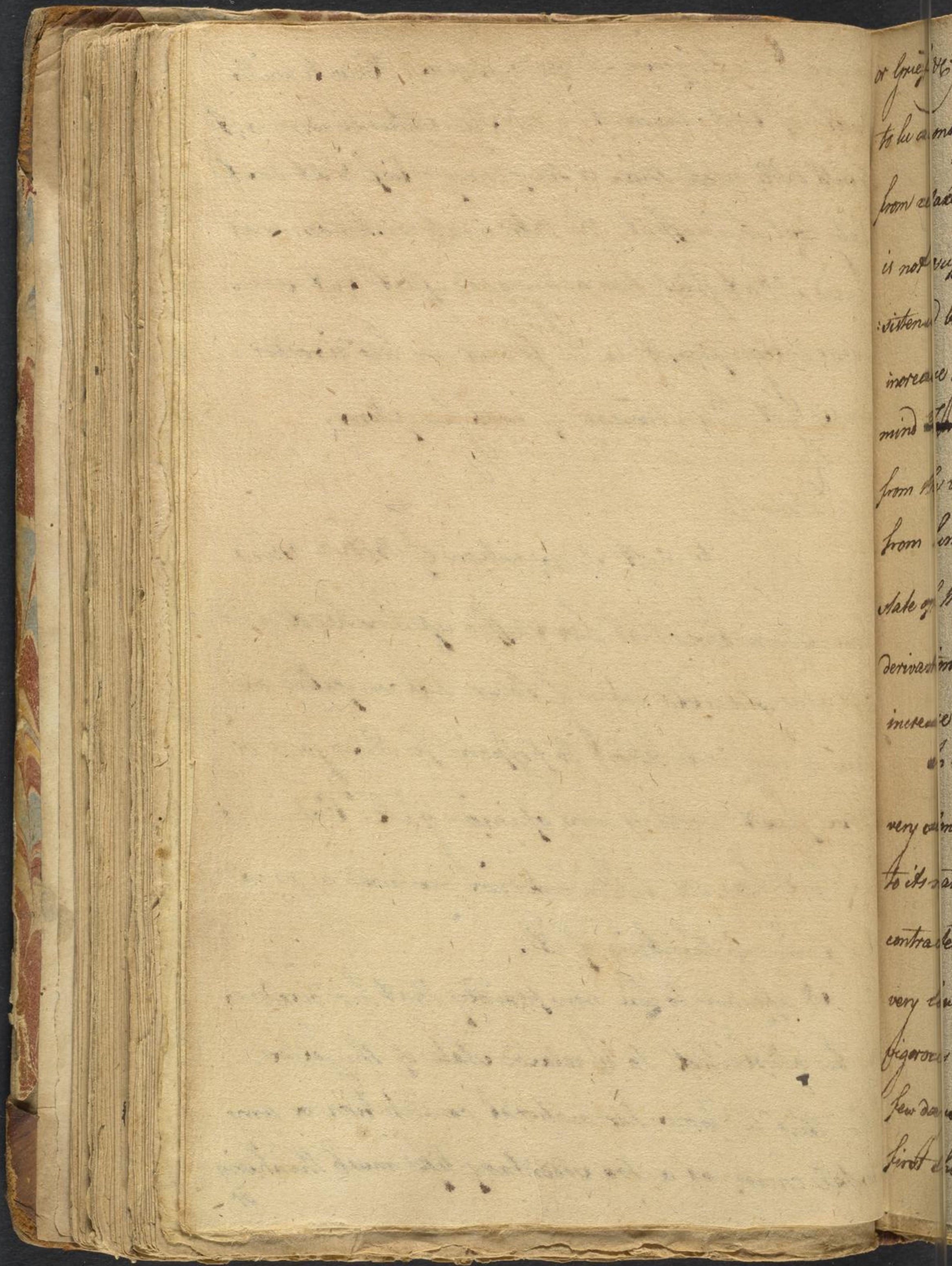


were used, to no purpose, the pulv. Hyssopae: Helvet: with
a Decoct: of Cort: Aurant: & the Rad: Saturni were next
used with little more than a temporary relief. & at last
entirely lost their effect, the Vitri: Cerat: Antimon: was
then used w^h at first had a very good effect but soon
became as insignificant as the former — her disorder
continued yet wth an increase of each symptom.

Dear Sir

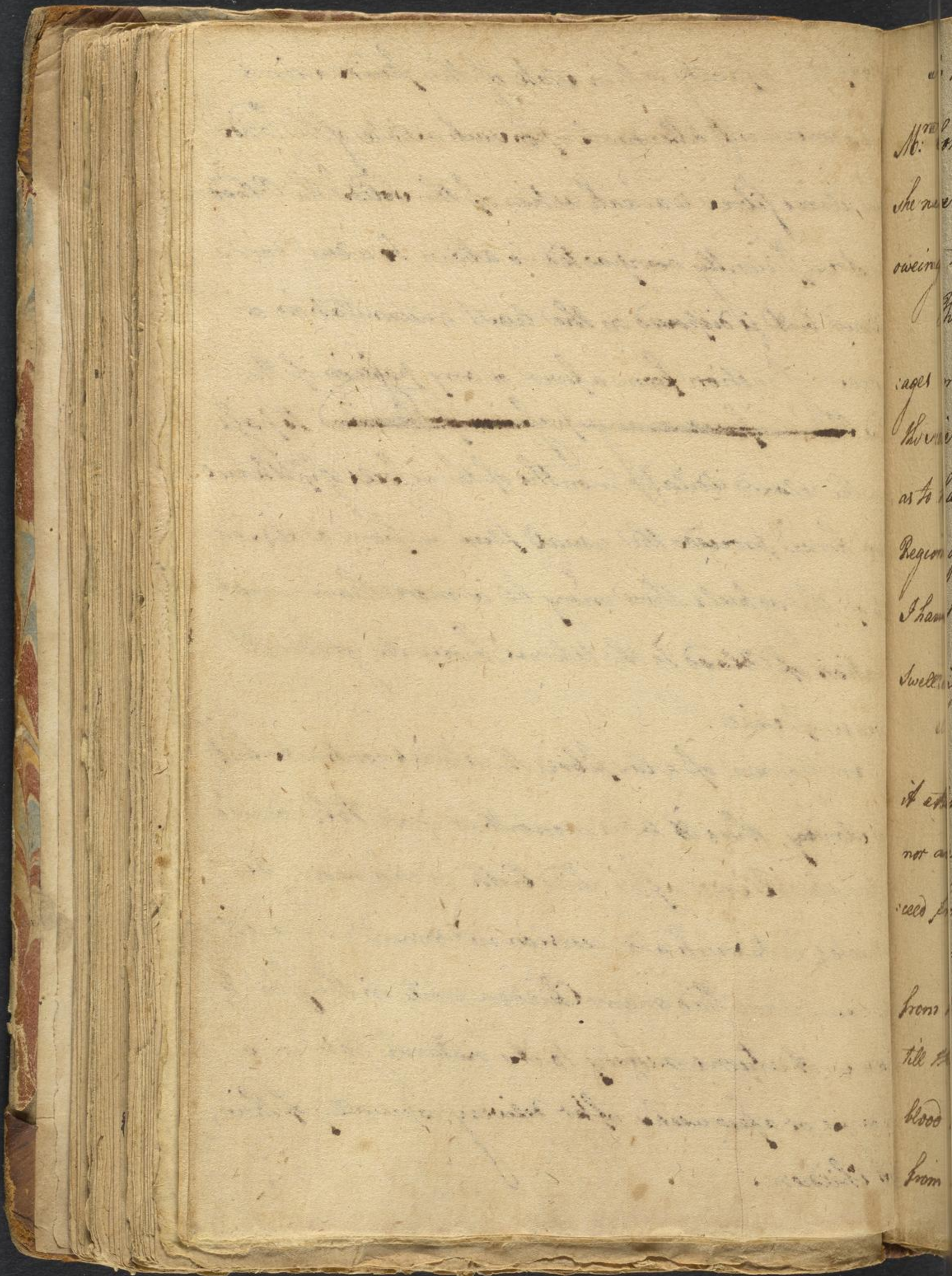
A great Indisposition of Body & Mind
from a severe Cold that has stuffed up my head and
excited a considerable degree of fever has compelled me
contrary to my inclination to postpone for these four or
five days ~~last~~ writing my opinion of M^{rs} Cotnam's
Case, I have however in the interim bestowed a good
deal of time in thinking of it.

It appears to me very plainly that her disorder
may be attributed to a relaxed state of the solids.
(Whether this be from her natural constitution or any
accidental cause as a too sedentary life much thinking
or



or grief &c.) a faulty or thin state of the fluids seems
to be a consequent attendant upon such a state of the solids
from relaxed fibres & a weak action of the solids the Blood
is not sufficiently compacted to attain to a due con-
sistency but is disposed on the least accumulation or
increase of motion from a fever or any passion of the
mind ~~from a fever or any passion of the mind~~ to pass
from the relaxed dilated mouths of the vessels of the uterus
from hence proceeds the usual flux - from a relaxed
state of the vessels there may be a more than usual
derivation of Blood to the uterus, hence its gradual
increase of size.

In Women of a lax fibre the uterus contracts but
very slowly, thus it takes a month or more to be reduced
to its natural size after child birth, or can never be
contracted into such a dimension in women who are
very low & have had many Children while in the firm &
vigorous it returns nearly to its natural state in a
few days or a few weeks after delivery especially of their
first Children.



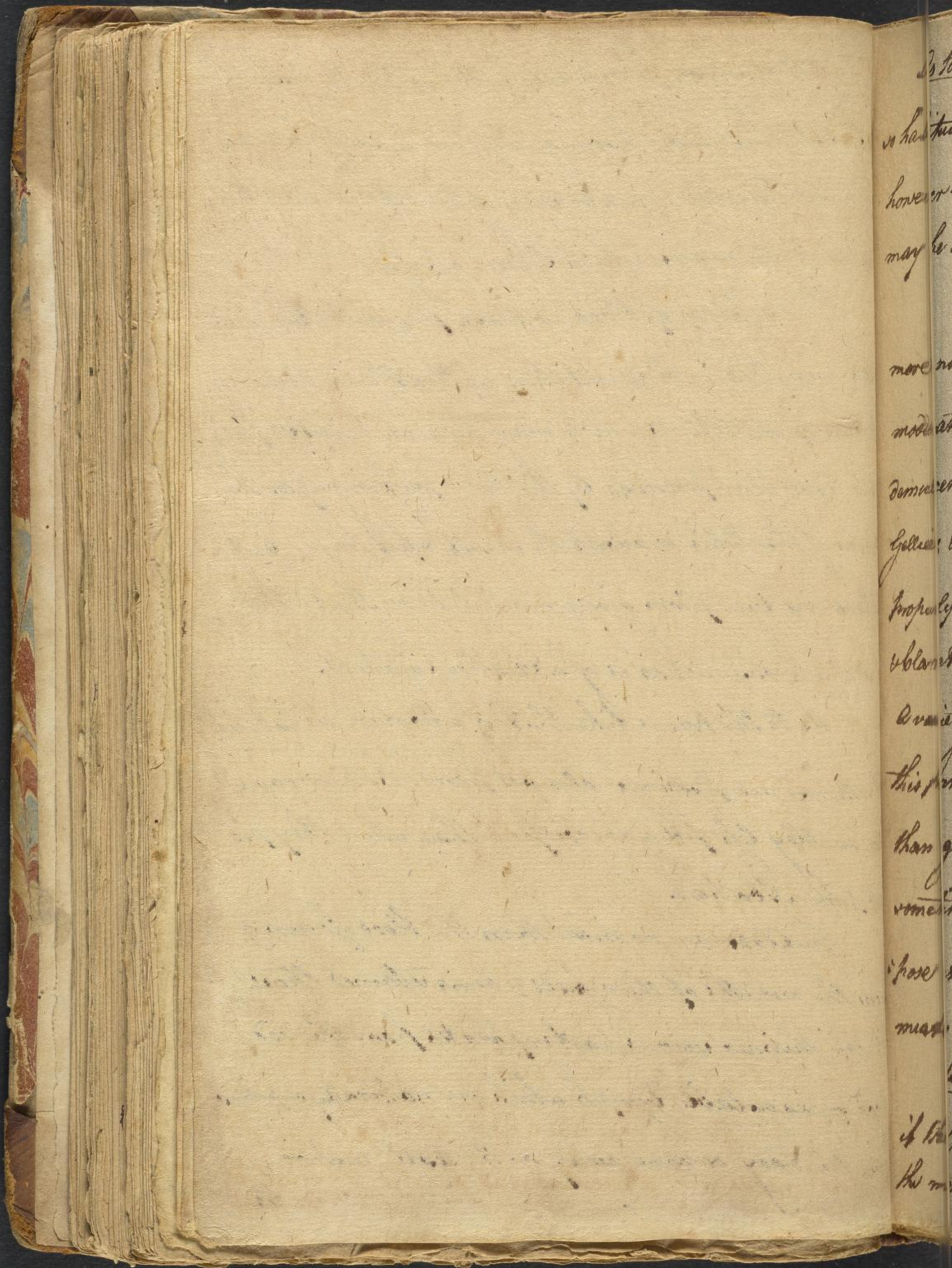
In the case you favored me with mention is made of
M^{rs} Cotnam's never having children, — supposing
she never had the increased size of the uterus may be
owing to the cause which I have assigned.

The discharge of blood in those frequent Hemorrh-
ages may drain the Constitution without diminishing
the size of the uterus which may have increased so far
as to have been perceived by the hand pressing upon the
Region of the Pubis or about the Navel & feel hard, but
I have no symptom given me to believe that the
swelling or obstruction is of a vicarious nature.

As to the pains like that of a Woman in labour,
it attends all floodings almost from whatever cause,
nor are they less from an overflow than when they pro-
ceed from Abortion.

The Clots are no more than the blood issuing
from the mouths of the vessels & being retained there
till the thinner serous part separates from the red
blood or coagulable lymph which are naturally expelled
from the body or come away on the least motion

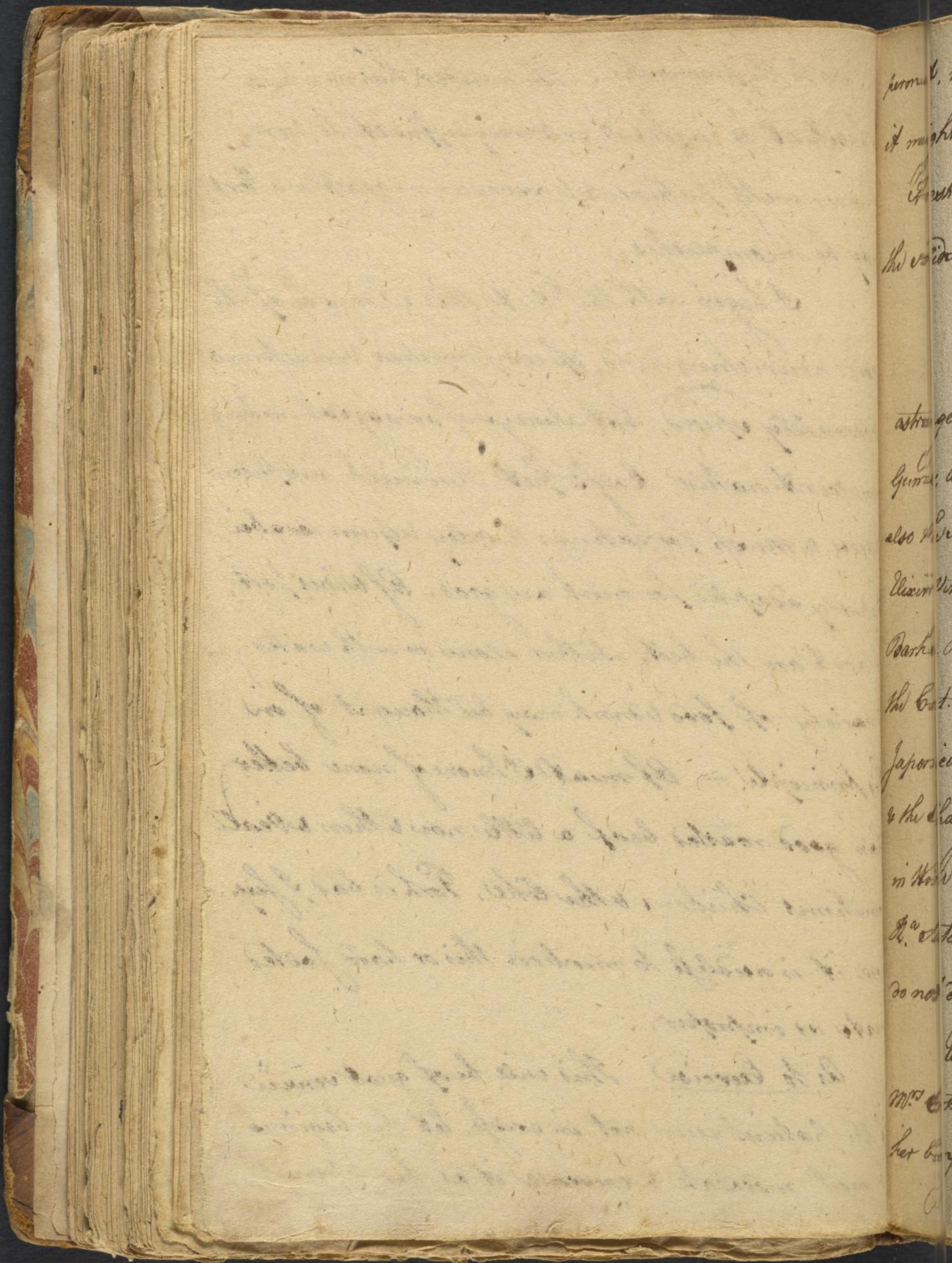
As



As to the prognostic. The disorder has now become
so habitual as makes it extremely difficult to cure,
however with patience & perseverance great matters
may be accomplished.

I begin with the Diet; this should be of the
more nourishing kind, of easy digestion, & sometimes
moderately spiced, but always of an agglutinating
demulcent nature. Eggs & but. Rice milk, rice pudding,
Gellies, & much for eating; Barley & Gum Arabic
properly adapted for drink are good. Of wines port,
& claret are the best whether alone or with water -
a variety of food & drink may be thought of on
this principle - Of meat I know of none better
than good roasted beef a little now & then & veal,
sometimes Chickens & the like. Pork is bad, I sup-
pose it is needless to mention this or hard facted
meats as improper.

As to Exercise. This will be of great service
if the patient runs not in excess, let her begin with
the most moderate & increase it as her strength
will



permit, nor should I be discouraged from it although
it might seem at first to increase the disorder.

Fresh air especially in spring gives a spring to
the solids & increases the tone of the Vessels.

As to medicines.

These ought to be increasating, sedative,
astringent, & emollient, of the first Class are the
Gums, Arabii, Tragacanth, Sarcocolla, Olibanum
also the Echthyocolla: of the second are all the Anodynes
Ulixir Vitæ &c. Of these are a variety of Roots and
Barbs, Rhubarb has: Cinnamon, but above all
the Cort: peruv: G: Sanguis draconis, also good Terra
Japonica, the Alumen should be used but sparingly
& the Chalybe ppt. but in small quantities th. Bitters
in Wine: be cautious in the use of the Alumen, the
R. Saturni or pulv. Stypsi Helvet: because if they
do not do good they may do harm. Thus far in general

As to particulars — I would prescribe for
Mrs. Cotnam small doses of Rhubarb so as to keep
her body open: Costiveness is hurtful by pressing
on

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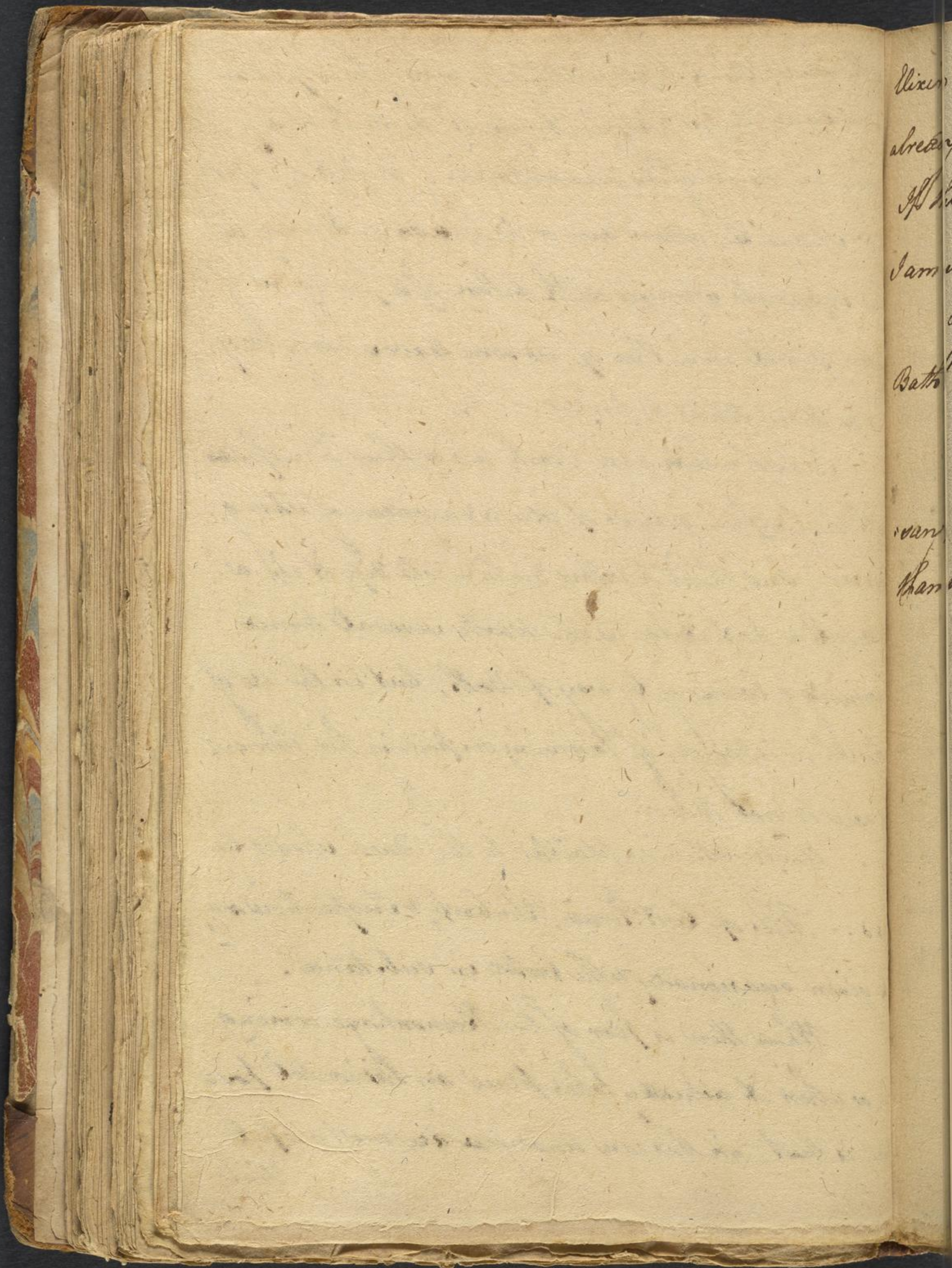
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on the iliac Veins & preventing the easy return of the
Blood by the Veins & adjacent vessels. Hence it may
prove one cause of its accumulation. A glass of viper
Wine should be ordered now or twice a day, it may be
used separate or mixed with bitter & a few drops of
Elixir Vitriol in a Tea of red rose leaves every day
two or three times is proper.

Take of white oak Bark two or three handfuls
with three or four ounces of Alum & a gallon of strong
Vinegar, boil them together & when cold dip it in a
flannel & put it round the waste several times
morning & evening by way of Bath, but in the use of
this there is danger of tanning or spoiling her linen
if care is not taken.

a strengthening plaister to the Back should be
used. Pills of Cort. Peruv., Rhubarb, & Turpentine may
be given occasionally & the Cortex in substance.

When there is fear of the Hemorrhage coming
on, or when it actually takes place an horizontal pos-
ture is best, in this case Anodynes are most useful
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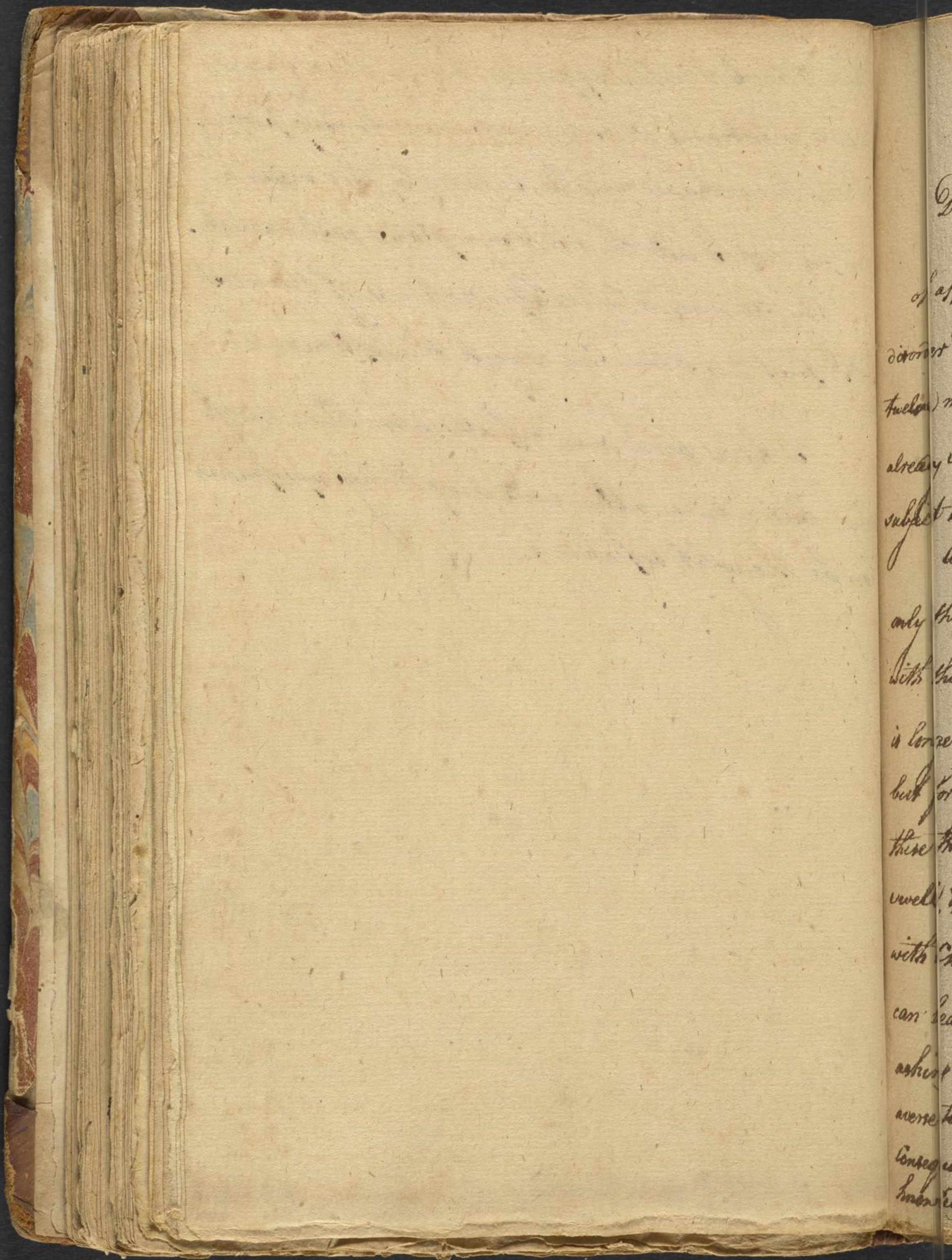
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Ulixir Vitriol & Cloths dipped in the Decoction I have
already mentioned or in Vinegar would be very proper.
If the hemorrhage could be subdued by this means
I am in hopes all the other symptoms will vanish.

By all means advise a prudent use of the cold
Bath, first 2 or 3 times in a week then oftener.

I have been very diffuse, more than need-
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than be thought defective.



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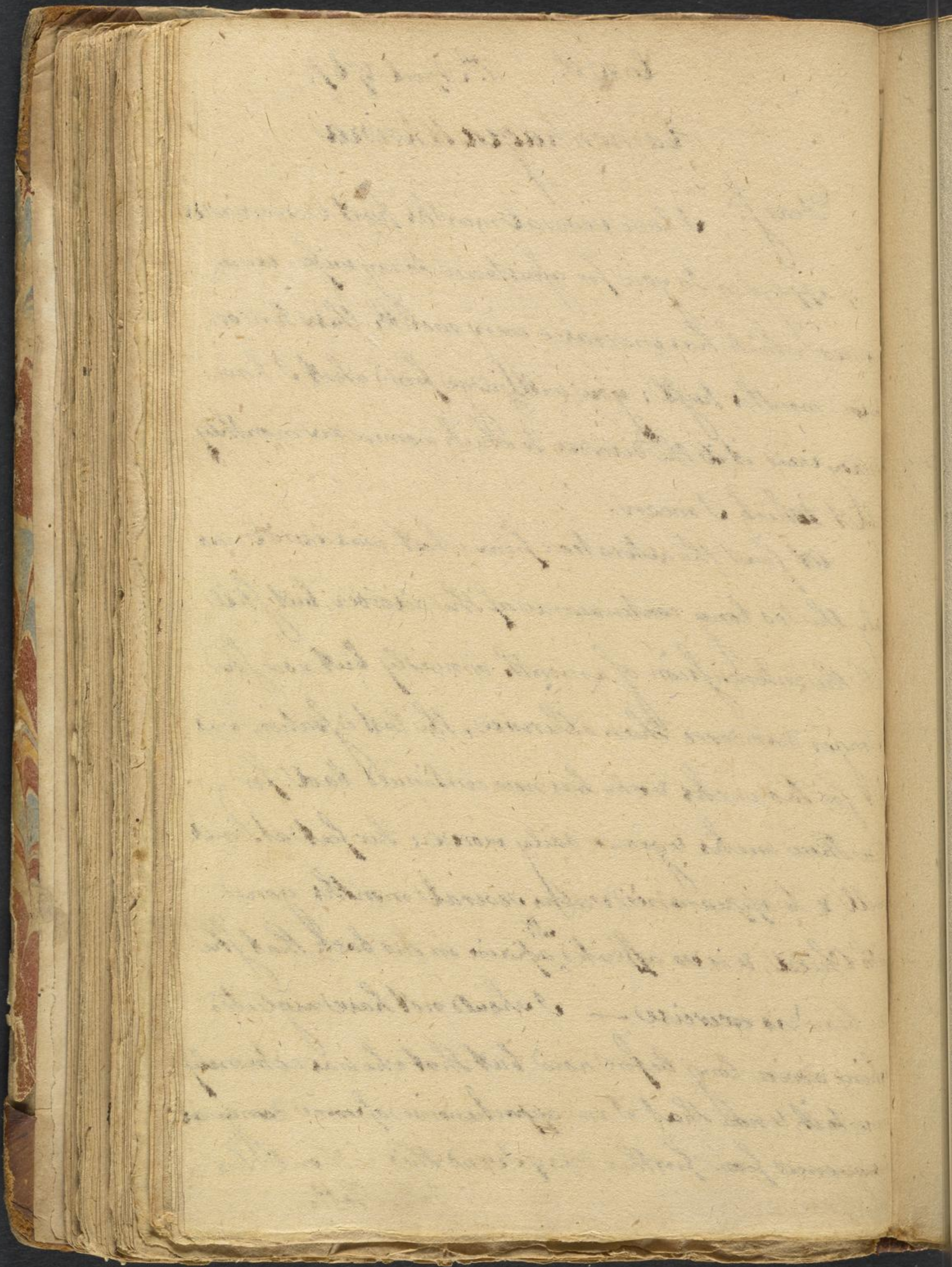
Case 3^d 1st April 1767

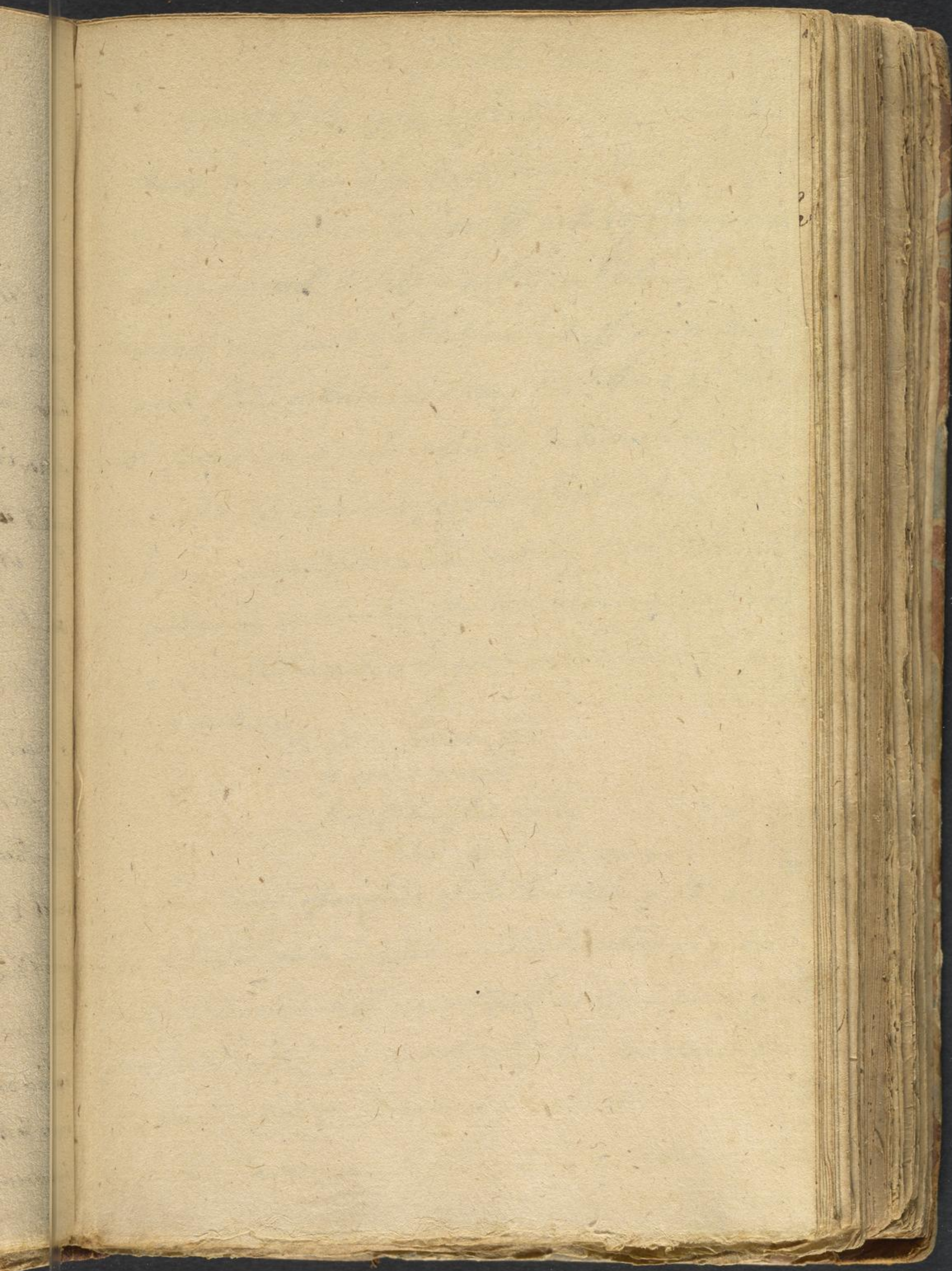
Hæmorrhagia Uterina

Dear J^r. I have several months past been desirous
of applying to you for assistance to my wife, in a
disorder which has increased every month these ten or
twelve months past: you will judge from what I have
already said it is the disorder to which women are monthly
subject which I mean.

At first the alteration from what was usual was
only the too long continuance of the disorder, but still
with the intermission of a month or nearly but now she
is longer disordered than otherwise, the last cessation was
but for two weeks & she has now continued bad for
these three weeks & grows daily worse; her feet at times
swell, & to appearance exceeds several months gone
with Child, & is so affected ^{at} again in her back that she
can bear no exercise — I should not have neglected
asking advice long before now but that she was extremely
averse to it, & now that I am apprehensive of some dangerous
consequences from further delay I send this without her
knowledge.

John Potter.





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Directions for M^{rs} Potter

First let her apply a strengthening plaister to
her Back & let her wear it as long as it will stick on
I have ordered her a gentle vomit of Ipecacuanha
she is desired to take about three or four in the
afternoon in sugar water & work it off by drinking
Camomile Tea or Carduus Tea (the taking of this
gentle purge is not to be dispensed with as I am per-
suaded it will have a very good effect) at night let
her take an anodyne pill - The next day let her take one
of the following corroborating powders morning, noon and
evening in a little milk or sugar & water leaving no
residue behind

R Cort. Peruv. ʒij

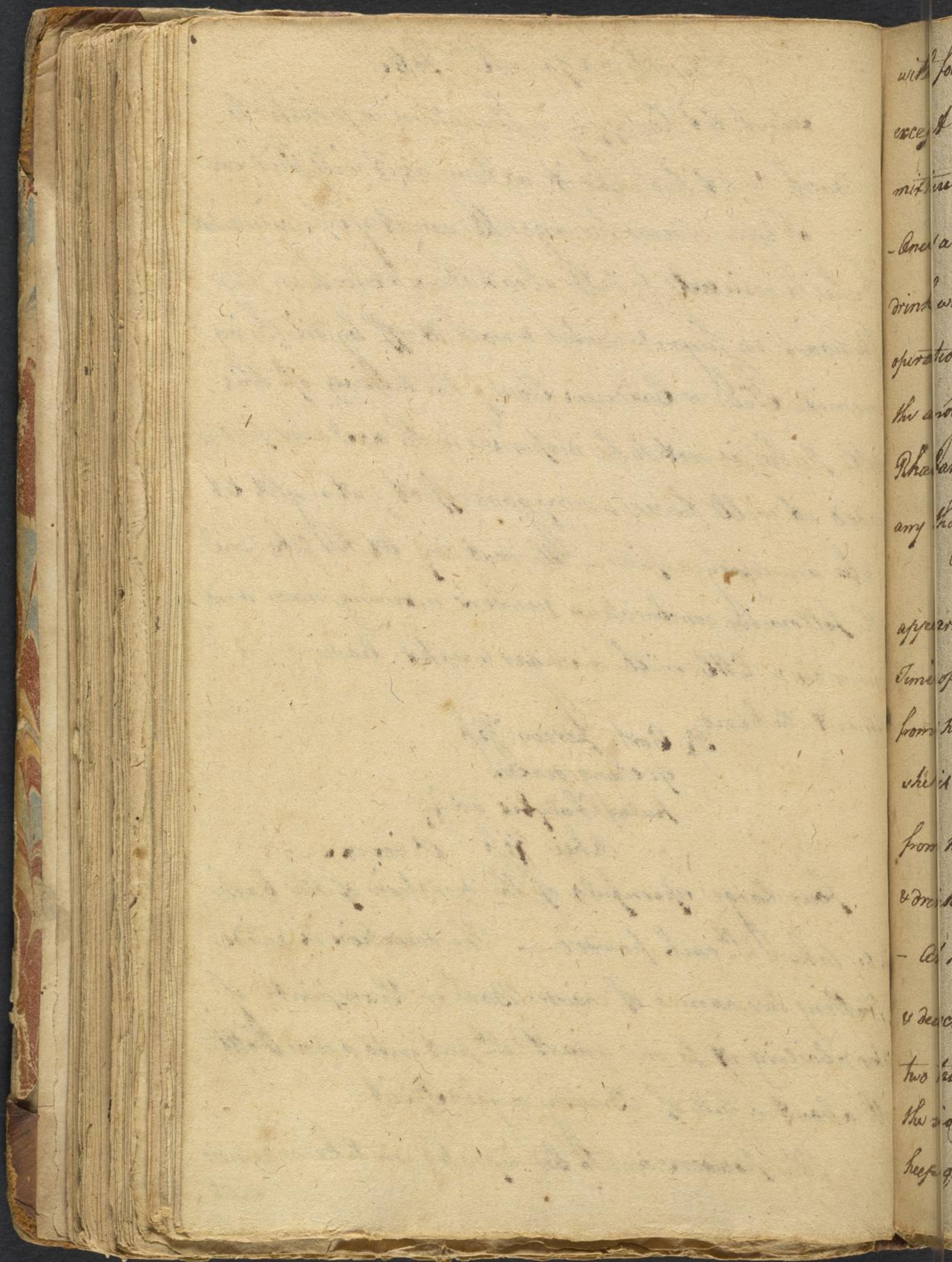
G. Sang. dracon.

Pulv. Chalybis an ʒij

... Rhei ʒij R. dov. xx.

Four large spoonfuls of the decoction of the bark
is to be taken wth each powder - The decoction is made
by putting two ounces of coarse Bark in three pints of
water & boiling it to one quart w^{ch} put into a close bottle
with about a gill of Brandy or good Spirit.

The powders are to be repeated in like manner
with



with four table spoonfulls of the Decoction as above
except when she takes the doses of Rhabarb or Olibanum
mixture which she is to do in the following manner;
- One a week let her take a dose of Rhabarb & let her
drink water grewell or chicken broth to promote the
operation. & at night going to bed let her take one of
the anodyne pills in the little box after each dose of
Rhabarb & swallowing it whole & washing it down wth
any thing that is agreeable. (see method)

Observe that about the expected time of the
appearance of her Courses viz: about two weeks from the
time of their last appearance, she must have blood taken
from her arm, or supposing they should come on before
she is aware of them let her even then have blood taken
from her arm to the quantity of seven or eight ounces
& drink red rose leaf Tea all the time they are upon her
- At this time instead of taking the corroborating powders
& decoction of Bark, she must take the Olibanum mixture
two table spoonfulls morning noon & evening first shaking
the vial in a little rose leaf Tea - at this time she is to
keep quite still & for the most part lying not in bed
upon

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from an 18th-century manuscript. The text is written on aged, yellowed paper with visible binding on the left edge.]

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upon the Bed with her cloaths on, taking care not to catch cold.

If notwithstanding all this she should have too great a flow, let her dip a napkin in cold vinegar wringing it well & fastening it about her.

As to her food; Jellies are good, milk, eggs, Veal broth well boiled & all meats of an easy digestion — a glass of Claret or Madeira is proper once a day — If two ounces of Nettlesrake be bruised & put into a quart of Wine so much the better.

Riding gently on horseback every good day will be of great benefit to M^{rs}. Potter. I depend much on the strengthening plaster to enable her to do it by lessening the pain in her back.

Besides all this she may take or order to be made a box of pills of a mixture of acornon fire & then gently toasted then cubed to powder wth which as much clean Turpentine must be mixed as will make them into stiff pills, three or four of these taken in a day now & then will do her good.

Note, when all the powders are gone she may take three of these pills three times a day in place of them.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in several paragraphs across the page.]

I imagine

be of use

two or three

I have

Captain

follow

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I imagine drinking of the yellow spring water might
be of service, or of large water, a glass or tumbler full
two or three times a day

P. S. Cold bathing is perhaps equal to anything
I have yet ordered. J. Morgan

After following the above course till the 5th of
April without much relief, the doctor then ordered the
following

℞ Tinct. Saturni: ℥i

℞ Vin. red: ℥ss

Tinct. Thebaic q. s. cxx m

Capit Coch. parv: i ter quater a die in Thea Plantag.
vel Toll. Rosar. rubrum. This likewise was attended
with very little good effect

May 5th ℞ Tinct. Vitriol calcin: ℥ij
Capit

From the use of this in the time of the flow, and the
medicines first prescribed during the intermission, but
especially from the use of the cold Bath which proved of
the greatest service the wished for end was obtained, and she

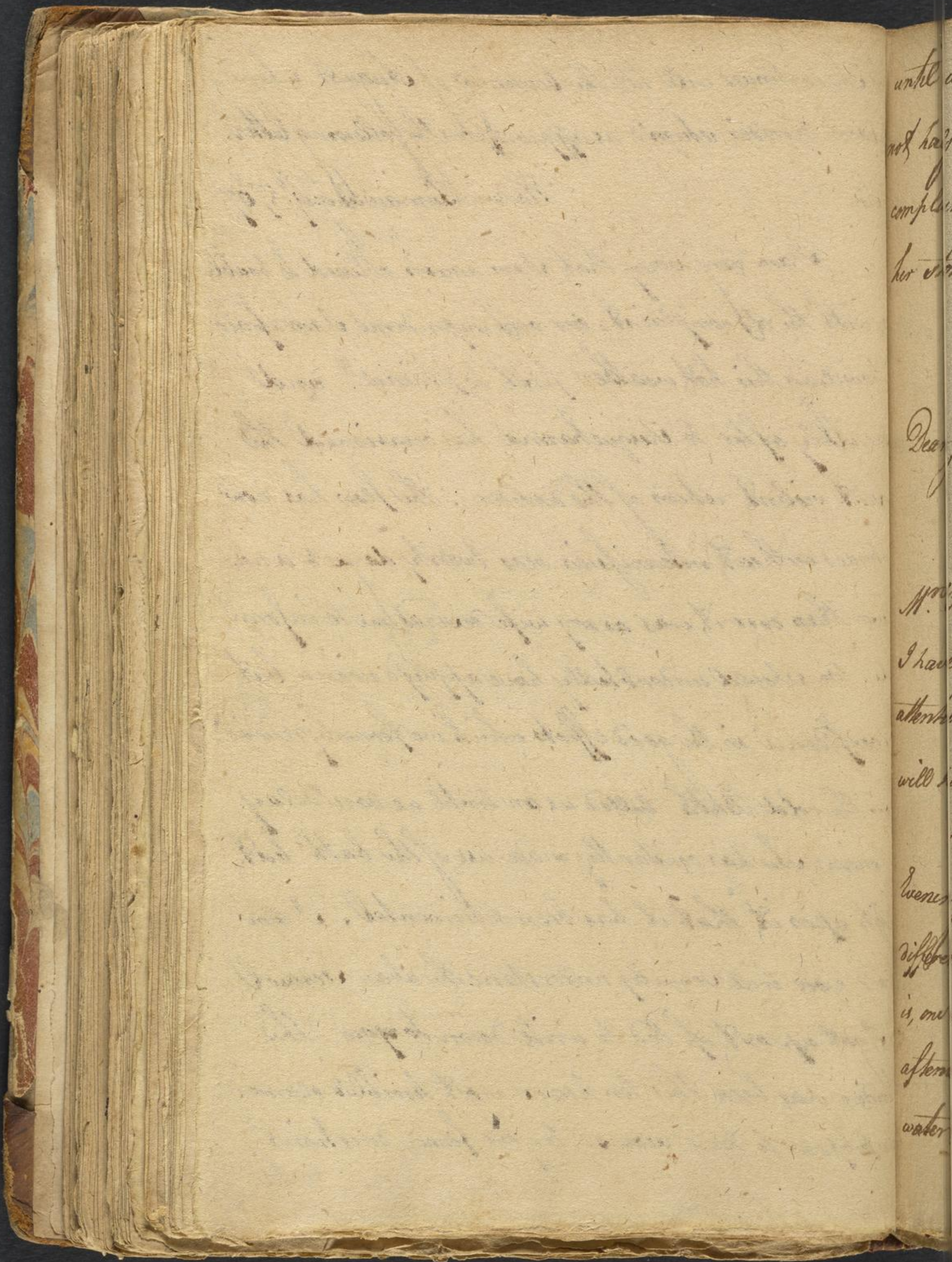
and also
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Dr. H.
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and she continued well till the beginning of August when
the same disorder return'd as appears from the following letter.

D. Sir

Warwick June 29th 1767

I am very sorry that I am again obliged to trouble
you with the old complaint, our own imprudence I am afraid
in travelling this hot weather first to Philadelphia and
immediately after to Chesquehanna has occasioned the
present violent return of the disorder. The flow has now
continued without intermission near twenty days & is now
worse than ever it was as my wife desired me to inform
you. We should undoubtedly have apply'd sooner but
our confidence in the good effects which we formerly receiv'd
from the cold Bath led us on until we are delay
no longer who has constantly made use of the bath but
might upon it that it has been detrimental. I am
afraid you will scarcely understand the above scrawl
as I got up out of bed to write down to you the
disorder has been this ten hours most terrible & alarming
we propose to have recourse to your former directions
until



until we hear from you. The Pain in the back is
not half so violent as formerly but this evening she
complains greatly of a violent pain in the lower part of
her stomach. I am

D^r Sir

your h^{ble} Servant

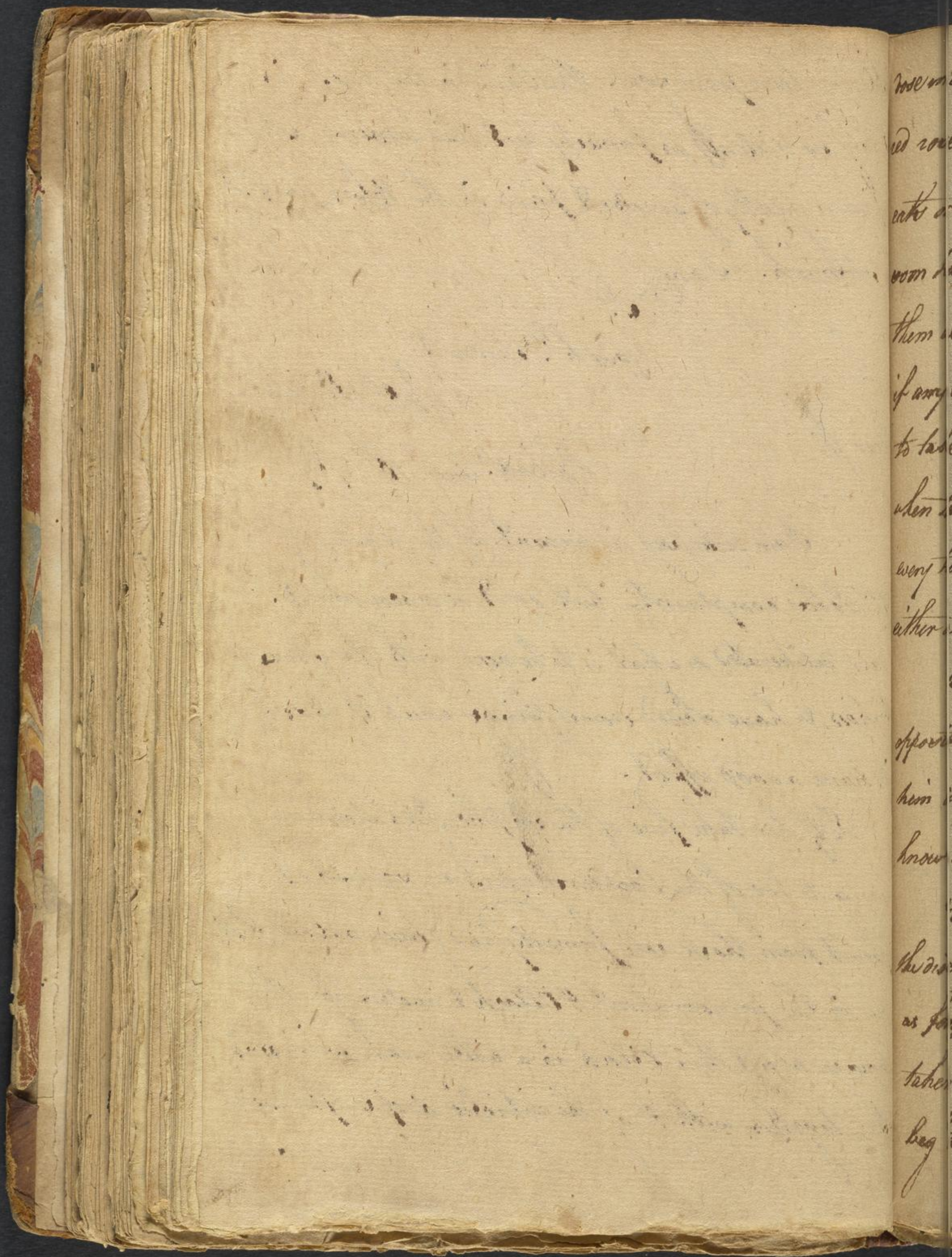
Geo Potts jun^r

Dear Sir

Philad^a Aug. 10th 1767

I am distressed on account of the return of
M^{rs} Potts complaint but don't be discouraged.
I have deliberated on what is to be done with the utmost
attention, & have ordered some things which I trust
will have a good effect.

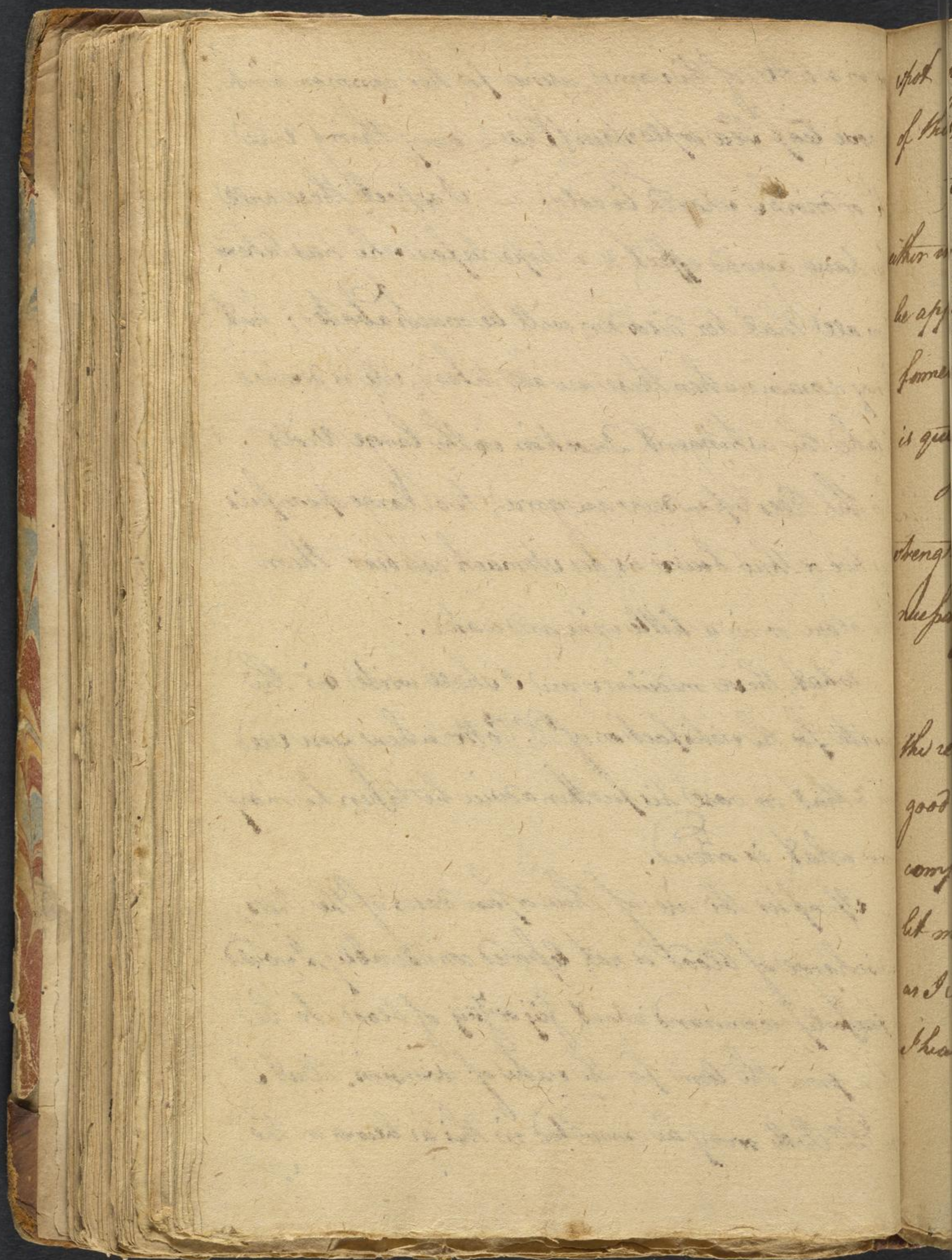
Let her take five of the styptic Pills morning &
evening, & two of the Powders (which are somewhat
different from those she formerly had) twice a day, that
is, one in the forenoon about 11 O'clock & another in the
afternoon about three O'clock in a little weak wine and
water, together with 12 of the vitriolic drops after each
dose



rose in a little of the same, using for her common drink
red rose leaf Tea or plantain (Tea - every thing she
eats or drinks should be cold. - I expect these will
soon have a good effect & I hope before she has taken
them all that her disorder will be much abated; but
if any remains when these are all taken, she is desired
to take the astringent Decoction in the large Vials
when the Pills & powders are gone, two large spoonfuls
every two or three hours as her stomach can bear them
either alone or in a little wine and water.

What these medicines are I shall write on the
opposite for the satisfaction of Dr. Cotte when you see
him & that in case his further advice be taken he may
know what is ordered.

If after the use of three or four doses of the Pills,
the discharge of blood is not lessened considerably, I would
as formerly recommend about ʒij or ʒiij of blood to be
taken from the arm for the sake of resolution. But I
beg Dr. Cotte may be directed in this as being on the
spot



that he will be better able to judge of the expediency
of this, than any body else.

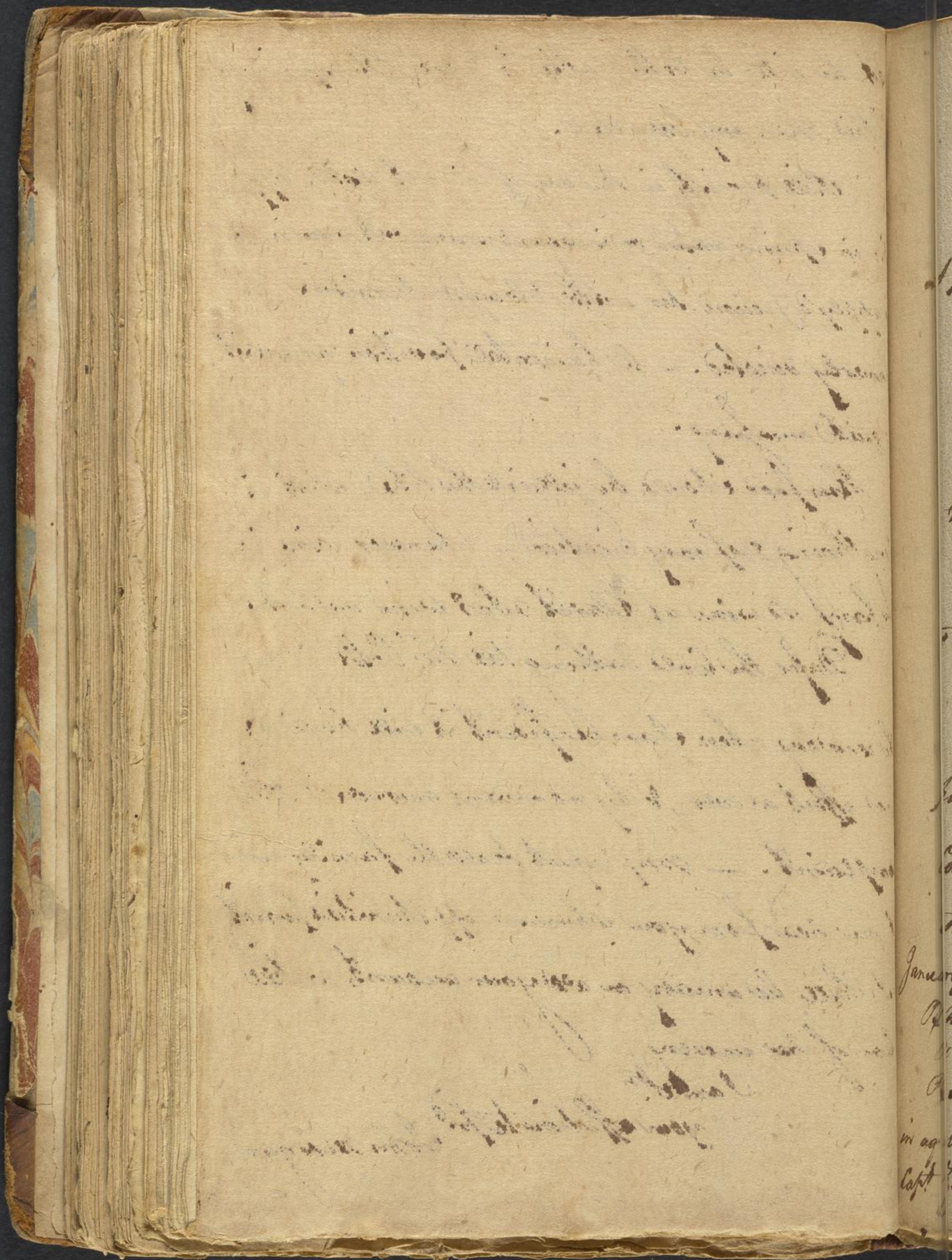
Still persist in the use of cold wet cloths dipped
either in spring water or vinegar & wrung out again, to
be apply'd round her waist & lower extremities as
formerly directed. — A horizontal position and rest
is quite necessary.

Her food should be jellies & the like, what is
strengthening & of easy digestion — whenever wine is
necessary red wine or claret & Port wine are best.

Defer the Cold bathing till M^r. Potts is on
the recovery when I am confident it will have as
good effect as ever, & by no means encrease the
complaint. — My respects to all the family —
let me hear from you whenever opportunities permit
as I shall be uneasy on all your accounts until
I hear of her recovery.

I am &c.

your affectionate friend John Morgan



The prescriptions are as follows

℞ Pulv: Alumen: usq: usq: ℥ij

℥i lang draconis

Cochl Cort: Peru } ad ℥ij q. 9. 10

ad ℥i℞ Pill medicor: magnitud: cap: 4 man: 4 usq:

℞ Pulv: Cort: Peru ℥ij

℥i lang draconis ℥ij

℞℥i op: ℥i

Tinct: Thebaic q. 10

M. 2, in. 2. 1/2 Cap: 1 bis die

℞ Vitrol Mynicht ℥i cap: 9. 10

5 Ungulis pulveribus

℞ Decort: Cort: Peru: ℥xv

Tinct: Myrtli Patan: ℥ij m

post usum medic: supradict: Capiat hujus

Cochl ij magn: omni 2. vel 3. hora usq

Stomachi perre potest

January 3^d 1760 The complaint returned again

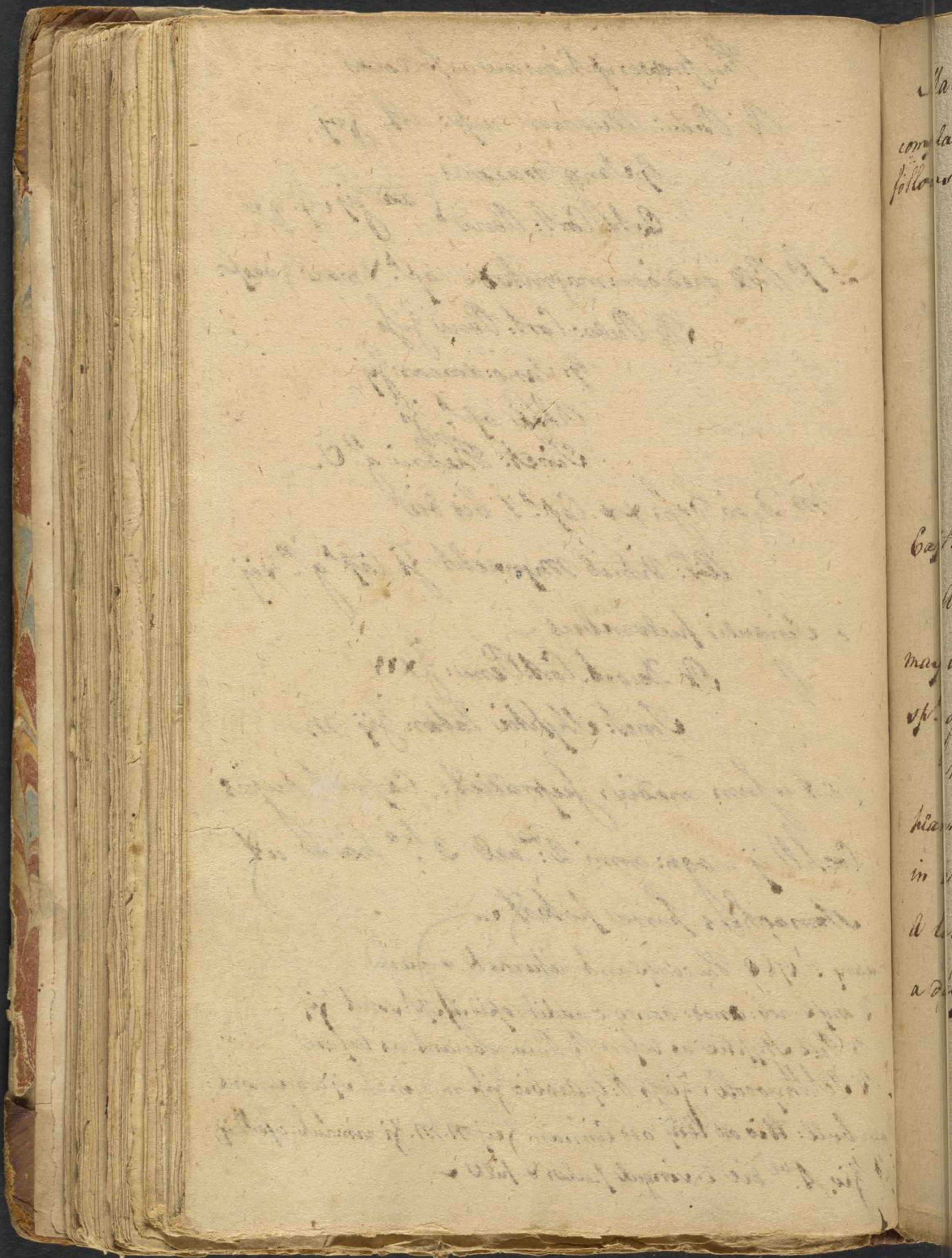
℞ Impl: nob: anod: dorco e addit: opii q. 10 volut ℥ij

℞ Pill Stiptic as before ℞ Pulv: roborant as before

℞ Ichthyocoll: ℥i℞ P. ℥i Arabic ℥ij m. d. in ch. 1/2 coq: unguib:

in ag: bull: ℞ ad ℥ij add Cinnam ℥ij m. m. ℥i vin: aul: asfalt: ij

Cap: ℥iv 4. 1/2 die 5. unguib: pulv: & pill



March 19th 1768. She had another return of the
complaint. The Doctor being consulted ordered as
follows

℞ Conw. rovar. rubr. ℥i
Terra Japonic. . . ℥ss
Sang. draconis
Rgl. Armen. }
P. Cort. peruv. } ad ℥ij
Cinnam.
Lap. Hemat.
Alum. rub. . . ℥i
Syr. e meconio q. s. ut f. Electuar.

Cap. m. n. m. bis vel ter die.

A strong decoction of oak buds & plantain
may be used by way of drink with a few drops of
sp. of vitriol to make it pleasantly acid.

When the plantain is up. Take of the leaves of
plantain & Nettles each a large handful, beat them
in a mortar, squeeze out the juice, then clarify it.
A large Teacupful of this may be taken 3 or 4 times
a day, & a glass of claret.

A Plaster may be applyed to the loins, viz.

℞ Empl. Diapalm.

ad Hemiam. a p. eq.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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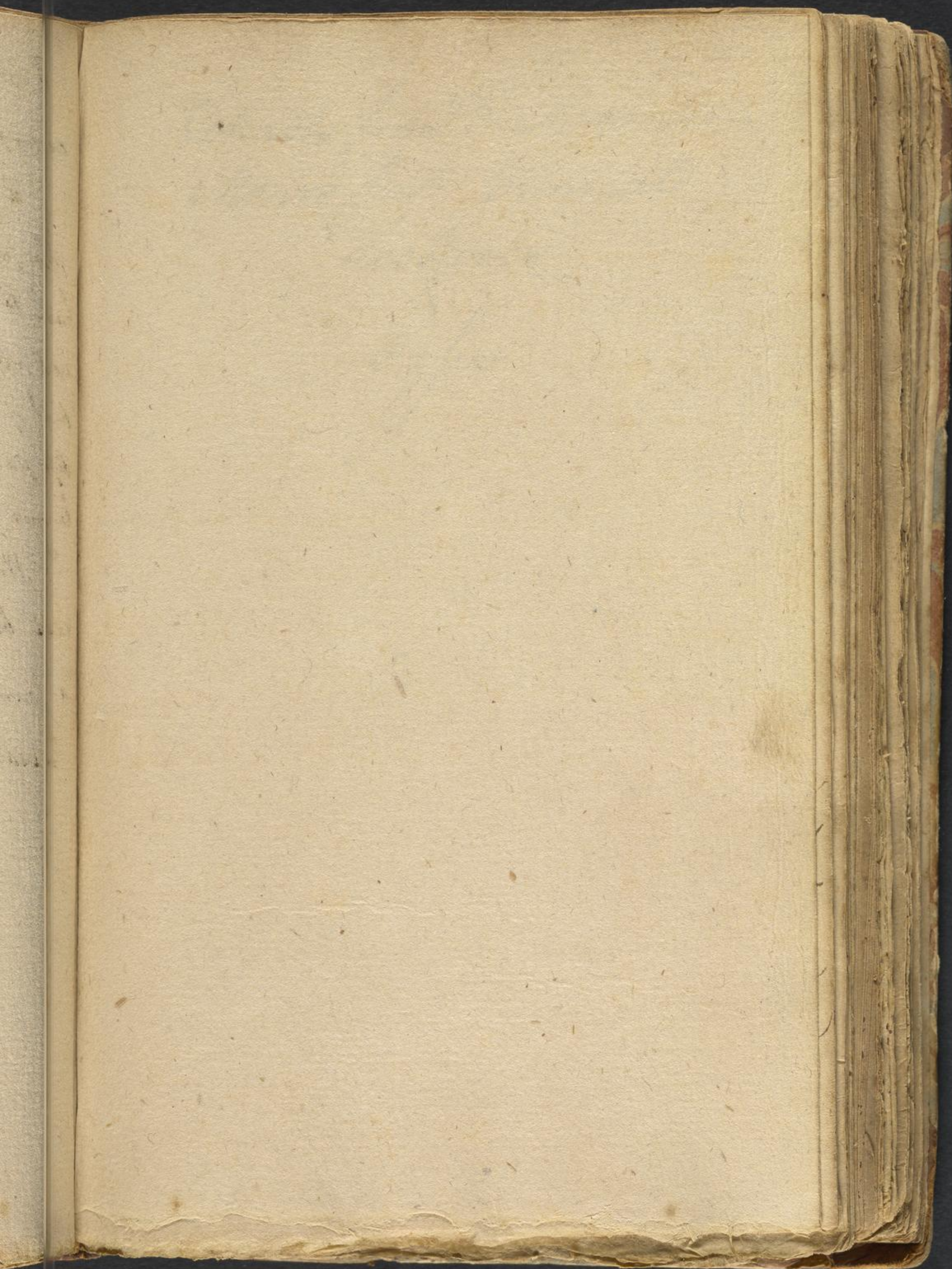
A cool & thickening Diet is proper, such as
calves feet, Jelly of *St. virgins* Hartshorn & the like.

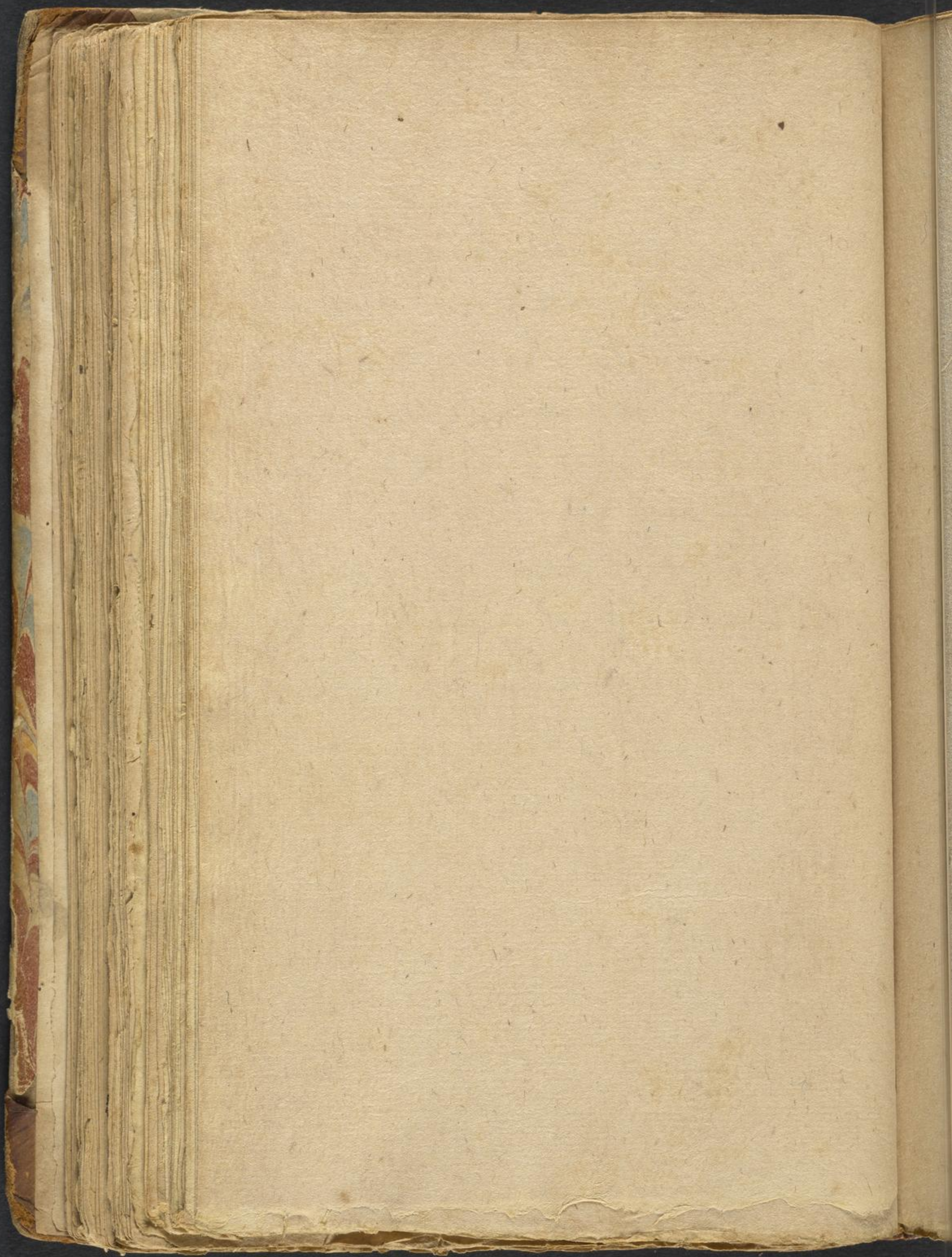
A draught of spring water is frequently of great service.

The party may be bathed with a decoction of oak
bark *R^{ss}*, Oak nut or galls *℥iv* Cort. granat. *℥ij*
boil all in 4 quarts of spring water to 2 quarts, add a
pint of claret; let all cool in a spring house, then
dip flannels in it & apply very cold to the parts
& over all the lower belly two or three times a day.

When the disorder remits, let her use the
cold baths as formerly till she is able to undertake
a Journey or rather a Voyage to Shrewsbury & try
the sea air & bathing in the sea as formerly.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. The handwriting is somewhat faded and difficult to decipher, but appears to be a continuous paragraph. The text is arranged in approximately 12 lines across the upper half of the page.





Extracts from D.^r Alexander
Monro sen.^r Clinical
Lectures
&
Cases

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and the age of the paper.

Handwritten text on the adjacent page, visible on the right edge of the image. The text is also faint and mostly illegible.

D^r Alex^r Monro sen^r says a stimulus seems to be the immediate cause of a fever, whether it be a mechanical stimulus or the absorption of any noxious soluble particles stimulating the vessels & increasing the action of the heart & arteries, w^{ch} stimuli will act for all the phenomena of fevers as the quick pulse (celeris or frequens) the horripilationes or giving a sense of cold w^{ch} is only a deception of our sense or a particular affection of the solids raising a sense of cold and vibratory motion w^{ch} always arises from any stimulus and is an effort of nature to drive off the offending matter — the force of the heart & arteries being raised so as to be able to overcome this resistance.

Heat in our bodies depends on 2 causes w^{ch} always are joined in fevers viz: motion & putrefaction.

Rheumatism a disorder of the muscles without external violence with pain & inability of being moved unless with great pain; seated more commonly near the joints in the membranes & aponeuroses. — It is distinguished from the Gout as the latter is sometimes hereditary but the former never — the Rheumatism vires proper of every age but the Gout only the aged (or for the most part so) except when hereditary — women seldom or never have the Gout especially till they are done menstruating

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The Rheumatism does not always return, but the Gout
seldom has attacked once but it returns again frequently —
the rheumatism happens at any time of the year but
the gout for the most part only spring & fall. the latter
is likewise deeper seated than the former being in the
ligaments of the joints.

A Rheumatism may be either wth a fever when
it is called acute, or without a fever & is then called chronic

The prognominal cause of the Rheumatism is
generally catching cold & the causa proxima an acrimony
of the juveneris which I think is the case in all fevers

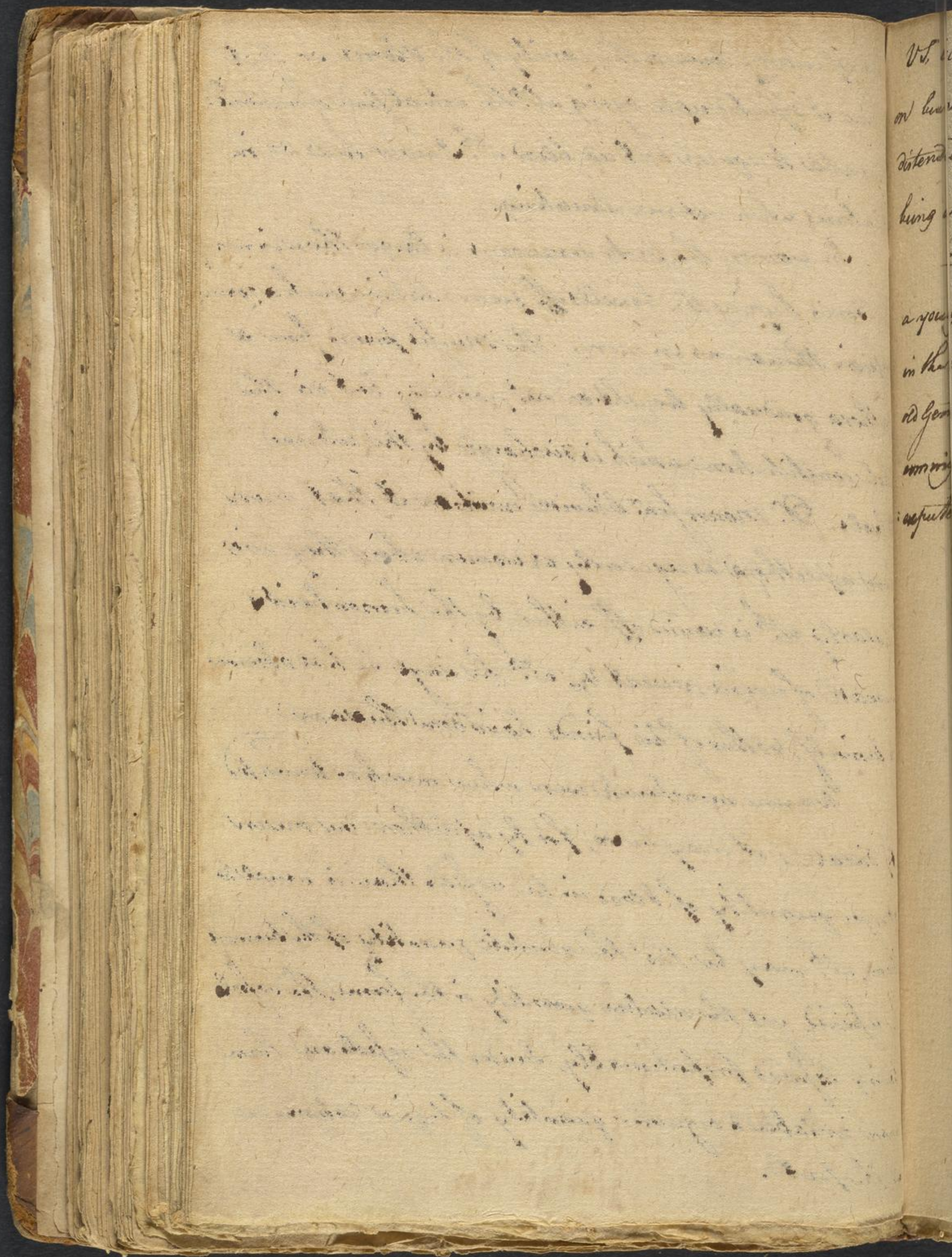
Girls begin to menstruate about 13 which is
promoted by Pellicula. the menses return generally once
in about 26 or 28 days, sometimes attended wth a variety of
symptoms, in some gentle colic, in others pain in
the head, continual pains, gripes &c. &c. when
they menstruate with difficulty the menstruation generally
continues 3 days, as to the quantity that we dont pretend
exactly to determine. De Haer attempts to compute it
by weighing cloths wth the menses dried on them & cloths
with blood dried from wth he concludes the quantity is
generally from 5 to 7 oz: we judge from abt. 4 to 8 oz:
In the time of the menses the vessels larger than at other

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the main page of the manuscript.]

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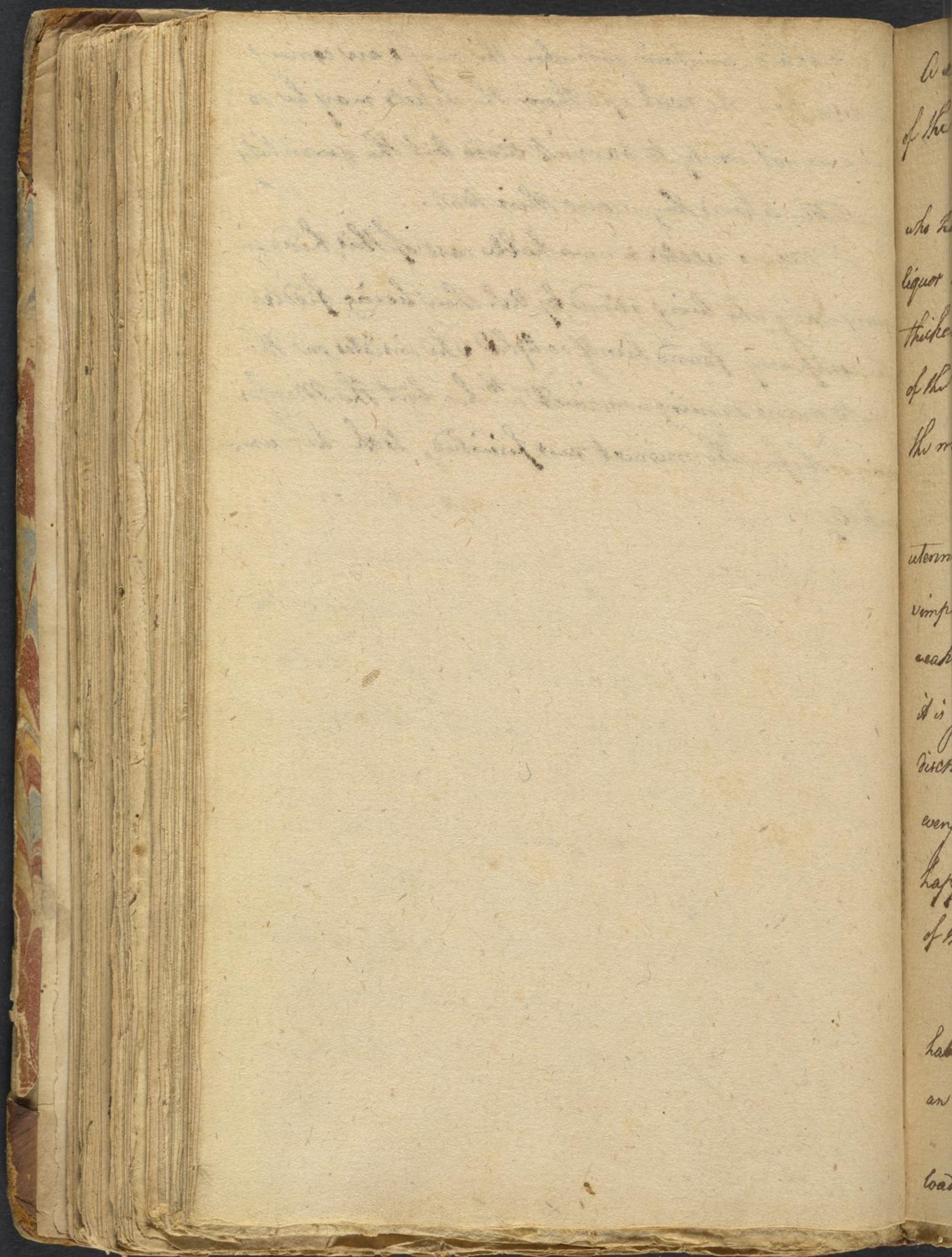
times especially towards the cavity of the Uterus so that
in some I debated upon dying at the actual time of menstruation
I was able to squeeze out blood w^{ch} I never could do in
the uterus when not menstruating.

In women the Aorta descendens is larger than in men,
the Bones keeping the bowels off from making such a com-
pression thereon as in men. The menses proceed from a
pethora gradually brought on not partially but on the
whole constitution; which is discharged by the uterine
vessels. Dr. Monro sen^t likewise mentions it that men
have a pethora as regularly as women when they live
regularly w^{ch} is carried off either by the hemorrhoids
increase of urine, sweat &c. w^{ch} he says he has observed
in himself, & that of his friends have done the same
women menstruate even when much extenuated
by disease; it may be so, for by a pethora we mean
a larger quantity of blood in the vessels than is usual to
them, w^{ch} may be tho' the absolute quantity of the humors
be lessened, yet the relative quantity is the same, the vessels
being lessened proportionably. Besides the vessels are then
more irritable & a greater quantity of liquor determined
to the part.



V.S. i Brachio remanens good when the menses are coming
on because from too great a plethora the vessels may be ex-
tended as not easily to transmit blood but the quantity
being a little less they recover their tone.

D. Monro relates a remarkable case of this kind in
a young Lady who being visited by V.S. than being fiddler
in the company, found herself so light & he insisted on the
old gentlemen dancing attended wth her, but the Menses
coming on before the minuet was finished, took her un-
expectedly.



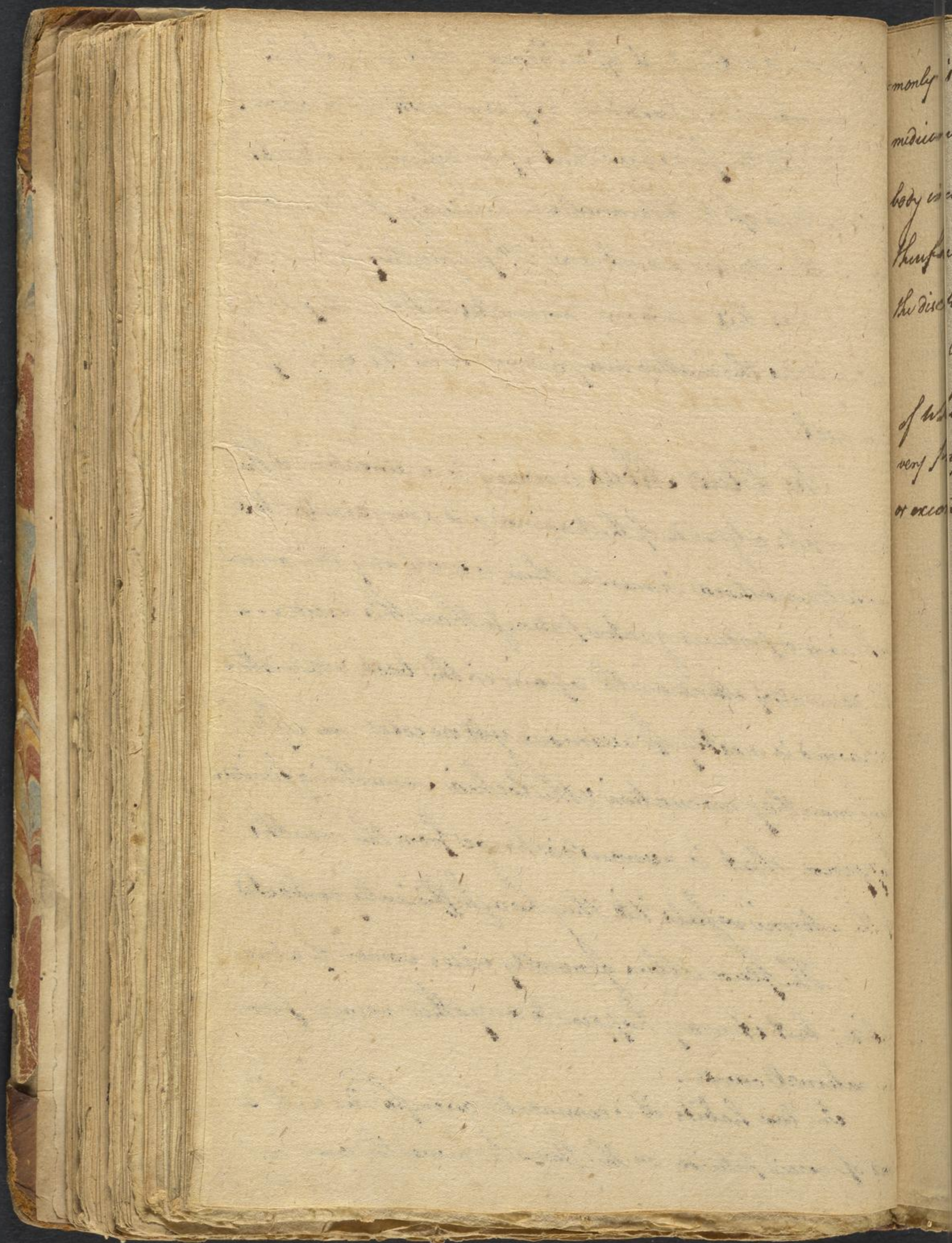
A Spasm is a Contrast of a Palsy - this an inability of the muscle with relaxation, a Spasm with constriction.

D^r Rutherford says that upon dissecting subjects who have died of the Rheumatism he always found a glary liquor in the cellular membrane w^{ch} frequently is much thickened, & as this membrane insinuates between the fibres of the muscles the matter may insinuate in the body of the muscle

The Fluor Albus is owing to a relaxation of the uterine vessels or glands of the Vagina and is very similar to a simple Gonorrhoea in men & there is scarce any thing more weakening or produces greater pain than this disorder - it is generally attended with a pain in the back & the matter discharged is mostly of a sanious yellow color - After every monthly evacuation & the Lochia something similar happens, that is a serous discharge from the mouths of the uterine vessels till they have sufficiently contracted

The Fluor Albus generally viises women of a lax habit, but it may happen to any other women from an external cause.

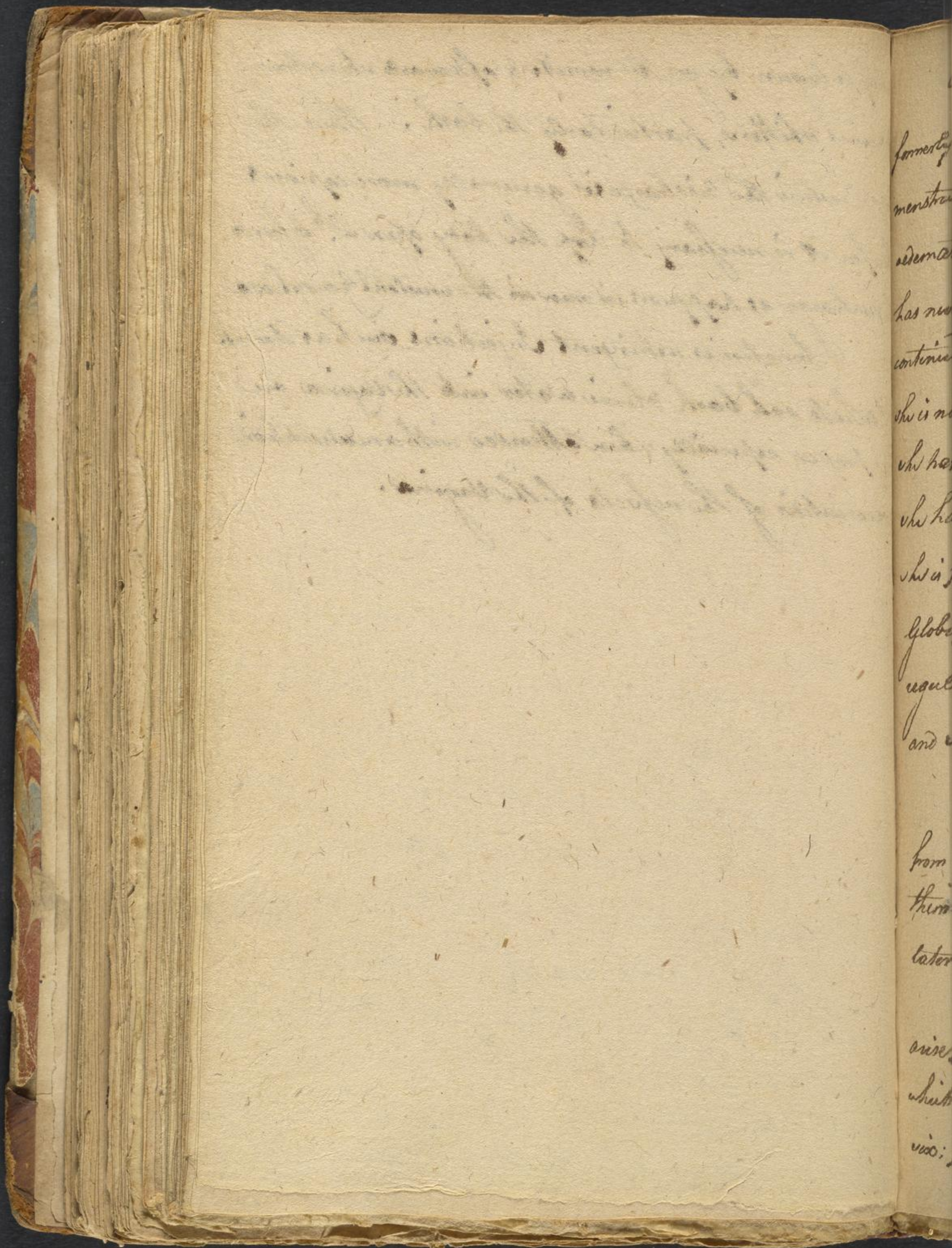
In lax habits it is commonly accompanied with a load of viscid pituita on the stomach, hence the cure commonly



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monly is begun by gentle vomits & afterwards strengthening
medicines & bitters, particularly the bark. When the
body is costive the discharge is generally more copious
therefore it is necessary to keep the body open w^{ch} lessens
the discharge as happens in men in the venereal gonorrhoea

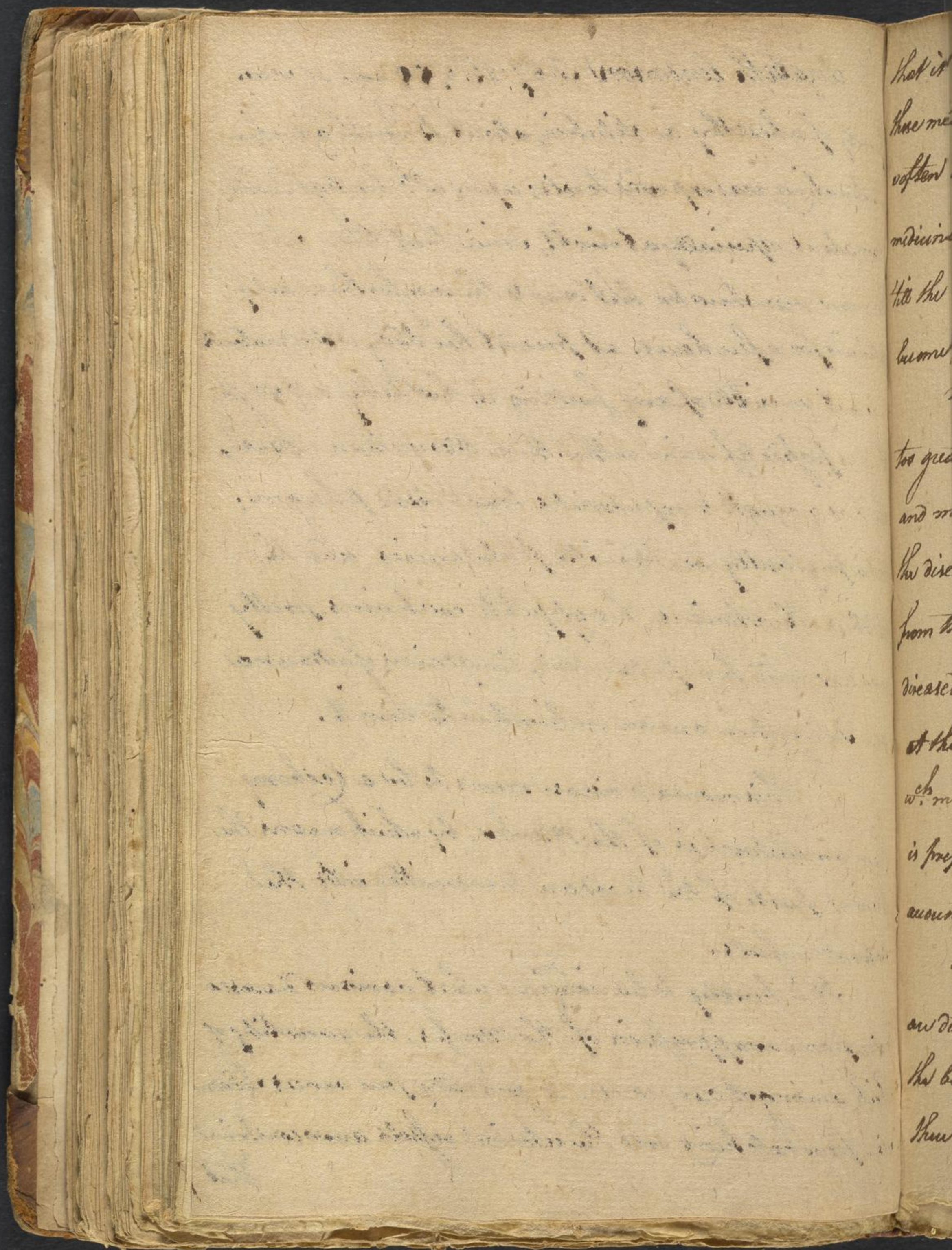
Sometimes astringent Injections such as Decoct
of white oak bark & lime water into the Vagina are
very proper especially when attended with an ulceration
or excoriation of the vessels of the Vagina.



Elizabeth Anderson Feb^y. 26th. 1769 aged 30 years,
formerly of a healthy constitution, about a month ago when
menstruating was exposed to cold; upon w^{ch} her legs turned
edematous, especially at night, since that time she
has never menstruated but once & the menses then only
continued for a few hours, at present her body is edematous
she is not sensible of any swelling in her belly but says
she has passed off urine within these 8 days than usual,
she has a cough & expectorates tough viscid phlegm;
she is frequently troubled with flatulencies and the
globus Hystericus, her appetite continues pretty
regular and her pulse low, complains of nausea
and Indigestion and an inclination to vomit.

This woman's disease seems to be a Cachexy
from an obstruction of the menses, by which means the
thinner parts of the blood are transmitted into the
lateral vessels.

It is hardly to be imagined what various diseases
arise from a suppression of the menses, the quantity of
which amongst our women is generally four ounces seldom
less; from catching cold the uterine vessels are constricted
that



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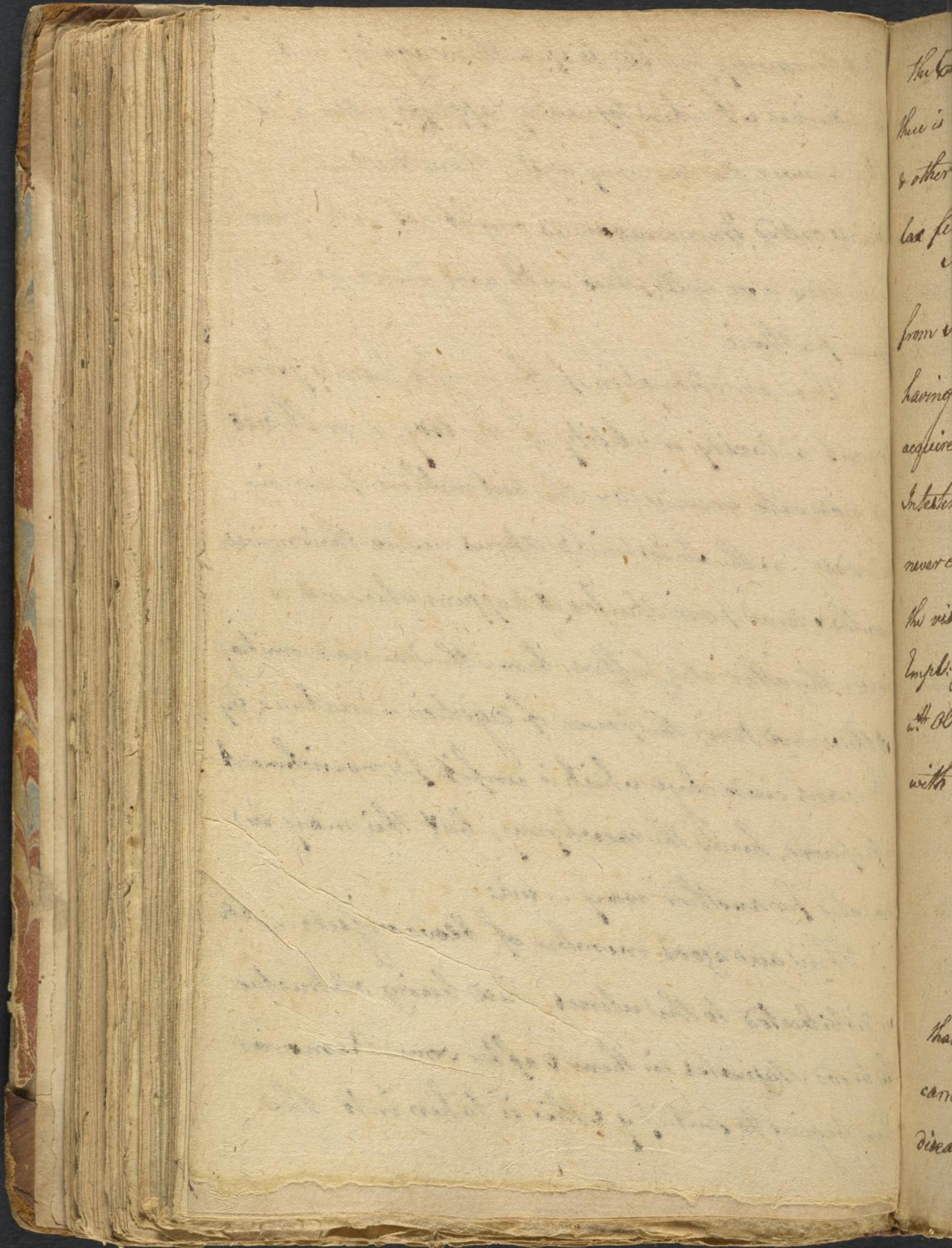
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that it is scarcely possible to open them again: but
these medicines when topically applied relax and
often answer the end very well, those stimulating
medicines called Emmenagogues ought not to be given
till the body is so well filled with good juices as to
become plethoric

When an obstruction of the menses proceeds from
too great a laxity or debility of the body, a milk diet
and moderate exercise are the best methods of curing
the disease, as the Intestines & Uterus receive their nerves
from the same pair therefore it happens when one is
diseased the other also suffers, hence the Nausea & vomiting
at the same time the power of digestion is weakened, by
which means crude chyle which is unfit for nourishment
is prepared, hence the cacochymia, but this may be
accounted for another way. viz:

There are a good number of blood vessels which
are distributed to the uterus, these being obstructed
the blood stagnates in them & after some Acumens
then begins to putrify & this is taken into the



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the Circulation & so the whole mass of blood is contaminated
there is little wonder then if the person is seized with a Dropsy
& other evils which attend a dissolved state of the Blood and
lost fibres.

It is very easy to account for the supervening Diarrhoea
from such a state of the blood: for the stomach & intestines
having lost their elasticity, the aliment stagnates and
acquires an acrimony, w^{ch} stimulating the fibres of the
Intestines excite a Diarrhoea; but a symptomatic Diarrhoea
never cures this disease, on the contrary by weakening
the vis vite it rather increases it, therefore I first order
Impt: Stomach. to be applied to the region of the stomach
wth Ol: Menth & Rue mixed wth it, & the cardiac mixture
with Theriac. R. Aq: Menth: $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$

Aromat: $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$

Theriac $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$

Ra Castor.

croci ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$

Sp: Sal Aromat: $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ m

Cap: Coch: i omni 4 hora urgente dolore.

that the humors evacuated by the intestines might be
carried off by the skin: unless you labour to cure the
disease this way the Diarrhoea will never stop.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the page.]

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By the use of these remedies her Diarrhoea is much
abated and her skin kept soft and moist — at first
she was ordered Cathartics & an Emetic to cleanse the prima
via — I shall therefore continue to keep this intention
in view of strengthening the prima via till this is
effected, you can neither give medicines for the cure of
the Dropsy or promoting the menstrual flux.

March 8 she threw up a bitter & bilious matter w.
the vomit & still complains of a weight at her stomach
Repet. Emetici statim.

The water seems principally contained in the
panniculus adiposus. An Anasarca may be always
cured by sweating, & certainly it is a more natural way
to carry off the water by the pores of the skin as it
lies next to them, than to bring it back again into
the circulation & evacuate it, but then there is a
great difficulty to make an anasarctous person sweat

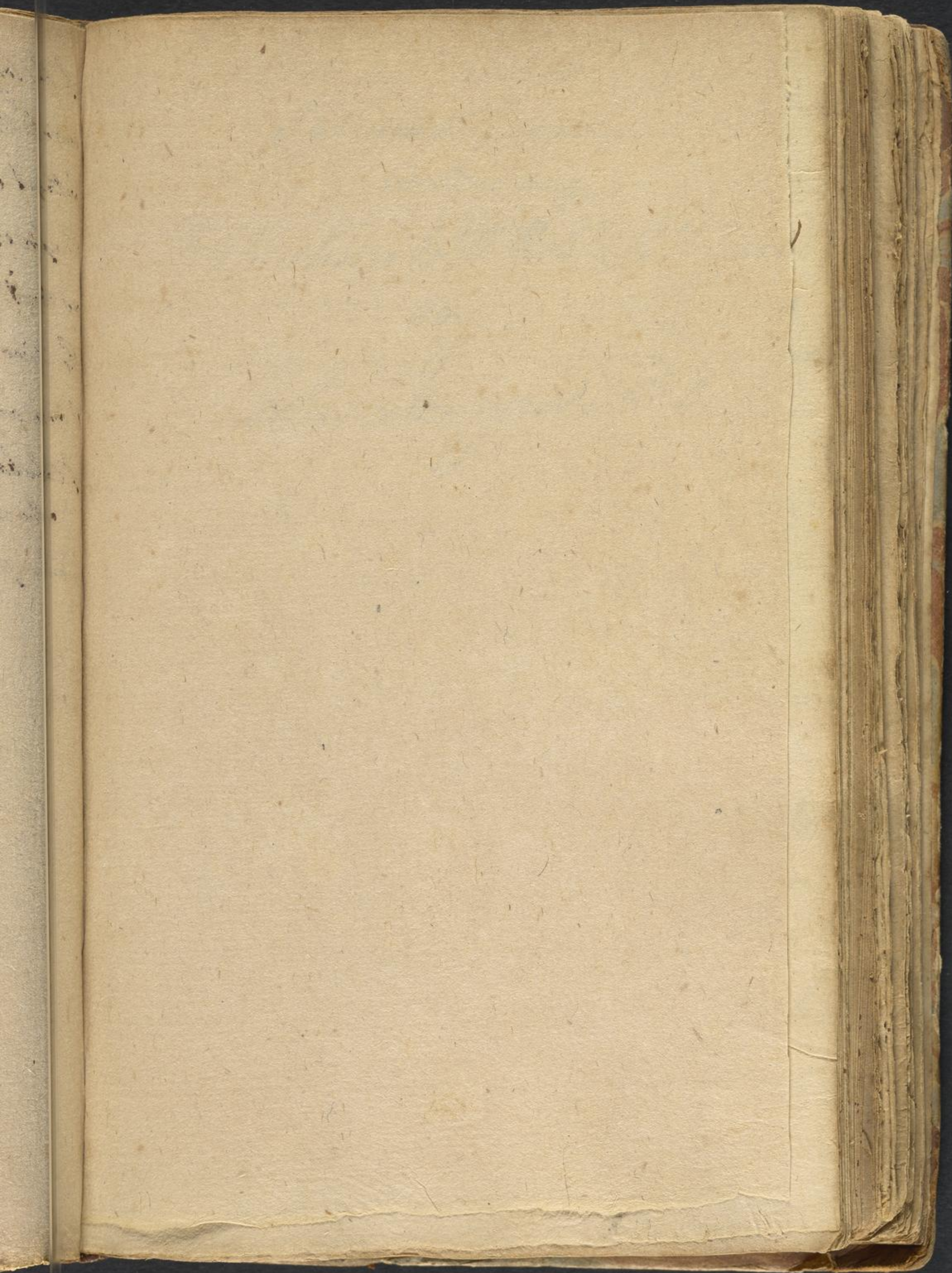
The green color of the matter throw up by vomit
ing is always produced from an acid. her looseness
proceeds from the same cause, & as the complaints still
of

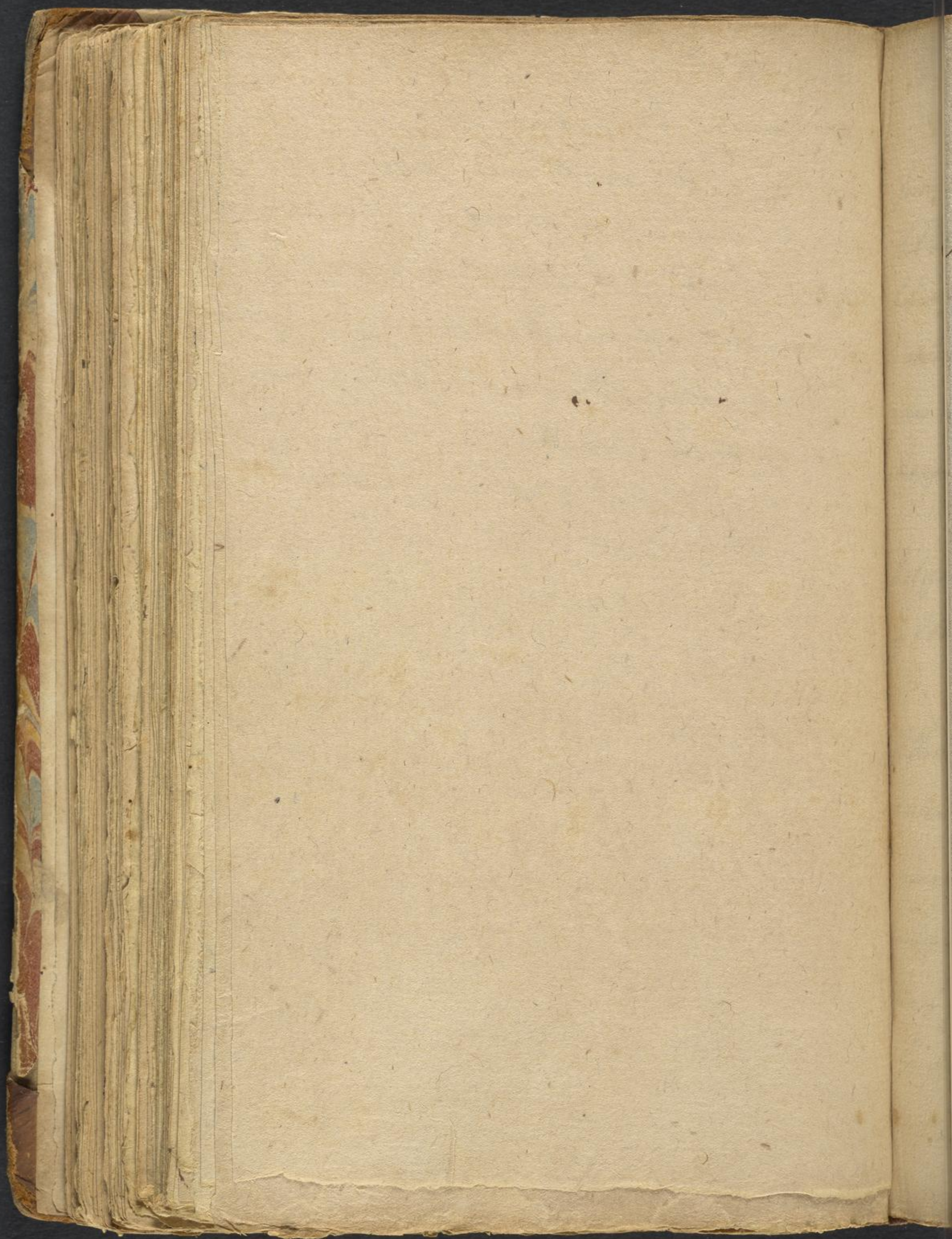
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of the looseness, I ordered her some cast of Tartar to
correct the acidity. It is not easy to stop a purging
without stopping or curing the cause of the disease,
therefore she was ordered a vomit, but we can hardly expect
one vomit can avail much in expelling the fumes of
the Disease as it is mixed with a viscid stuff, therefore
I have ordered another, afterwards I shall give a dose
of Rhubarb & then conserants.

March 5th The vomit operated very well & she has
thrown up nothing since

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page]





Case 4th September 3^d 1767

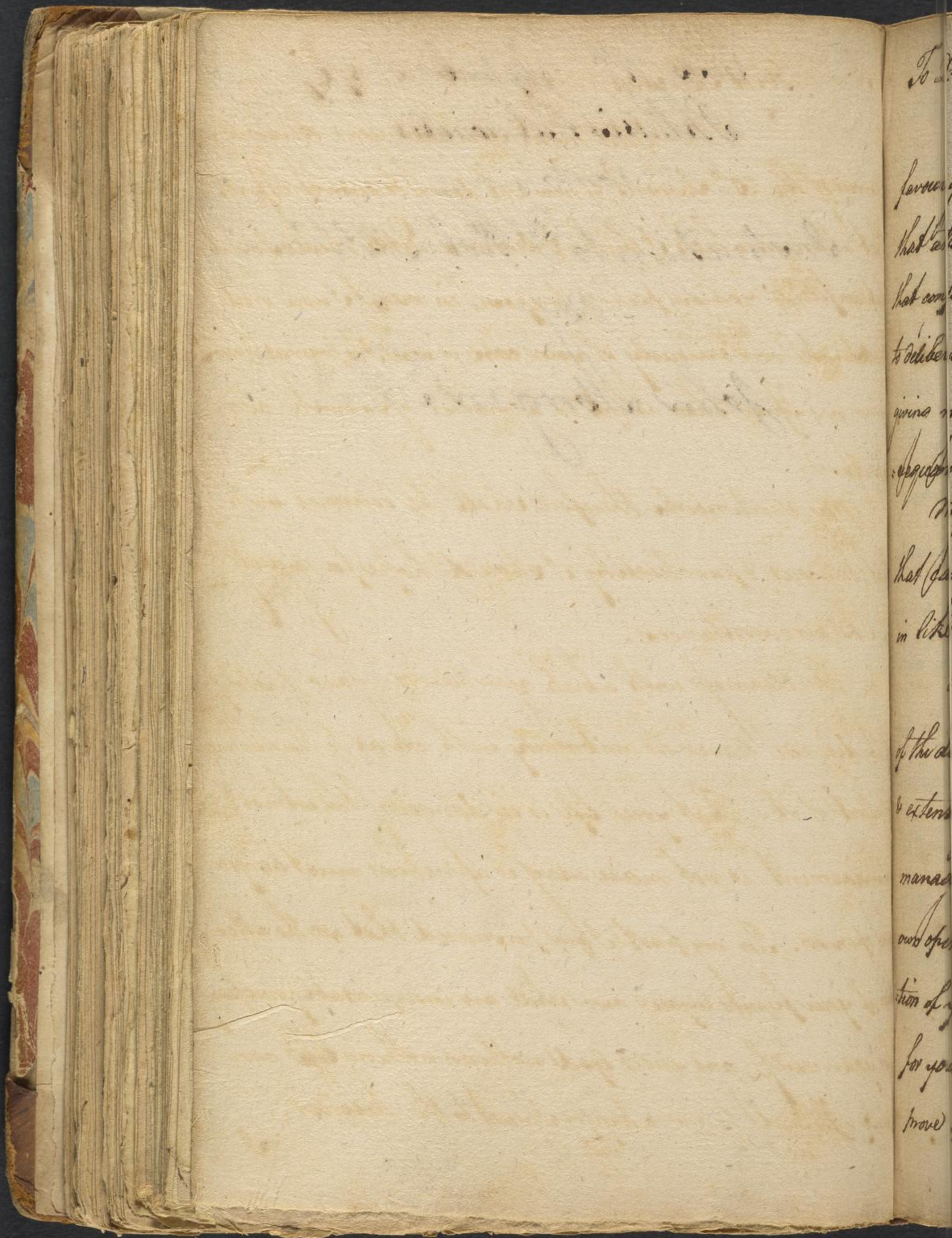
Phthisis Pulmonalis

Containing

Instructions to D^r Rob^t M^cKean

By

John Morgan M.D.



To Dr. Robert M. Hain

Last night I received your obliging favour of the 20th Instant, & now set down to answer it with that attention which I think it deserves. Little should I merit that confidence you are pleas'd to repose in me, if I were not to deliberate very seriously of your case, or were I to procrastinate giving my advice when asked in a matter of so much consequence.

My sentiments therefore shall be delivered with that candour & punctuality I should hope for myself in like circumstances.

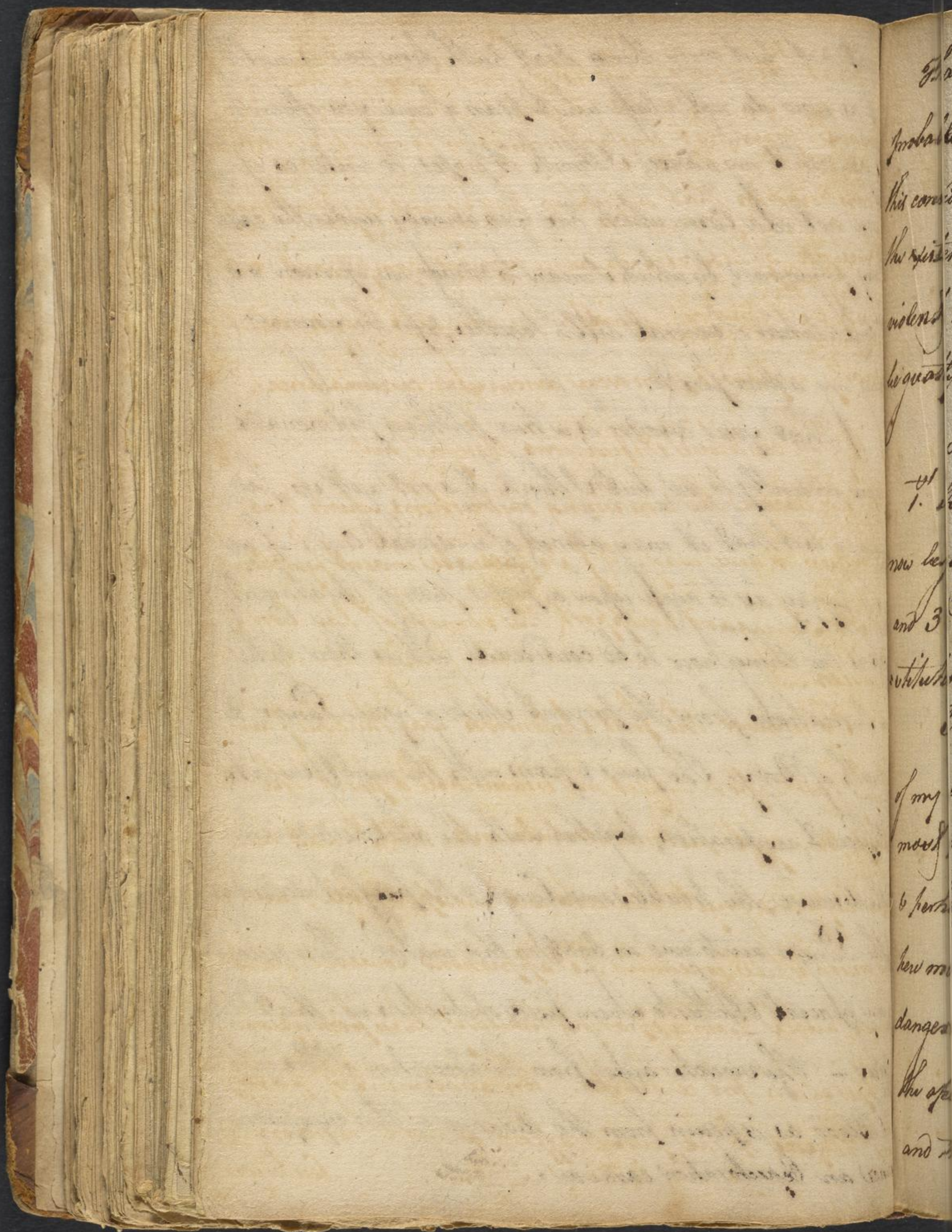
The clearness with which you deliver your history of the disease leaves no ambiguity with me as to the nature & extent of it. That your life is in danger if the utmost management is not made use of I apprehend must be your own opinion. For my part I am persuaded that all the attention of your friends & your own will be indispensably necessary for your relief, and under God nothing nothing left can prove effectual to give a happy issue to the Disorder. I

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the main page of the manuscript, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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I would not but every thing that hath been done is right,
but as you do not relate what plan of cure you observed
till you ask'd my advice, I think it proper to write as if
it were not as a case which has been already under the care
of any physician, by which I mean to deliver my opinion as
in a consultation of several call'd together, & as the younger
giving my advice first.

That your disorder is a true phthisis pulmonalis
appears evidently to me, but I think it is not yet so far
advanced but that it may admit of a radical cure; if we
are so happy as to agree upon a proper plan of treatment,
which is the thing now to be considered. Let us then take
our Indications from the present state of your Lungs, &
strength of Body. The fever & pain with the night sweats
& difficult respiration, together with the violence & duration
of the disease, the troublesome cough & the frequent ulceration
of the Lungs are to give us light in this matter. These declare
a very general & hitherto a very fixed obstruction in that
vicus — The sweats arise from the absorption of Pus into
the Blood, as is plain from the decrease of this symptom
since an Expectoration came on.



That then an Tubercles in the Lungs is highly probable from that constant irritation to cough, & from this consideration that inspection has invariably demonstrated the existence of tubercles in every similar complaint so violent & so long continued. The strength of body must be greatly impaired from every concurring circumstance.

The curative Indications therefore, are

1. To resolve the remaining obstructions, which has now begun to give way. 2. To palliate urgent symptoms, and 3. To regard & support the strength of the Constitution.

To answer the first Intention was the chief aim of my last Letter — Let me enumerate a few of the most powerful pectoral deobstruents. V.S. has been, & perhaps may yet be reckoned indispensable, but how much skill is requir'd. I apprehend however greater danger arises from a sparing timidity, than from repeating the operation pro & contra. An abatement of pain, and the feel of the pulse afford a more certain

Criterion

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

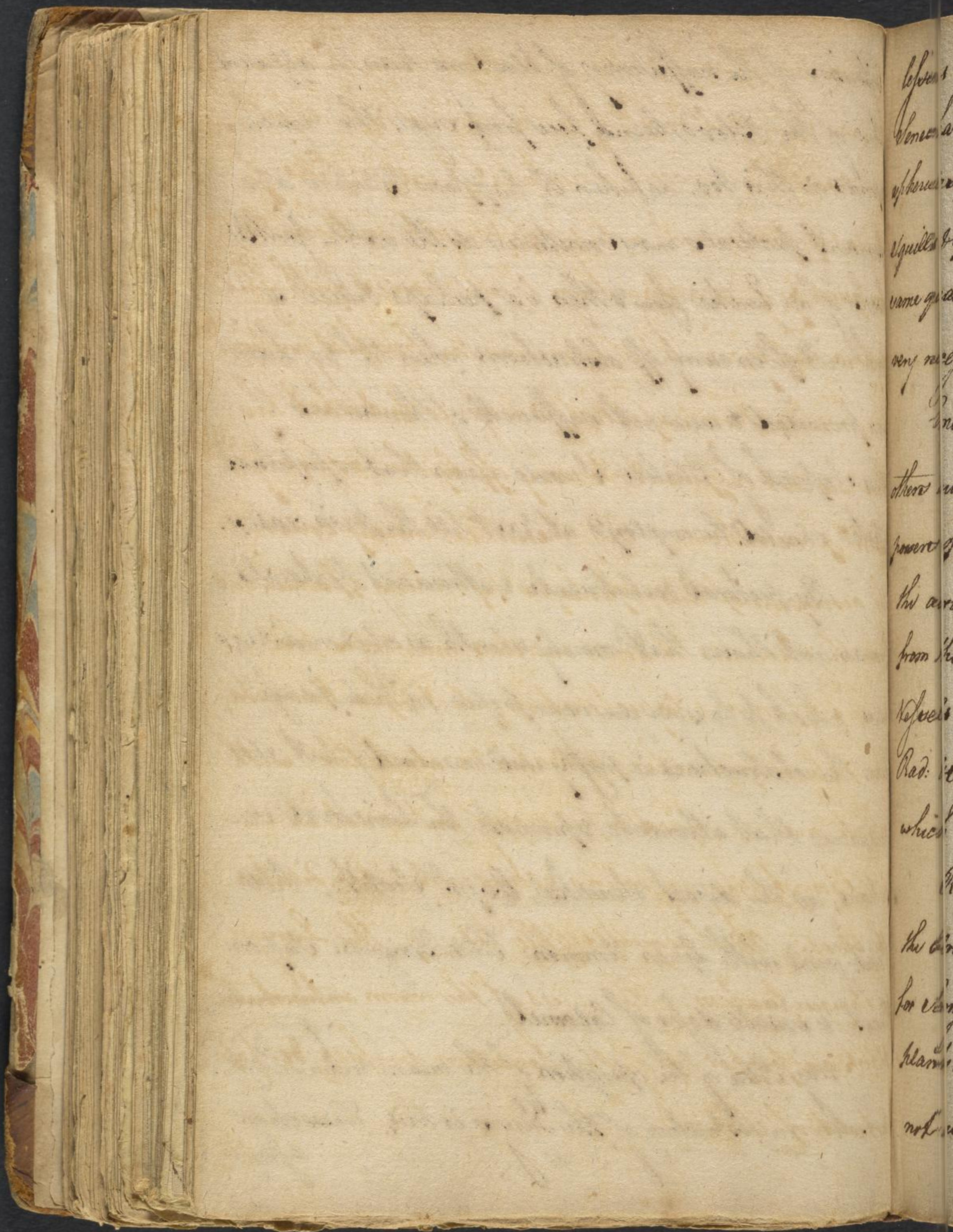
Critter
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Criterion of the sufficiency of bleeding than the apparent texture of the Blood being free from size; tho' much depends on this too, as when it happens Blisters and attenuant pectorals may sometimes do the rest - gentle shocks of an Emetic now & then i.e. perhaps twice a week will often carry off obstructions, when N. S. &c. have been premised & were not sufficient of themselves.

When I speak of Blisters I would mean that a perpetual Blister should be employ'd at least till the pain ceases.

By pectoral decoctions & attenuant pectorals I mean not those that merely wheath as oily & mucilaginous (which to be sure are very proper in their place when the obstruction is pretty well resolved) but also medicines that attenuate & promote the bronchial excretions, as the decoct. Senecio, Bryon. Scillit., Pill. Scillit. join'd with Gum Ammon. Stor. Benzoin. Sapon. Venet. & small doses of Calomel

My Idea of the operation of the means recommended to resolve an obstruction of the Lungs is this, Venesection opens



leaves
Venice
up to
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others
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lessens the compaction or cohesion of obstructing globules.
Venicea & Calomel break down the globules into lesser
spheres (be their mode of action what it will). Pills of
squills & Gum Ammon: with Soap &c. unite in them the
same quality of breaking down those globules with this
very necessary one viz: of promoting the bronchial functions.

Emetics pump up what is loosened but what the
others are not sufficient to carry off by the ordinary
powers of excretion. Bile medicines merely cover
the acrimony of Pus. & perhaps by taking off somewhat
from the stimulus it would occasion may relax the
vessels & forward Expectoration, best Aqua Hordeacea,
Rad. de Succ: Glycyrrhiz: & Arabic &c. do better, with
which may be joined a few drops of antimonial wine.

Robert whey is cooling & demulcent, also dilutes
the blood. Milk requires little labor of the Lungs
for sanguification. The juices of the warm antient
plants are proper as of the Tandelion bresses &c. (if
not out of season).

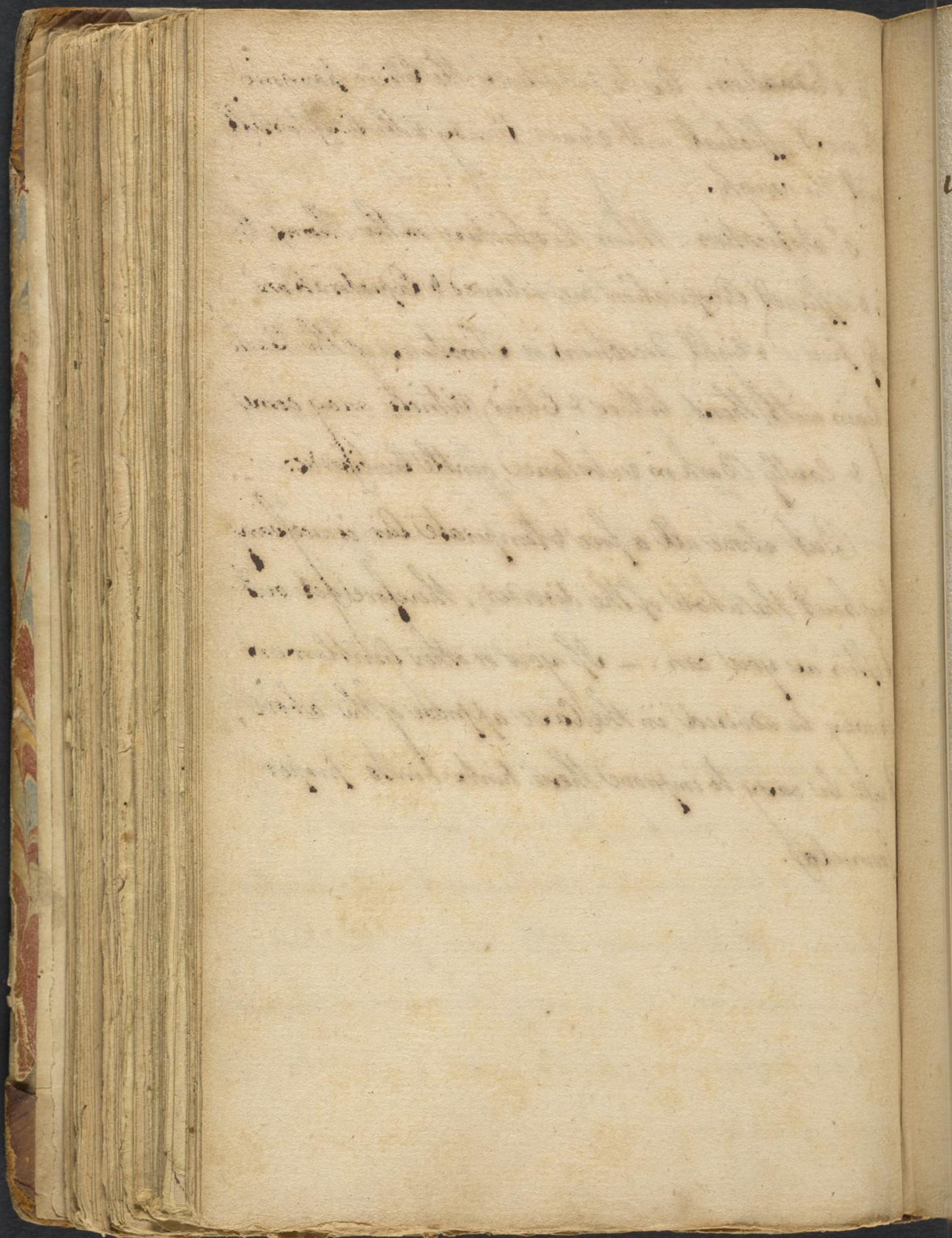
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2.^d Indication. As to palliatives, the Elixir paragonic is the most effectual with Sugar Candy & the like to still & quiet the cough.

3.^d Indication. When the stricture on the Thorax, the pain & difficult Respiration are relieved & Expectoration pretty free - slight decoctions or Tinctures of the Bark to begin with, then bitters & Elixir Vitrioli may come in - & lastly Bark in substance, gentle Exercise &c.

But above all a free & temperate Air is necessary throughout the whole of the disorder, therefore get out as often as you can. - If you or other Gentlemen who may be advised in the case approve of the above, it will be easy to improve these hints into proper formulas.



The Case of
M^r. John Pater of Lathgrove
Being an
Asthma & Anasarca

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appt

appt

ore

Case 5th

May 3rd 1767

Asthma

M^r. John Potts sen^r.

R^x Pill Ruli

Gum: Ammonia ʒijss

Calomel ʒi

Chyr: alb: q. s. ut f^o Pill N^o LX

appell^t: Pill laxativ Gummos.

R^x Erymel Scillit

Vin: Antimon. ʒiij

Pulv: Imet. mosti ʒi m

appell^t: Mixt. Imetic.

R^x Pill Gummos:

Gum Ammon:

Pill: Scillit ad ʒij

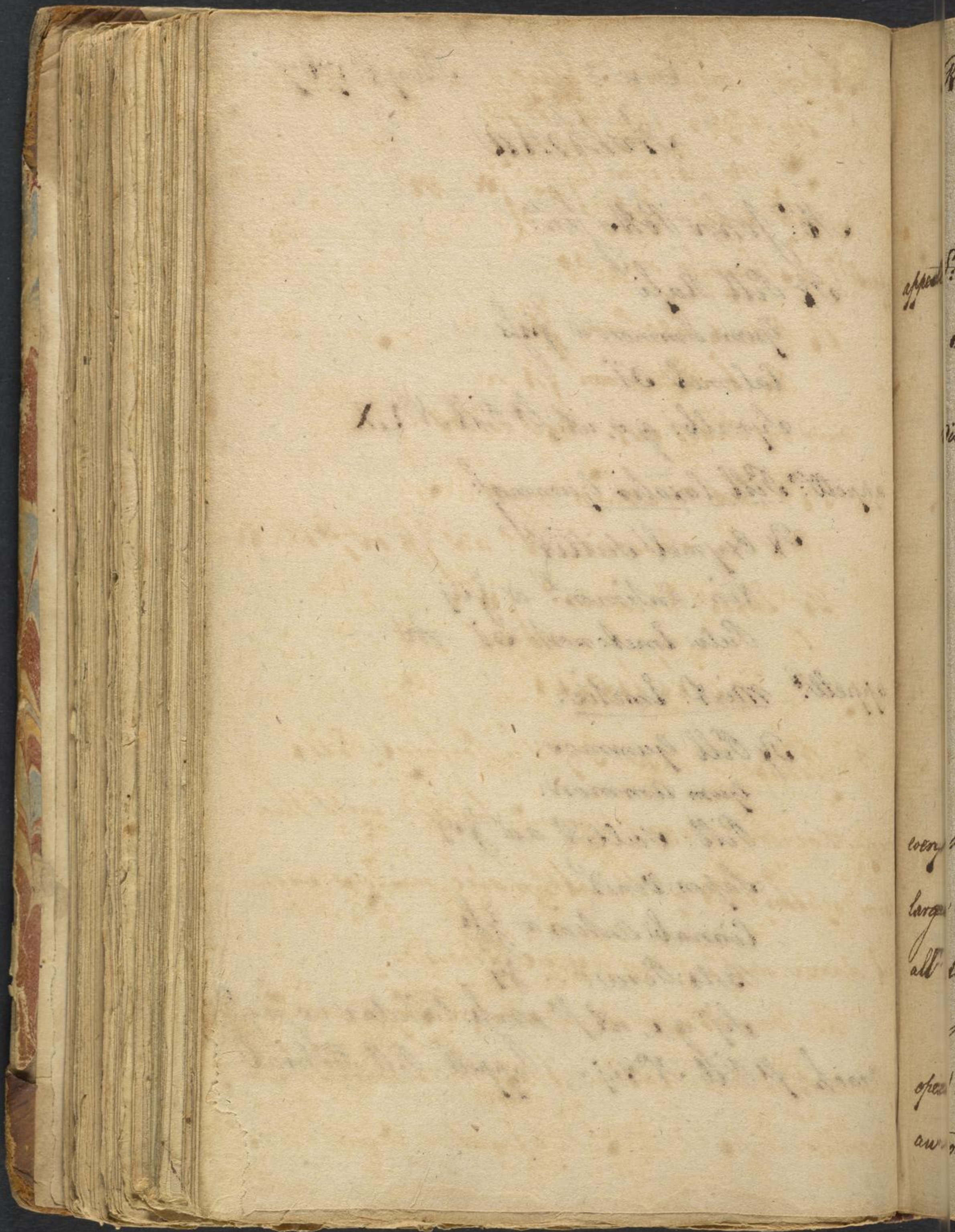
Sapon: Venet

Cinnab Antimon ʒss

Bals: Peru... ʒij

Chyr: q. s. ut f^o Mass: Pillular ex sing^l.

Drach: f^o Pill N^o vij ~ appell^t: Pill Pectoral



R Sac Ammon: ℥iij
aq. Piper: simpl: ℥ss
Mentha: spir: ℥ss
Vin: Antimon: ℥ss
appell? asthmatic mixture

R Pulv: Card. Peru ℥i
Cinab: Antimon ℥ss
divid: in Chart per Pulv corrob:

R Rad: Velezian crass:
Senecio: ad. ad. ℥ss m. ℥ss

R Uxir Paregoric: ℥ss

Directions

Please to take 3 of the Pectoral Pills
every morning, noon & evening together with three
large spoonfuls of the asthmatic mixture washing
all down with your usual drink.

The Bowels should always be kept gently
open rather than Costive. Therefore whenever you
are costive take three of the laxative Gum Pills.

1. The first thing I did
was to go to the
bank and get some
money out of the
machine.

2. I then went to the
post office and
sent a letter to
my mother.

3. I then went to the
store and bought
some food.

4. I then went to the
bank and got some
money out of the
machine.

5. I then went to the
post office and
sent a letter to
my mother.

6. I then went to the
store and bought
some food.

7. I then went to the
bank and got some
money out of the
machine.

3. The first thing I did
was to go to the
bank and get some
money out of the
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I then went to the
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my mother.
I then went to the
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I then went to the
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machine.
I then went to the
post office and
sent a letter to
my mother.
I then went to the
store and bought
some food.
I then went to the
bank and got some
money out of the
machine.

3 times a day (instead of the pectoral pills) till
that loose habit of body is removed, but when
the bowels are open return again to the use of
the pectoral Pills. you may take of the asthmatic
mixture at the same time you are taking the
laxative Pills.

At the time the difficulty of breathing is on you,
wash your feet well in warm water, especially be-
fore going to bed, & let them be carefully wiped
dry to prevent catching cold & this may be repeat-
ed every night & morning or oftner, as long as the
difficulty of breathing continues. Whilst the
fit is on take a large spoonful of the paregoric
drops every night at bed time after using the
warm bath.

During the fit take likewise four ounces of
Woodlice pour on them when bruised a pint of boiling
water by a little at a time, after standing a
few

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minutes or a quarter of an hour, strain off the
liquor, & add half a gill of clarified Honey, half
a pint of wine & the yolk of an egg, & take a
Teacupful of this several times a day.

At this time also you may use a Tea made
of Valerian, on paper at a time to be put in a Tea
pot with a pint of boiling water & a Teacupful
to be drank frequently sweetened with Mollasses
or Honey.

In a very little time you will observe w^{ch}
of those does you the most good, & make most
use of that w^{ch} you find most beneficial. a Tea-
cupful of Mollasses taken all at once about this
time of the disease has often cured the Breast
very much.

In a most violent fit that will not give way
to the usual methods, & especially if the Pulse is full
let 7 or 8 ounces of blood be taken away from the
Arm

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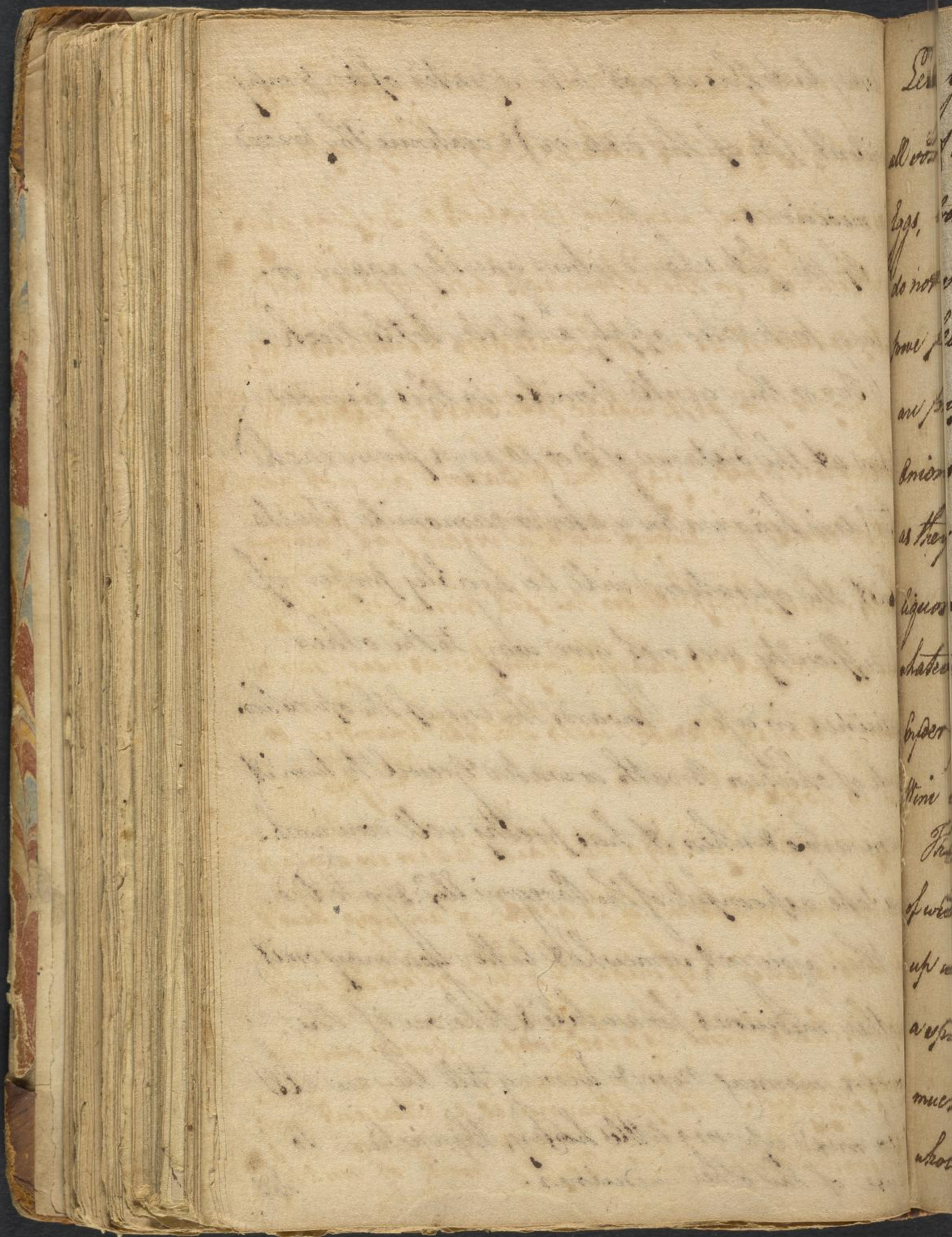
Arm / but this is not to be repeated often & only
in violent fits of the disorder) & continue the preced-
ing medicines.

If the fit should return quickly again or
be long protracted apply a Blister to the Neck.

Two or three gentle Vomits in this disorder
taken at the distance of 8 or 10 days from each
other (drinking warm water or camomile Tea to
assist the operation) will be highly proper if
the difficulty does not give way to the other
medicines in use. Towards the end of the operation
drink of chicken Broath or water & brewer's turnid
downwards & when it has pretty well done work-
ing take a spoonful of the Paregoric & go to bed.

When you get somewhat better you may omit
the other medicines for a while & take one of the
powders morning noon & evening till they are all
taken mix'd up in a little hazy, then return to
the use of the other medicines.

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Let your food be of easy & slight digestion,
all sort of flatulent & Acid Diet is improper,
eggs, both veal, mutton, Chickens & Beef as they
do not swell in the Stomach like bread nor
prove flatulent as most vegetables & salads do
are proper for asthmatic patients. Garlic &
Onions are good. Fat Pork & Bacon are not good
as they load the Lungs with a viscid fat & strong
liquors are hurtful in the fit, & new drink of
whatever kind is always improper as new Beer or
Cyder. Toast & water with a little brandy or
Wine is good.

The yolk of an egg new laid, taken in a glass
of wine every morning is good; or an egg beat
up with a little loaf sugar & a cup of water with
a spoonful of wine is also good. Avoid eating
much supper. The following is a pleasant and
wholesome Drink. vii. Boil a pint of milk

...with ...
...or ...
...be ...
...place ...
...is ...
...on ...
...being ...

with a gill of water, sweeten it with loaf sugar
or honey & add the yolk of an egg which must
be beat up with the rest.

Uccampane & Squonice Root should have a
place in a Diet drink.

Such exercise as can be taken in fair weather
is recommended, either walking a little or riding
on horse back. Avoid moist & cold weather as
being very prejudicial.

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[Faint handwritten text on the right edge of the page.]

Asthma Case 6th

M^{rs} Smith a woman of a middle age
 vi^{ed} with an asthmatic fit. Ordered to put her
 feet in warm water.

R^x Op^m. Scillit. ʒss
 Pulv. Iri^s. ʒss. in m^o uteris vumens

R^x Lac Ammon. ʒiij
 Op^m. Scillit. ʒi
 Eli^r. Asthmatic. ʒss
 Pulv. Antimon. ʒss

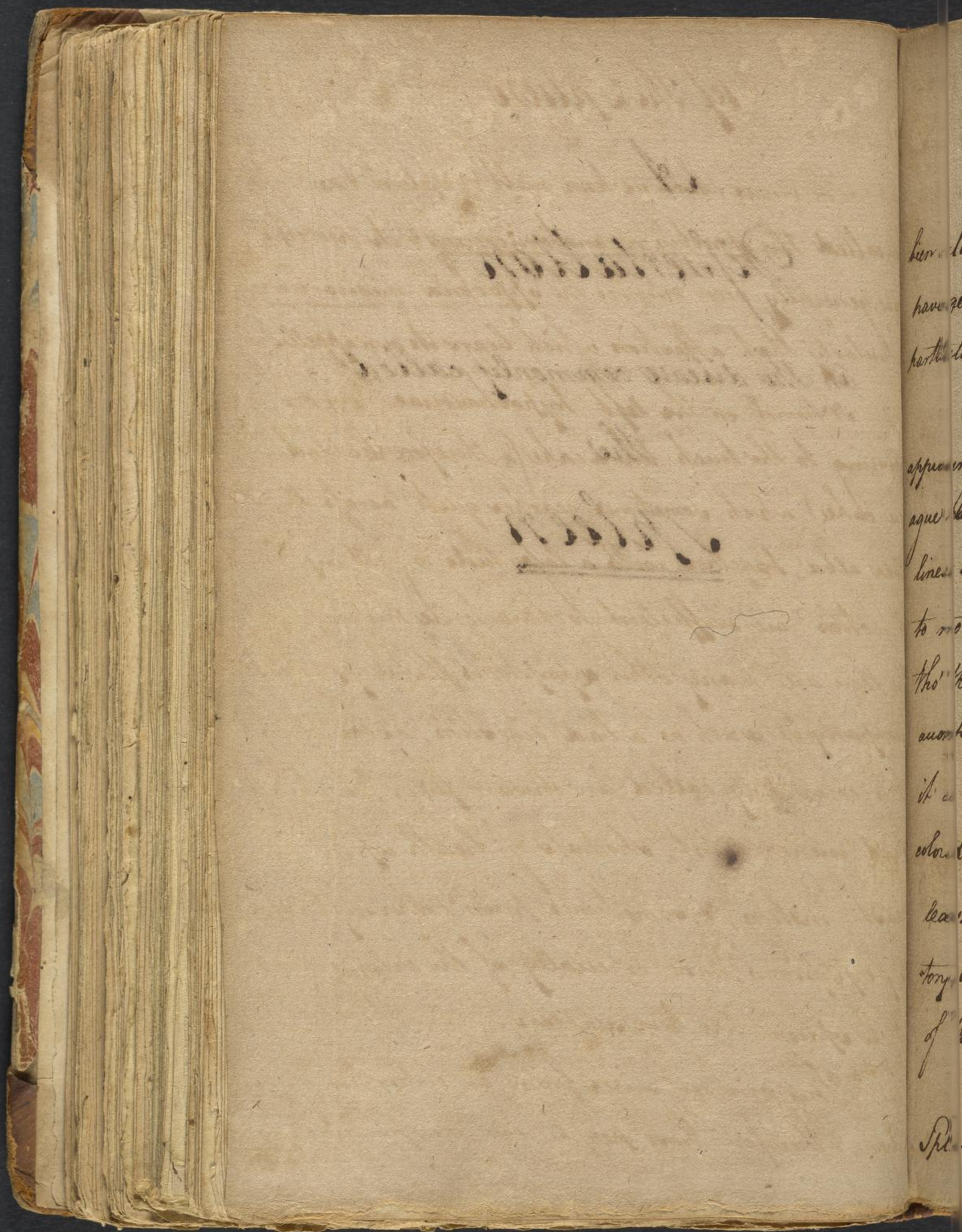
Capt. Coch^d. ʒss quag: hora in Thea Chamomel.

The next day she was much better but a
 troublesome cough remaining the follow^g. was orde^d

R^x Op^m. Cati
 Coni^o. Rosar^a ʒij
 Pulv. Glycyrrh. ʒij
 Sacchar. ʒij
 Eli^r. Cath. ʒss. ex^o. ʒss. q. v. ut ʒss
 Dec^t. cap^t. ʒss. m. m. ter die

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A
Dissertation
on the disease commonly called
the
Spleen

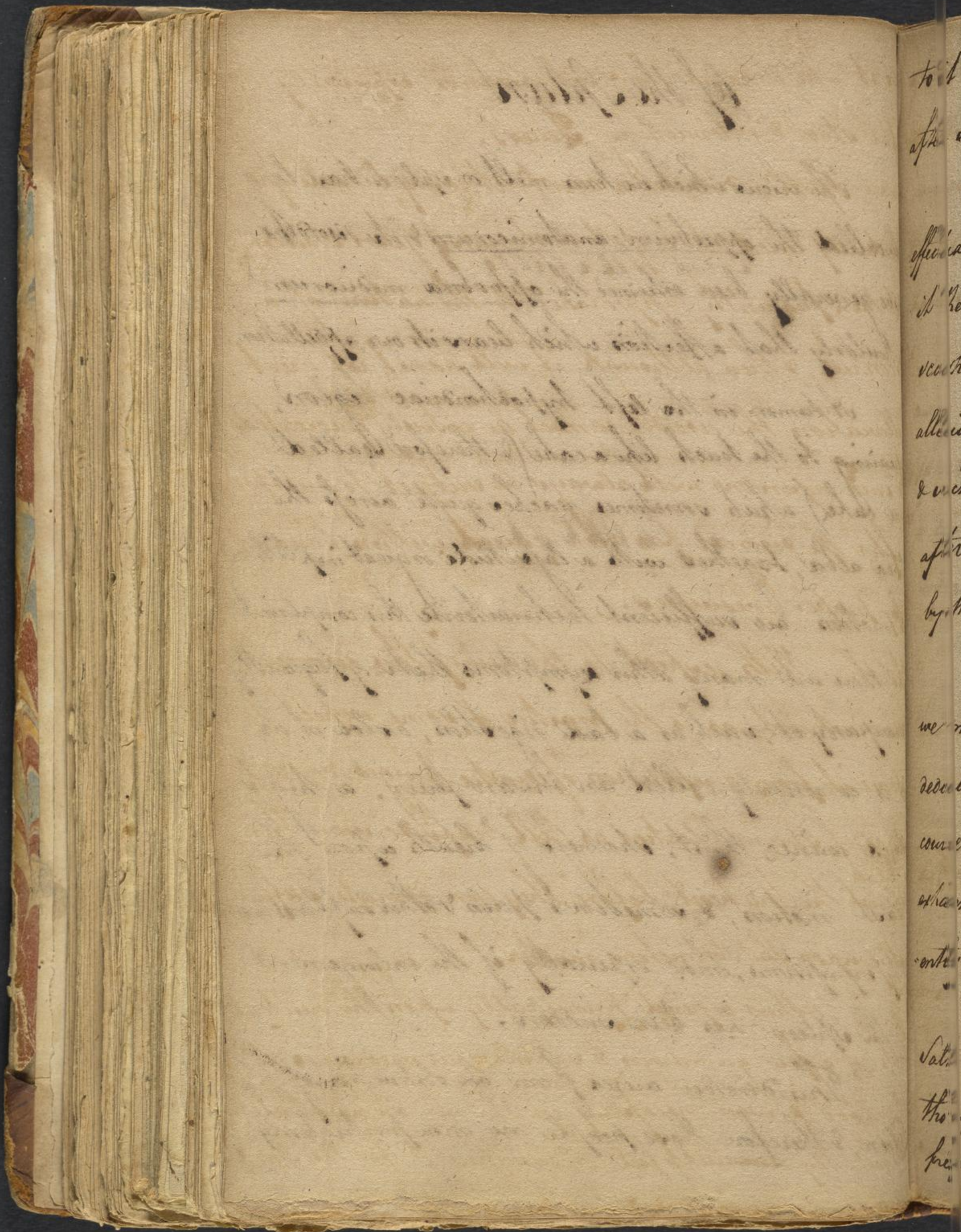


Of the Spleen

The viscus which we term melt or spleen has long been called the opprobrium anatomicorum & its disorders have generally been esteemed the opprobria medicorum particularly that affection which bears its own appellation.

A tumor in the left hypochondriac region, appearing to the touch like a cake (& therefore called aque cake) which sometimes reaches quite across the linea alba, together with a lassitude or great ineptitude to motion are sufficient to characterise this complaint tho' there are many other symptoms that very frequently accompany it, such as a bad digestion, a slow or as it is commonly called an inward fever, a high colored urine, thirst, shortness of breath upon the least motion, & sometimes pain & other inflammatory symptoms, more especially if the enlargement of the spleen has been sudden.

This disorder arises from an obstruction of the Spleen, & therefore those people are more particularly liable



to it who inhabit low wet grounds, especially after slow & intermitting Fevers.

If the disorder is recent it may be easily & effectually cured, but if it is of many years standing it then frequently approaches to the nature of a scirrhus, & then although it will admit of great alleviation the disorder cannot be entirely eradicated, & such a person will always be subject to a relapse after the disorder has been reduced within bounds by proper medicines.

With respect to the cure of this disorder we must not as is the practice of some expect to reduce it from a repetition of drastic purges, or a course of strong astringents as Pill. ruf. &c. since these exhaust the patient before they can operate sufficiently upon the obstructing matter.

Others depend principally upon the neutral Salts or a few gummos & vapouraceous medicines which tho' good & even necessary in the cure are nevertheless frequently unsuccessful or insufficient for the want

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to
 carry out its policy of
 maintaining the peace and
 order of the country. This
 has led to a situation where
 the government is unable to
 pay its debts and is forced
 to resort to measures which
 are highly unpopular with
 the people. The result is a
 loss of confidence in the
 government and a general
 feeling of despair among the
 population.

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

The first of these is the
 fact that the system is
 not a simple one, but a
 complex one, involving
 many different factors
 and many different
 people.

of other necessary assistants & a proper regulation
of the course the latter of which is of the utmost
consequence & perhaps more depends upon it than
upon the medicines given. The following is
the method which I would recommend.

If the patient is plethoric first of all take
away some blood more or less as circumstances may
require: the blood drawn in these cases has commonly
a large proportion of yellow or green & to appearance
very acid serum. In case of pain & other symptoms
of inflammation, give a cooling purge with nitre and
other antiphlogistics.

But if there should be unnecessary, first
clear the prima via with a dose of pill Ruffi, ex
duobus or the like & five or six grains of Calomel; these
being made into pills are best taken over night or
according to an ancient custom three at night & two in
the morning.

After purging begin & pursue a course of sapona-
ceous, gummy, & astringent, & ponderous medicines, such as

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Salt...
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mede...

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as Aloes, myrrh, gum: ammon:, asafetida, Sap: Castil.,
Sal tart.: Tart: vitriolat.: cinnab: fact &c: these may
be variously compounded, or you may have a standing
formula thus,

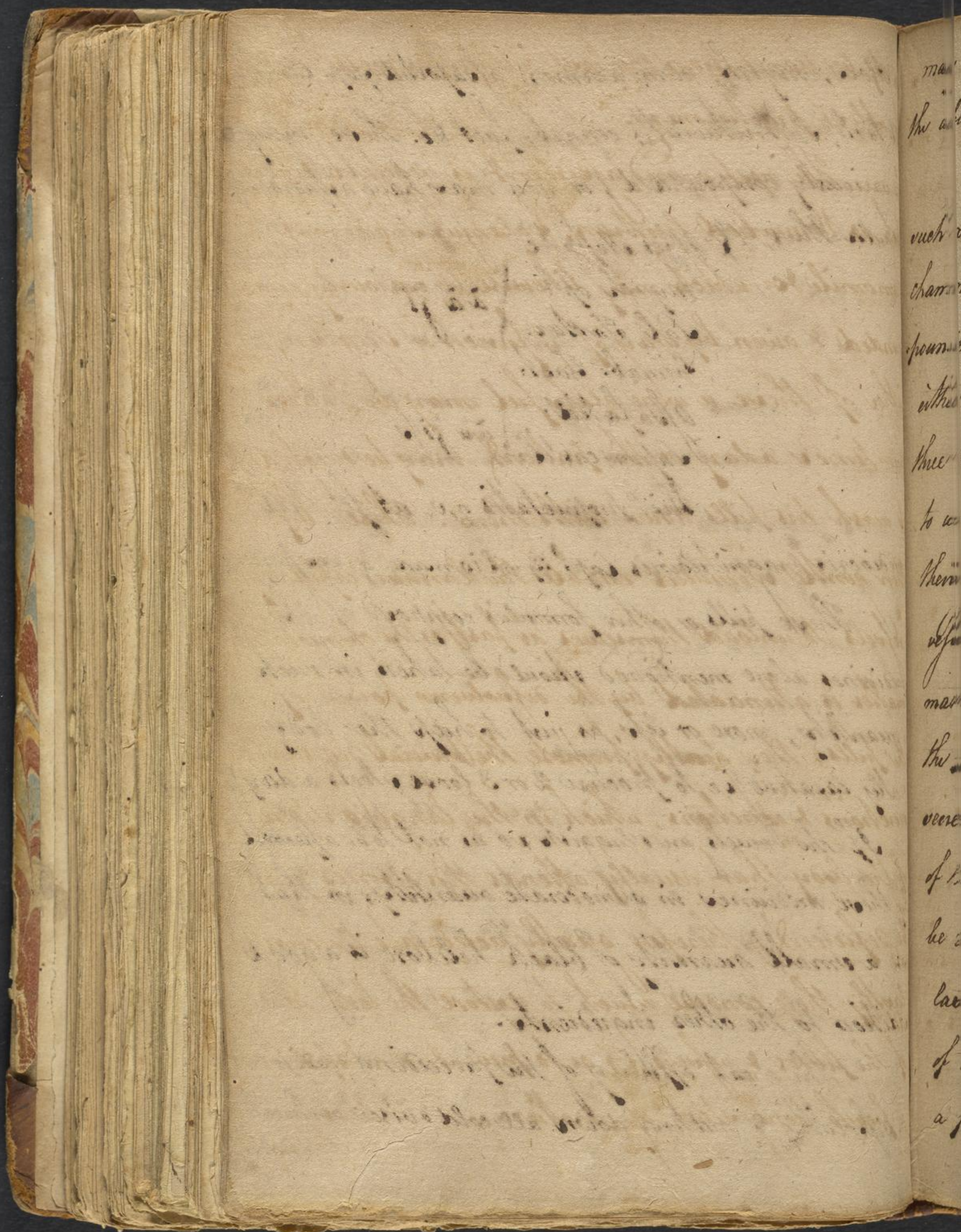
Aloes Hepatic	{	āā ʒi
myrrh op:		
Sal Tartar:		
Cinnab: Fact:		
Asafetida:	{	āā ʒiſs
Sapon: castil:		
Sig: pro proprietatis q.v. ut p ^l Pill		

mediocris magnitudinis Cap: iij velis mane & vespere.

These pills or other formulas compos'd of the
medicines above mentioned should be taken in such
a quantity, more or less, as just to keep the body
gently laxative (i.e. to procure 2 or 3 loose stools a day).

If the bowels are sluggish so as not to be affected
by these medicines in a moderate quantity; in that
case a small quantity of black hellebore is a good
addition to the other ingredients.

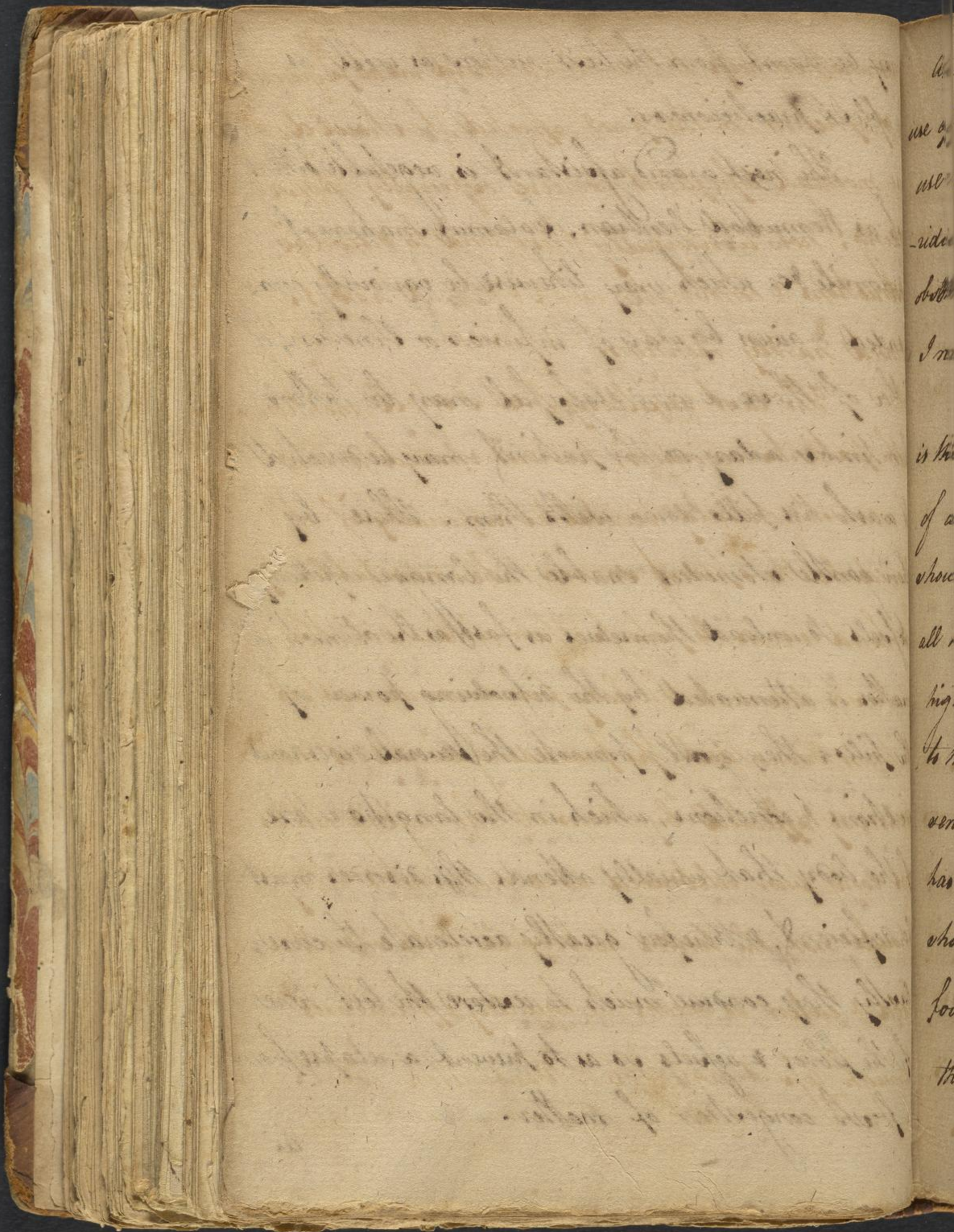
The great efficacy of the preceding medicines
in dissolving & melting down all cold & viscid obstructions
may



may be learnt from the best authors as well as the ablest practitioners.

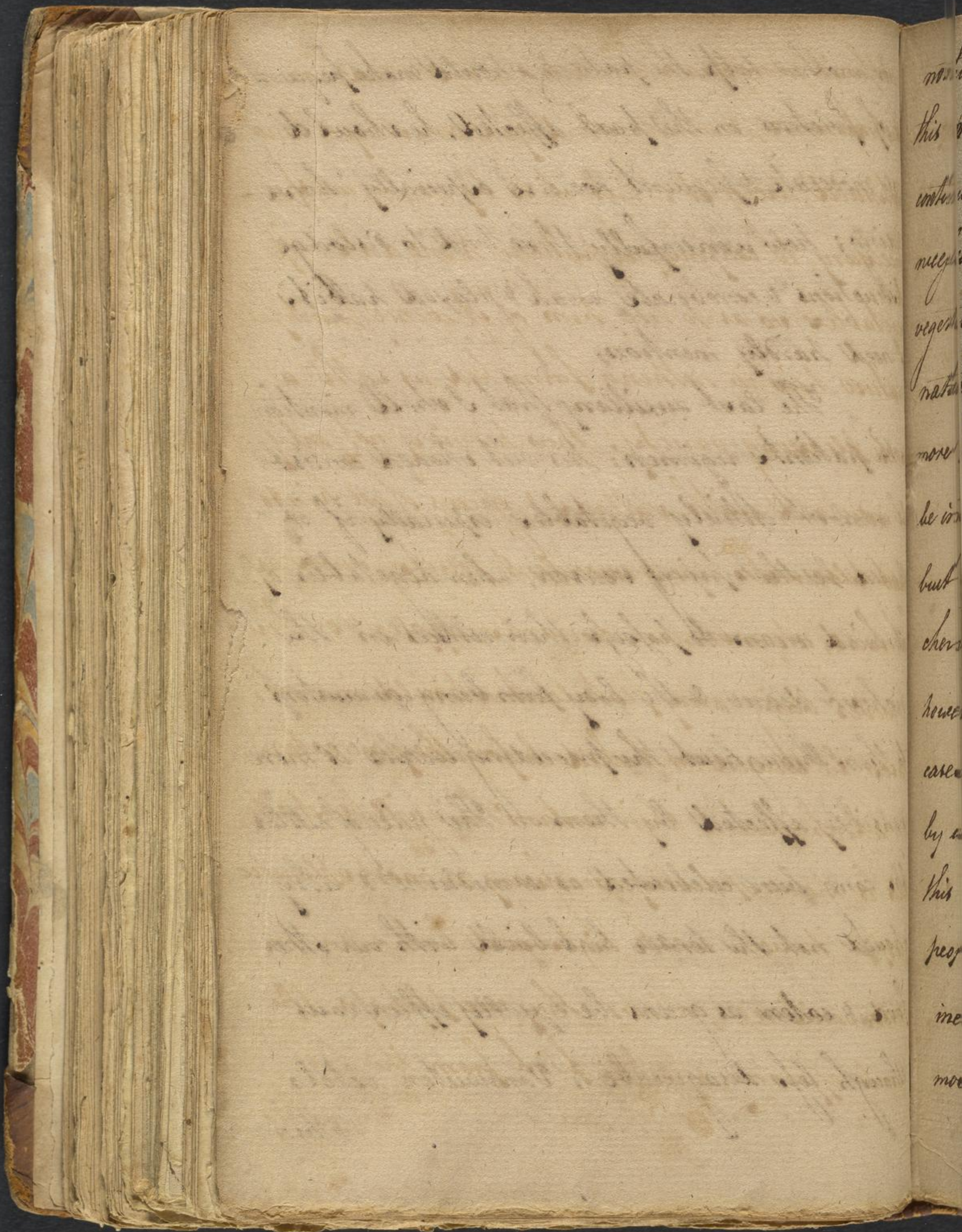
The next grand assistant is vegetable bitters, such as Wormwood, Gentian, Calamus, Inaheroor, chamomile &c. which may likewise be variously compounded & given by way of infusion or Tincture, of either of these a wine glassful may be taken three times a day, or the patient may be directed to wash his pills down with them. These by their gentle stimulus enable the languid capillary vessels to unload themselves as fast as the obstructing matter is attenuated by the dissolving power of the pills; they greatly promote the several digestions secretions & excretions, which in the languid state of the body that usually attends this disorder must be deficient, & therefore greatly accelerate the cure; lastly they conduce much to restore the lost tone of the fibres & vessels so as to prevent a relapse from a fresh congestion of matter.

as

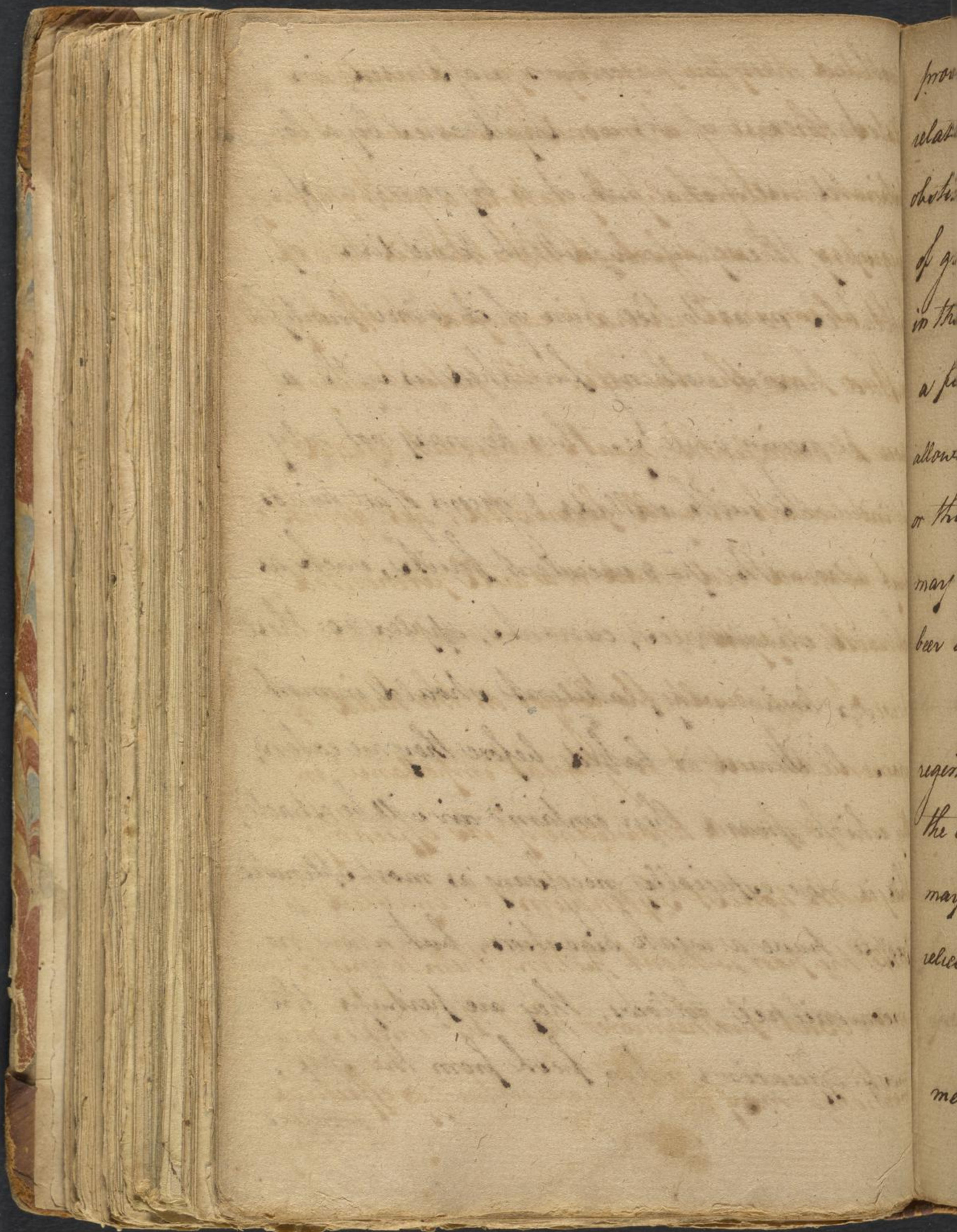


As another help the patient should make frequent use of friction on the part affected, he should use moderate & frequent exercise especially horse-riding; how wonderfully these tend to dislodge obstructions & corroborate weak & relaxed habits I need hardly mention.

The last auxillary that I shall mention is the patients regimen; his diet should consist of almost entirely vegetables, especially if it should be the spring season, when vegetables of all kind seem to possess their virtues in the highest degree, & the body from being unaccustomed to them throughout the preceding winter is more sensibly affected by them. The juice of nettles has long been celebrated as a medicine & why should not the tender herb boiled with our other food & eaten as greens be equally efficacious though less disagreeable; Vanswieten extols
nothing



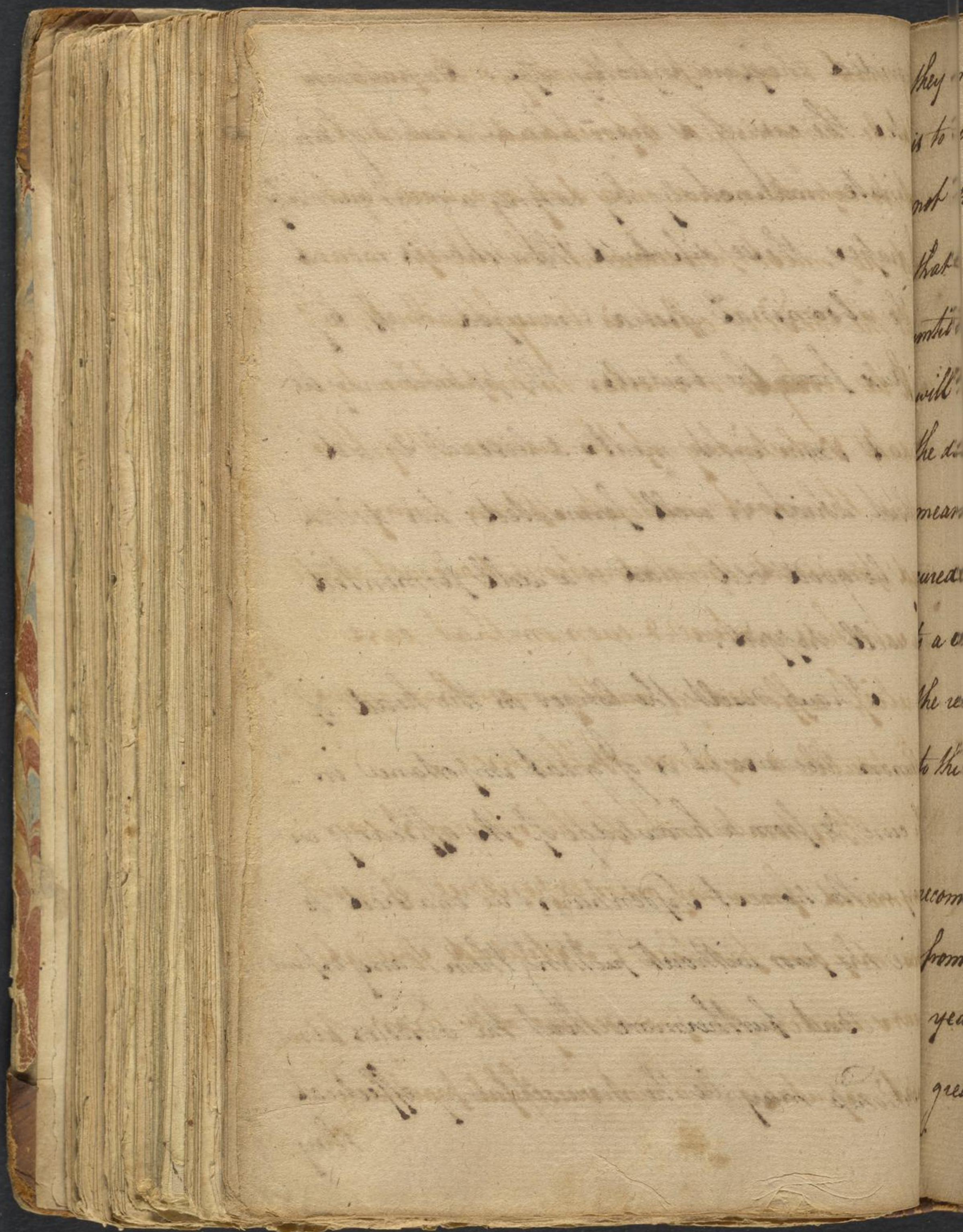
nothing more than common grass used in
this manner, & relates wonderful cures by a long
continued use of it; but it is by no means
necessary to confine our patient to one dish of
vegetables so as to tire him of it, since bountiful
nature has in nothing furnished us with a
more pleasing variety. Thus he may not only
be indulged with vallads & greens of all kinds,
but also with ripe & succulent fruits, such as
cherries, strawberries, currants, apples &c. these
however being very flatulent should in most
cases be stewed or baked before they are eaten,
by which means their contain'd air will be extracted,
this is more especially necessary as most splenetic
people have a weak digestion, but when no
inconvenience follows. they are perhaps the
most efficacious when fresh from the tree,
provided



provided they are perfectly ripe. Samusier
relates the case of a man who was cured of an
obstinate melancholy by eating a great quantity
of grapes, these dissolved the atrabilis lodged
in the abdominal viscera & carried it off by
a flux from the bowels. The patient may be
allowed some light meats & biscuit bread
or that which is well fermented; his drink
may be good old mead or a well fermented
beer well hopped.

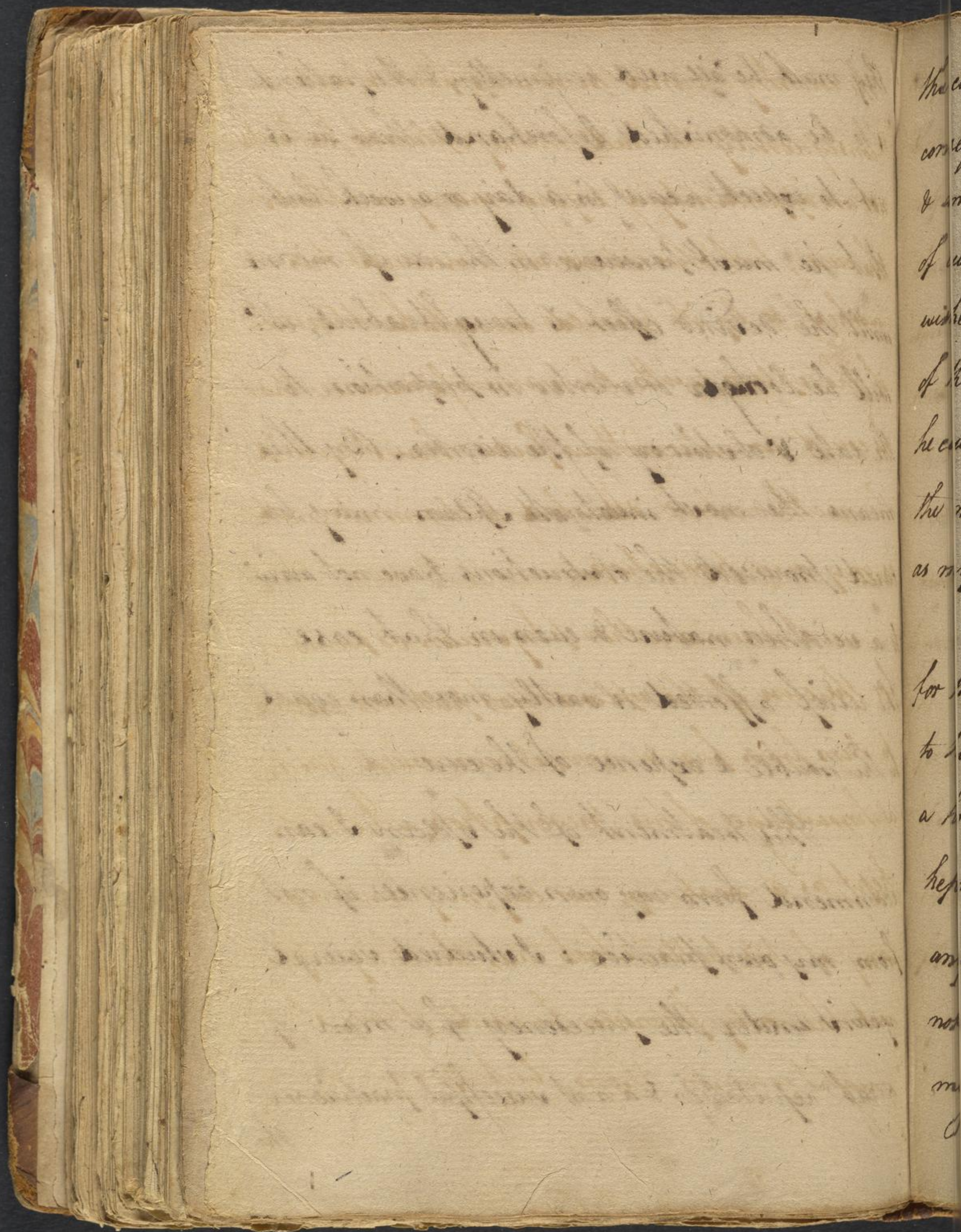
I have dwelt the longer on the head of
regimen because it is of great importance in
the cure, & from a knowledge of its efficacy we
may with honest Sydenham be enabled to
relieve the poor without putting them to any expence.

But furthermore that the remedies above
mentioned may be the more certainly effectual
they



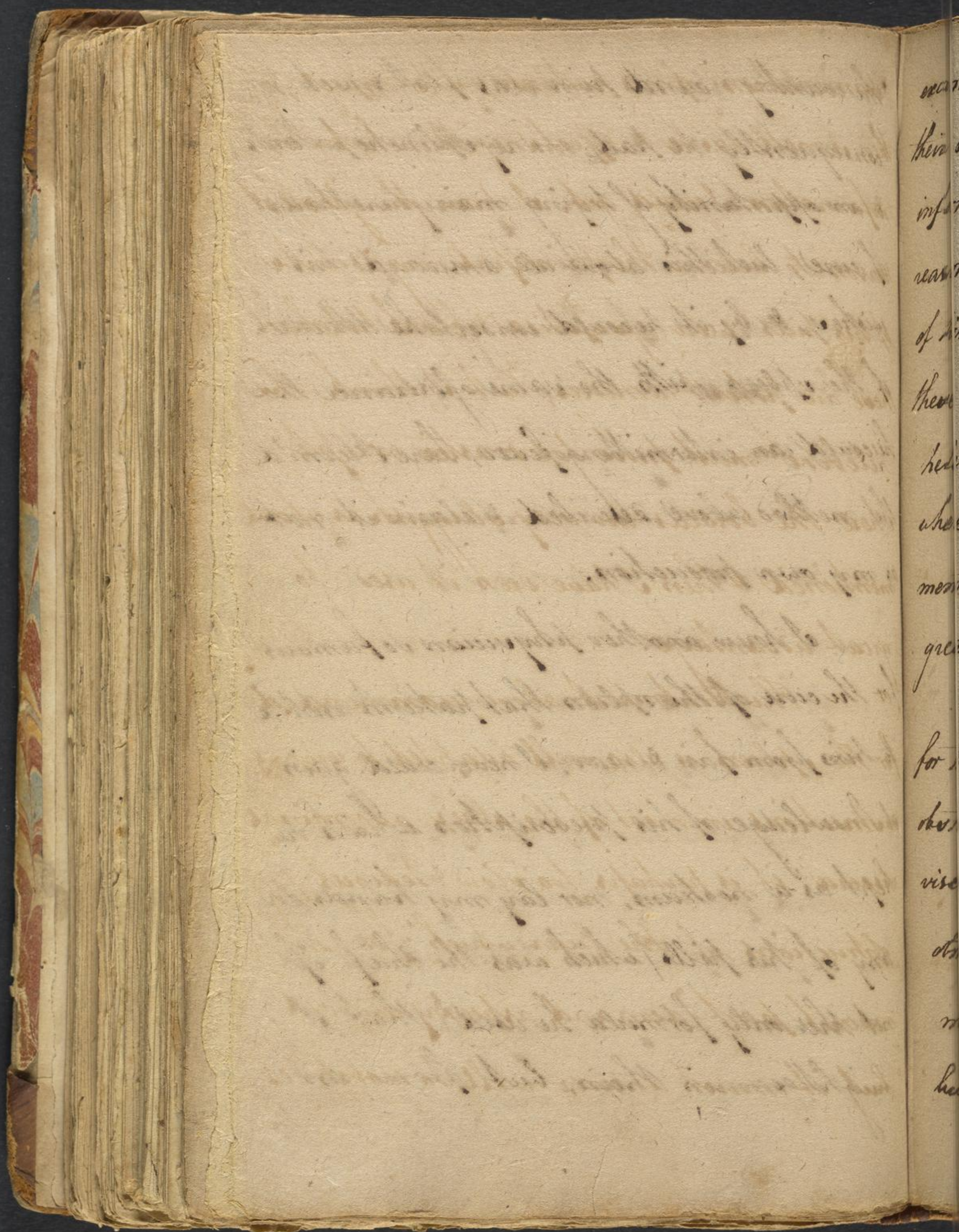
they must be all used conjunctly, & the patient
is to be admonished beforehand that he is
not to expect a cure in a day or a week but
that he must persevere in the use of means
until the desired effect is brought about, w^{ch}
will be longer or shorter in proportion to
the date & obstinacy of the disorder. By this
means the most inveterate Spleen may be
cured provided the obstructions have not arrived
to a venous nature & even in that case
the relief afforded is vastly more than equal
to the trouble & expence of the cure

This treatment of the spleen I can
recommend from my own experience if not
from my own practice: I studied several
years under the presidency of a man of
great reputation & a most successful practitioner,
the



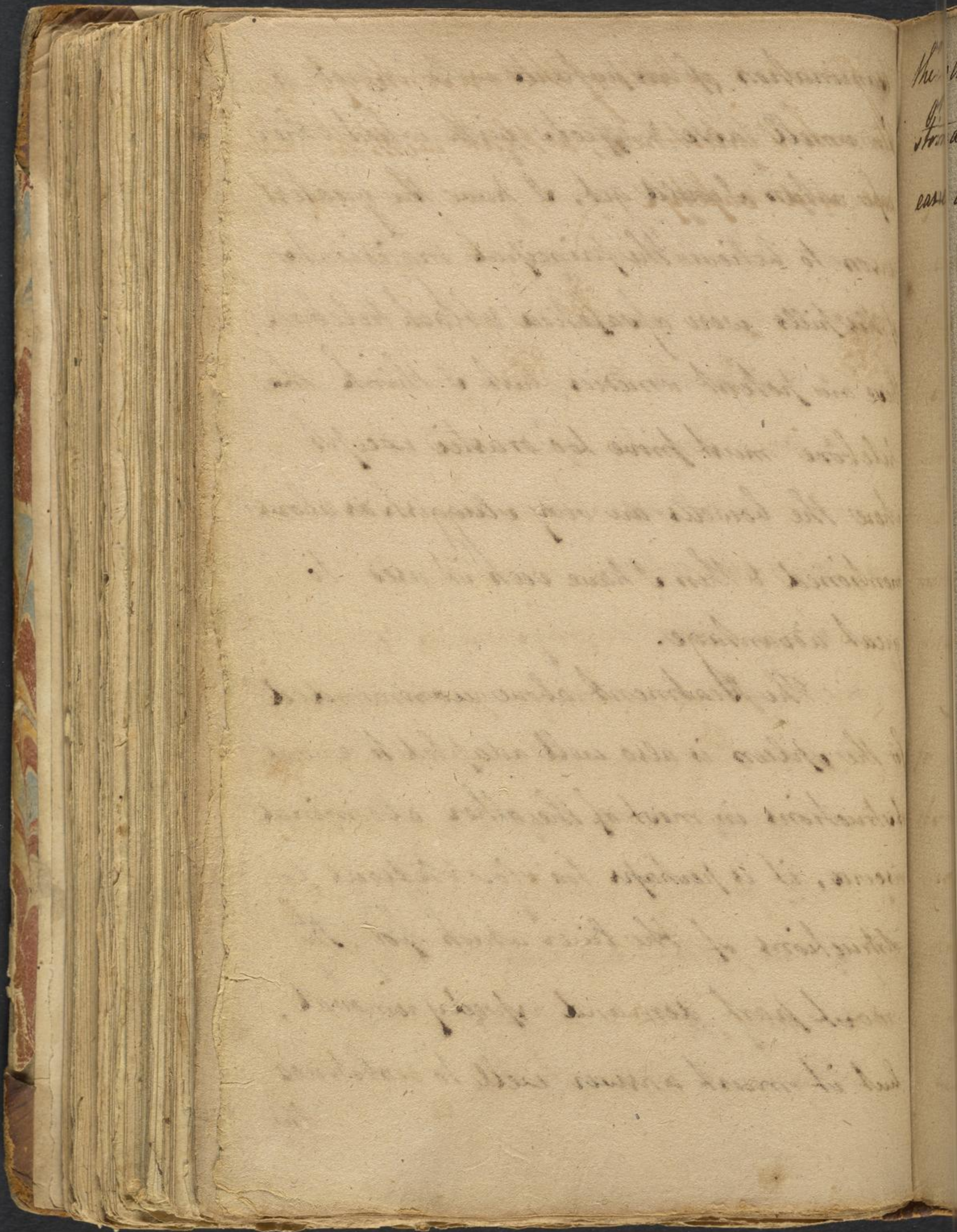
The country round him was flat & wet, & consequently he had many splenetic patients & an opportunity of trying many methods of cure, but this above all answered his wishes, & by it he could undertake the cure of the spleen with the same assurance that he could an intermitting fever, how I learn'd the method above described & claim it not as my own production.

I knew another physician so famous for the cure of the spleen that patients resorted to him from far & near. I never could gain a knowledge of his prescription which he kept as a nostrum, nor lay my hands on any of his pills (which was the chief if not the only formula he used) that I might examine them, but from an

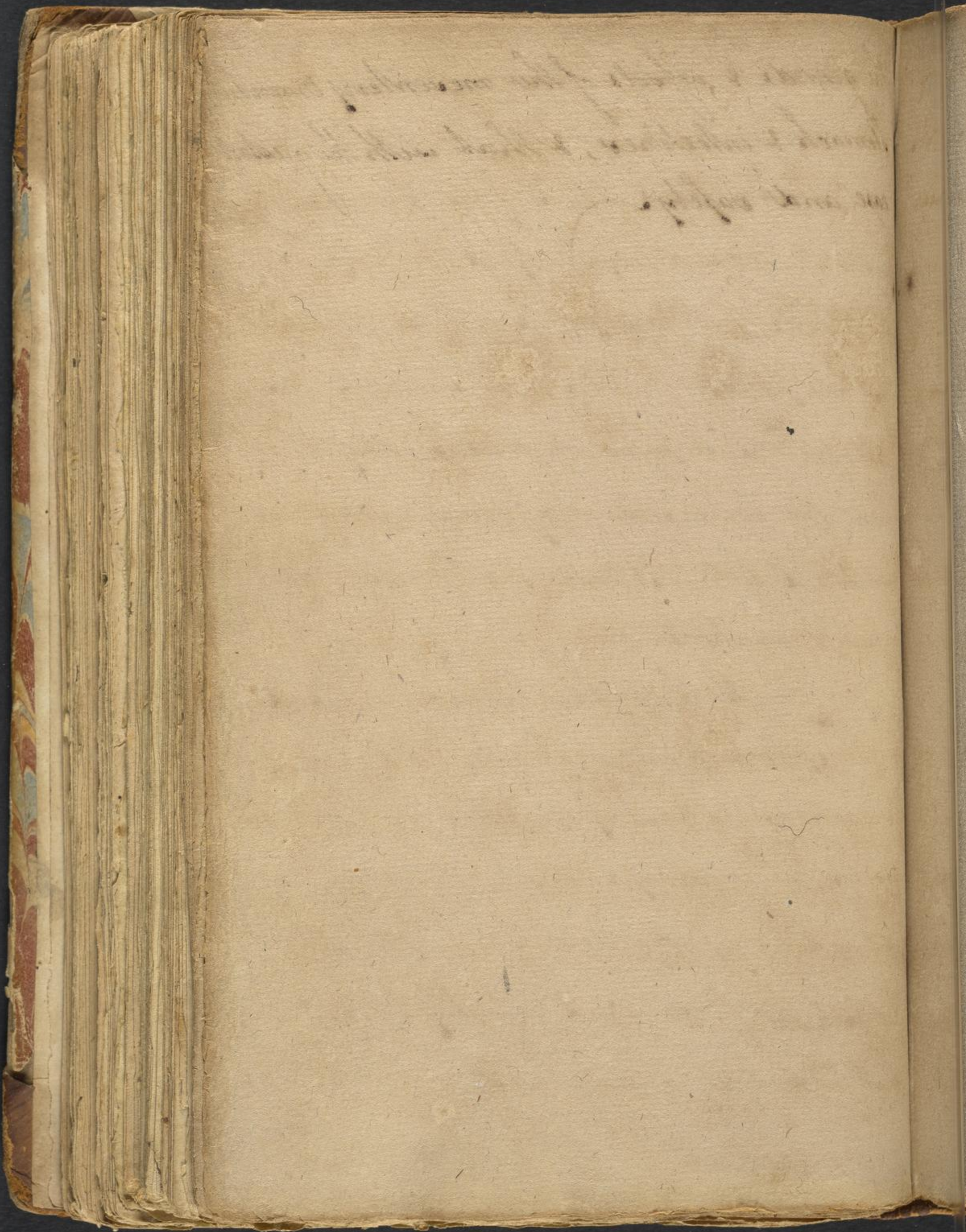


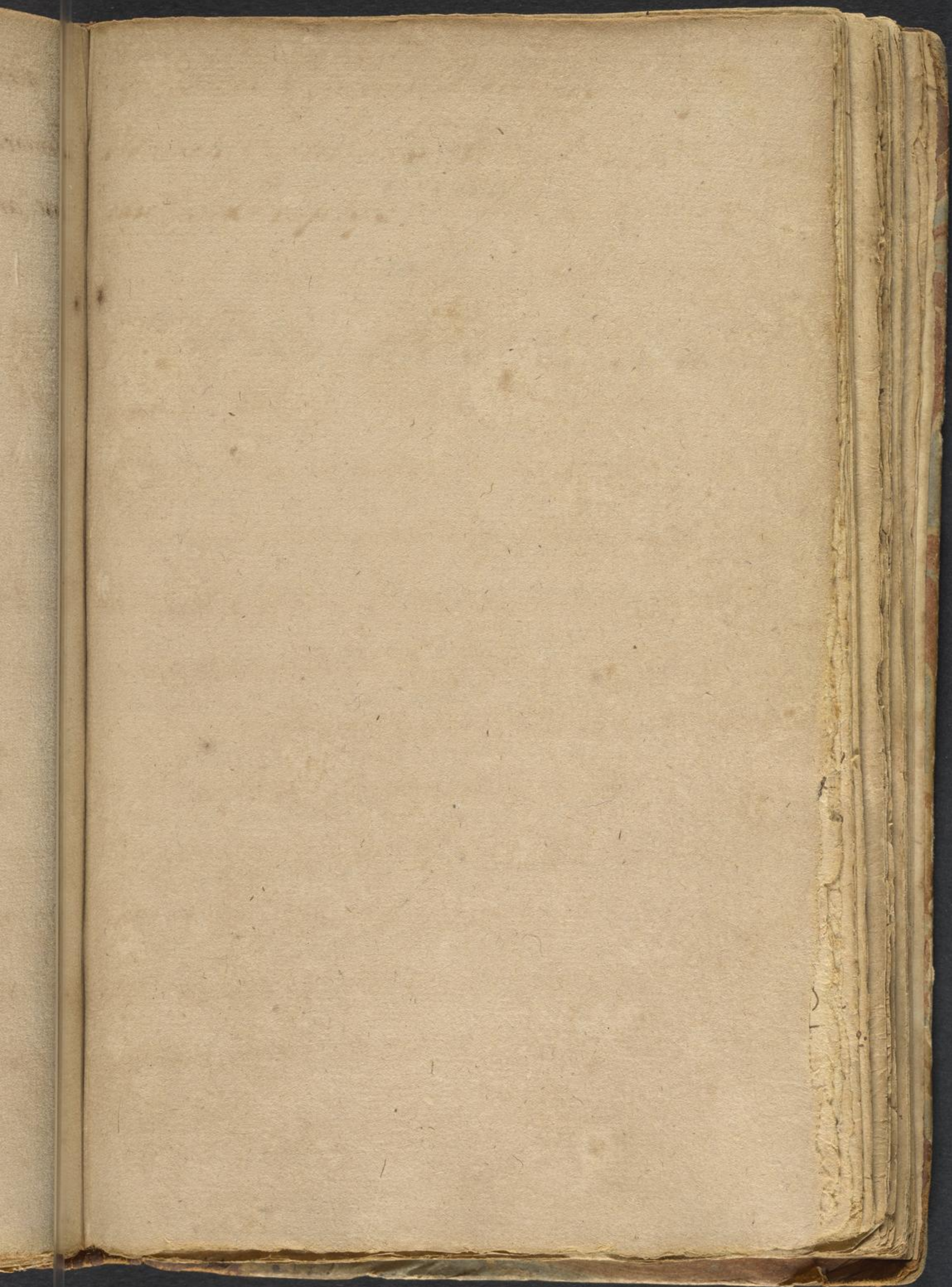
examination of his patients with respect to
their smell taste & effects with what other
information I could get. I have the greatest
reason to believe the principal ingredients
of his pills were assafetida & black hellebore,
these are potent remedies, but I think the
hellebore must prove too drastic except
where the bowels are very sluggish as above
mentioned & then I have seen it used to
great advantage.

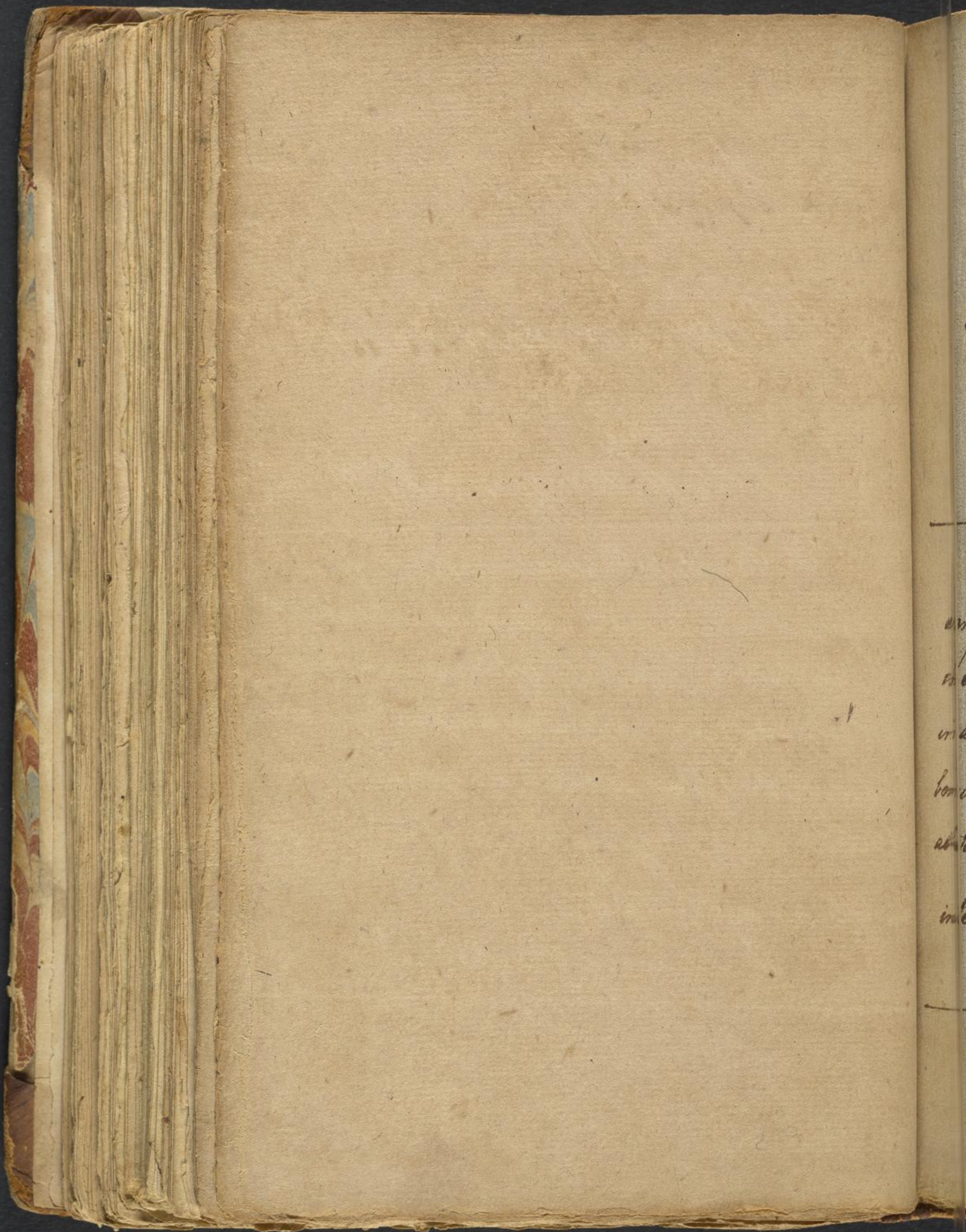
The treatment above recommended
for the spleen is also well adapted to remove
obstructions in most of the other abdominal
viscera, it is perhaps too slow & tedious for
obstructions of the liver which for the
most part demand a speedy removal,
but it must answer well to deobstruct
the



the glands & vessels of the mesentery Omentum
Stomach & intestines, & that with the greatest
ease and safety.







An Essay
on

A Peripneumonia vera

By
John Morgan M.D.

In Pleuritide, Peripneumonia, &c. si in
sanguine è verū vectū extracto non appareat
in superficie crusta alba, - pessimum; - si vero
in altera sanguinis missione incipiat apparere,
bonum: contra si in secunda ne quidem apparebit
abstineto statim à sanguinis missione, aliter
interficiet egrotantem.

Sancisi & Baglivi, de Pleuritide,

1771

1771

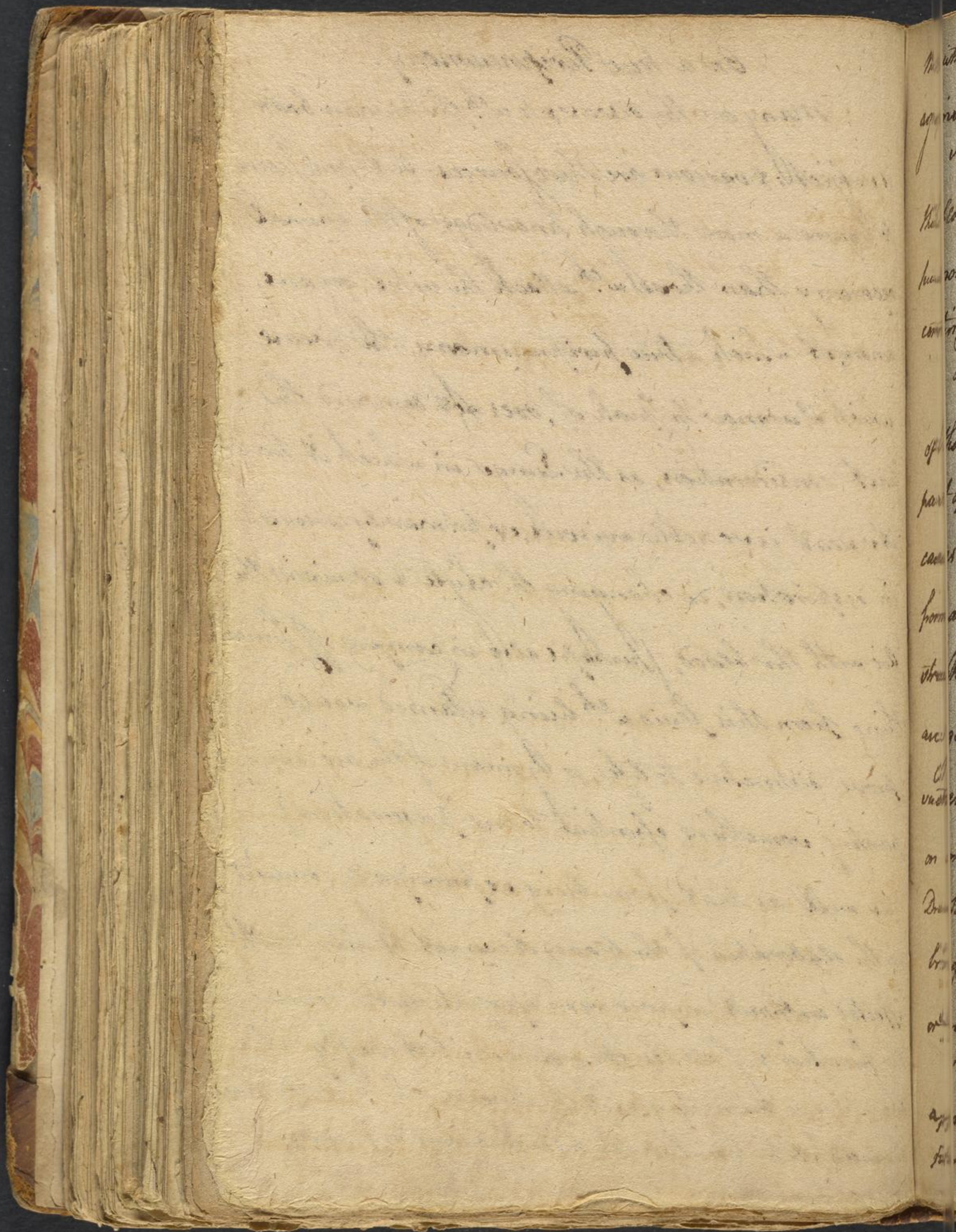
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On a true Peripneumony.

Many are the diseases to which the human body is subject: & various are their sources; but none seem to require a more thorough knowledge of the animal economy than those which attack the vital organs, amongst which a true peripneumony, the disease which I am now to speak of, does not demand the least consideration, as the Lungs in which it has its seat is so noble a viscus, so primarily concerned in respiration, in changing the chyle, & admixing the air with the blood, perhaps also in carrying off something from this fluid which being retained would prove destructive to life, or by means of the air imparting something essential to our preservation.

As well as that from being so principally concerned in the elaboration of the blood, it cannot be in the least affected without impairing in a proportionable degree the functions of all the other organs; but chiefly it becomes very interesting as it is a disease which in its more advanced state threatens the highest danger and demands



the utmost exertion of the physicians still to guard against.

A True peripneumony is an inflammation in the blood vessels of the lungs whether bronchial pulmonary or both, & is attended with an acute continuall fever and diffinied respiration.

The causes producing this disorder may be any of those which bring on an inflammation in any part of the body. — The most common predisposing causes are a Spethora, or weak state of the lungs from any preceding complaint or naturally bad structure. — The more common or immediate causes are generally, a moist cold or dry atmosphere, a sudden exposition to the air stopping the perspiration on coming from a warm room or any violent heat, Drunken, animi pathemata, or other acute diseases bringing on this as a concomitant, such as spleen or pleurisy or peripneumony when it is called sympathetic.

many other particulars may be mentioned as producing a peripneumony, but as these are the most usual and principal ones & most or all of the others are similar

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and may be reduced to one of those heads under w^{ch}
these are clasped, as a Plethora, some fault in the
L^{iv}, in diet or exercise, passions of the mind, or a
preceeding disease; we are not anxious to make men
full of minute enumeration of them since if we
understand how these are capable of producing a
peripneumony we shall not be at a loss to account
for it from any other cause which may be assigned
And since the effects of those causes which

produce inflammation in this, in common with
other parts of the body, ought to be the subject
of inflammation in general; not to make a di-
gression too far from our subject we must suppose
these sufficiently understood, & take a more limited
view of them. We shall therefore confine ourselves
chiefly to the following considerations 1st of that
constitution & strong full habit of body which most com-
monly predisposes to this disease, & cooperating with
cold dry air, the most frequent causes which lay
the foundation of inflammat^y diseases especially in ^e Lungs

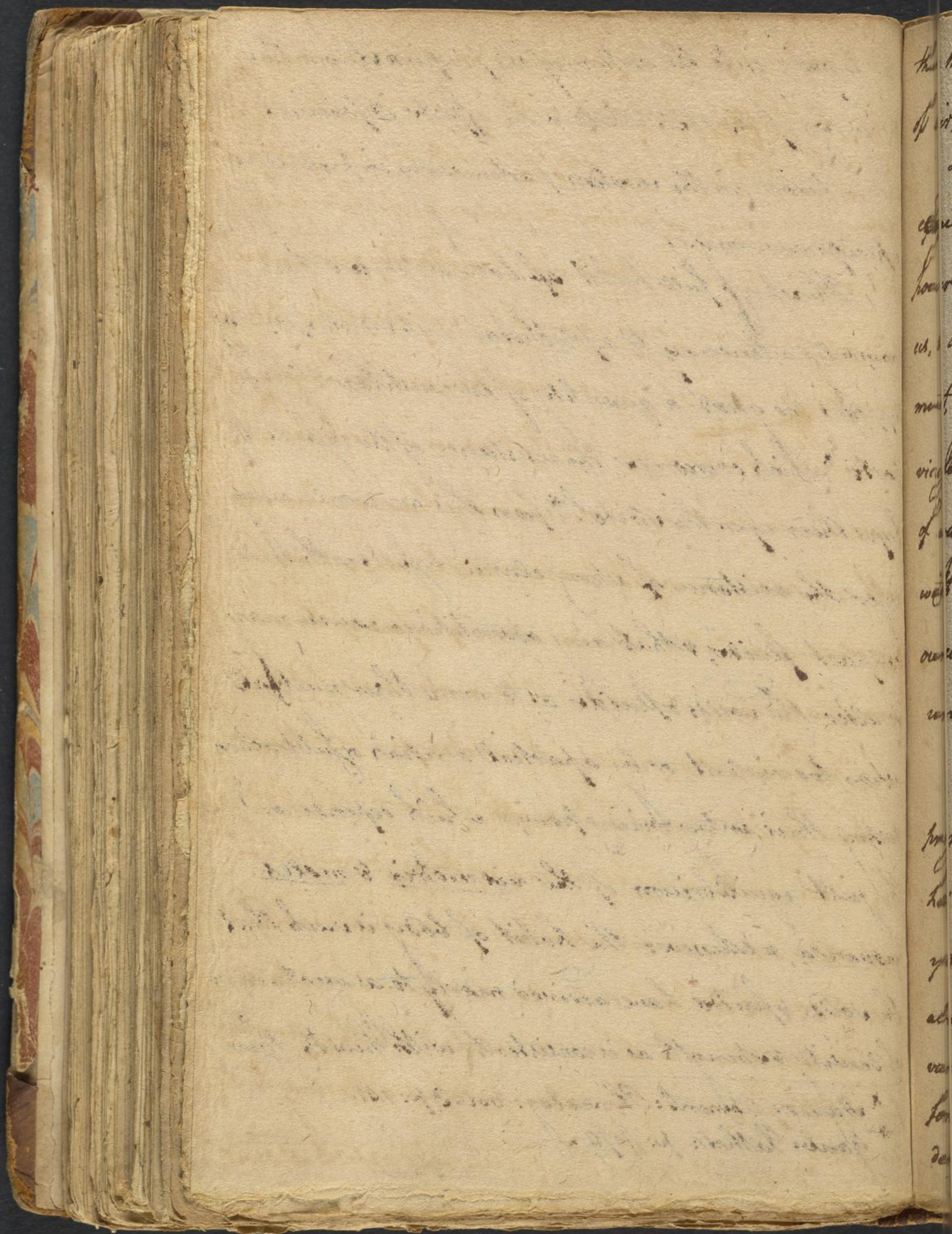
2^d In
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2^d Inquire into the nature of the perspirable matter,
the causes of its obstruction & the effects it produces
when retained in the system, particularly in producing
a peripneumony.

The strong full habit of body we mean has
commonly a tendency to aplethora which strictly speaking
supposes too great a quantity of the constituent fluids
parts * which overcomes the resistance of the vessels &
keeps them upon the stretch: * from this we would only
infer the existence of strong elastic vessels with dense
compact fluids, & that any adventitious cause may
so alter the solids & fluids as to make their mutual
action too violent, or by a partial addition or subtraction
destroy their antagonising power which depends on
the just equilibrium of the vis motrix & moles
moverenda, & whenever the habit of body is such that
the solids & fluids have arrived nearly to as great a degree
of density & strength as is consistent with health, then

* Haller: Element: Physiolog: vol: 3 p: 141.

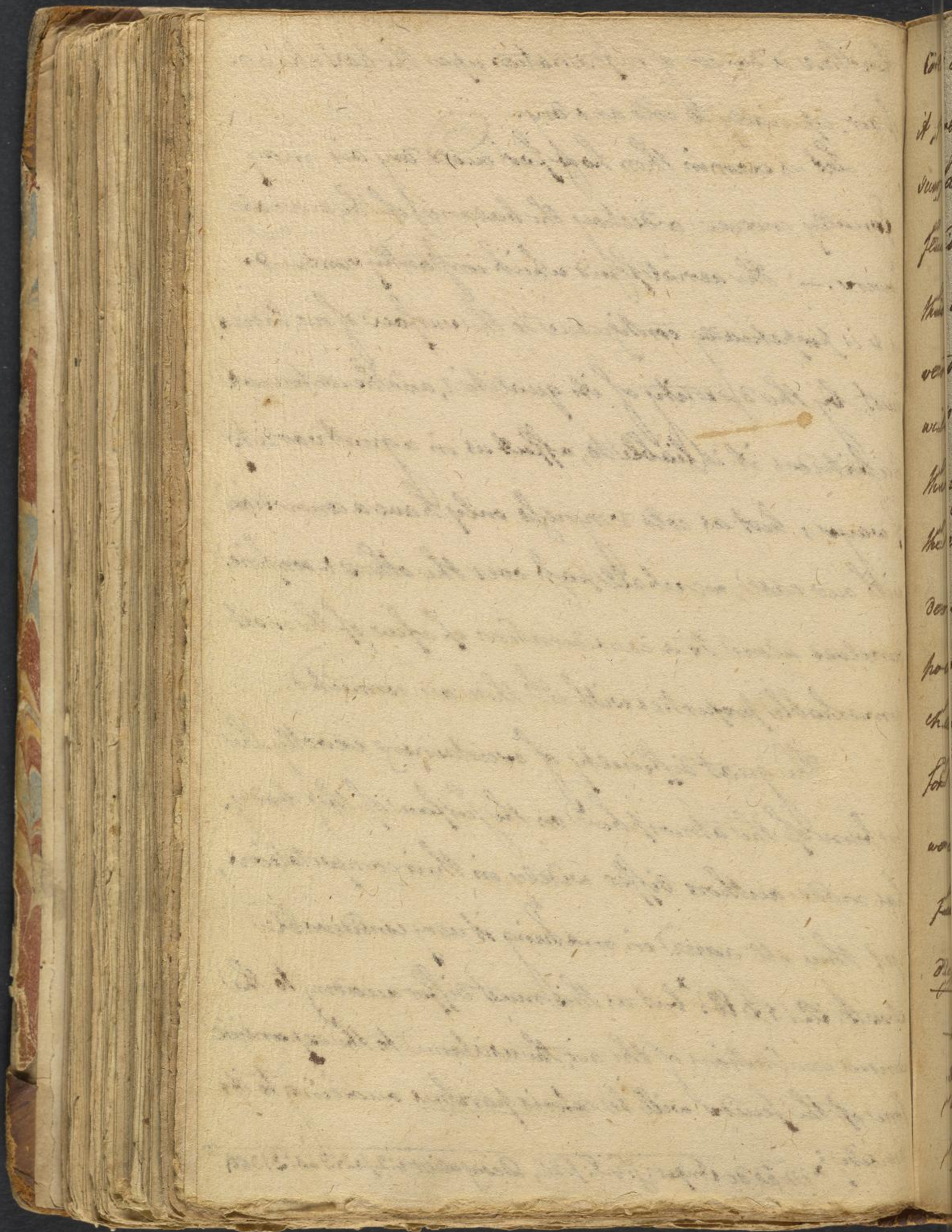
* Gaub: Pathol: p: 179.



then there is danger of inflammation upon the least change
of air, especially to cold and dry.

Let us examine then how far cold dry air may
essentially encrease or destroy the balance of the moving
powers. — The aerial fluid which constantly surrounds
us, & is perpetually contiguous to the surface of our bodies,
must, by the diversity of its qualities, and the continual
vicissitudes it is liable to, affect us in a great variety
of ways; but as cold & dryness only have a connection
with our case, we shall pass over the others & confine
ourselves alone to a consideration of a few of the most
unmistakable properties with w^{ch} these are connected.

The great difficulty of ascertaining exactly the
pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the body,
has made authors differ widely in their computations,
yet they all agree in making it very considerable
about 32 1/2 lb. * but as this must differ according to the
various constitutions of the air, the resistance to the expansive
force of the fluids will be ceteris paribus according to its
density. * Mead de Imper. p. 28, Desaguliers v. 2 p. 215 at 31300.



cold air powerfully possesses this property ^{*} hence where
it prevails by diminishing the vessels on the external
surface of the lungs & body, ^{*} a greater quantity of
fluids must be determined to the internal parts, from
this will arise a considerable obstacle to the right
ventricle of the heart, [&] whose power of contraction
will be as the resistance of the blood passing through
the vessels, this continued for any time must increase
the elasticity of the vessel & render the fluids more
dense and compact; ^(a) especially if we consider the
power that a dry air has of inducing a similar
change, ^(b) but to show how these united causes continued
for some time should produce an inflammatory diathesis
would necessarily lead into a theory which to discuss
fully would carry me far beyond the limits of a
dissertation of this kind: we shall therefore only give

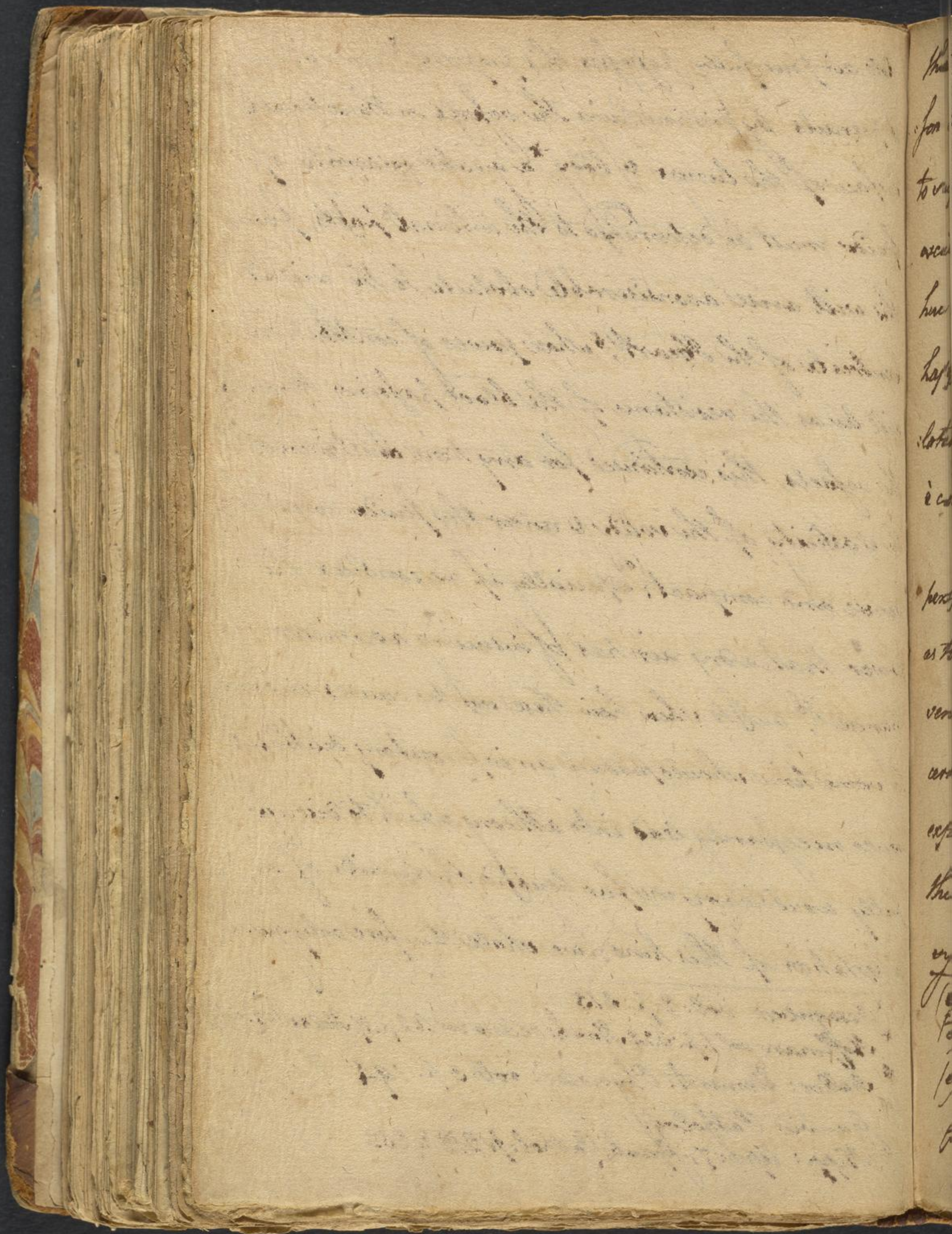
^{*} Desaugulier vol. 2. p. 315

^{*} Hoffman vol. 1. p. 334 Huxh: de lene vol. 2. p. 57. Hales stat. vol. 2.

[&] Haller: Element. Physiolog. vol. 3 p. 194

^(a) Gaubius Patholog.

^(b) Hipp: Aph. 7, Gaub: Pathol. p. 212 & 202



the two opinions which seem most consistent with reason & observation, without offering any arguments to support either - The first is that of increased oscillation ⁽¹⁾ the other that of extravasation; ⁽²⁾ I shall here only observe that though the one may certainly happen independant of the other, yet increased oscillation seems frequently the cause of extravasation & *è contrario*.

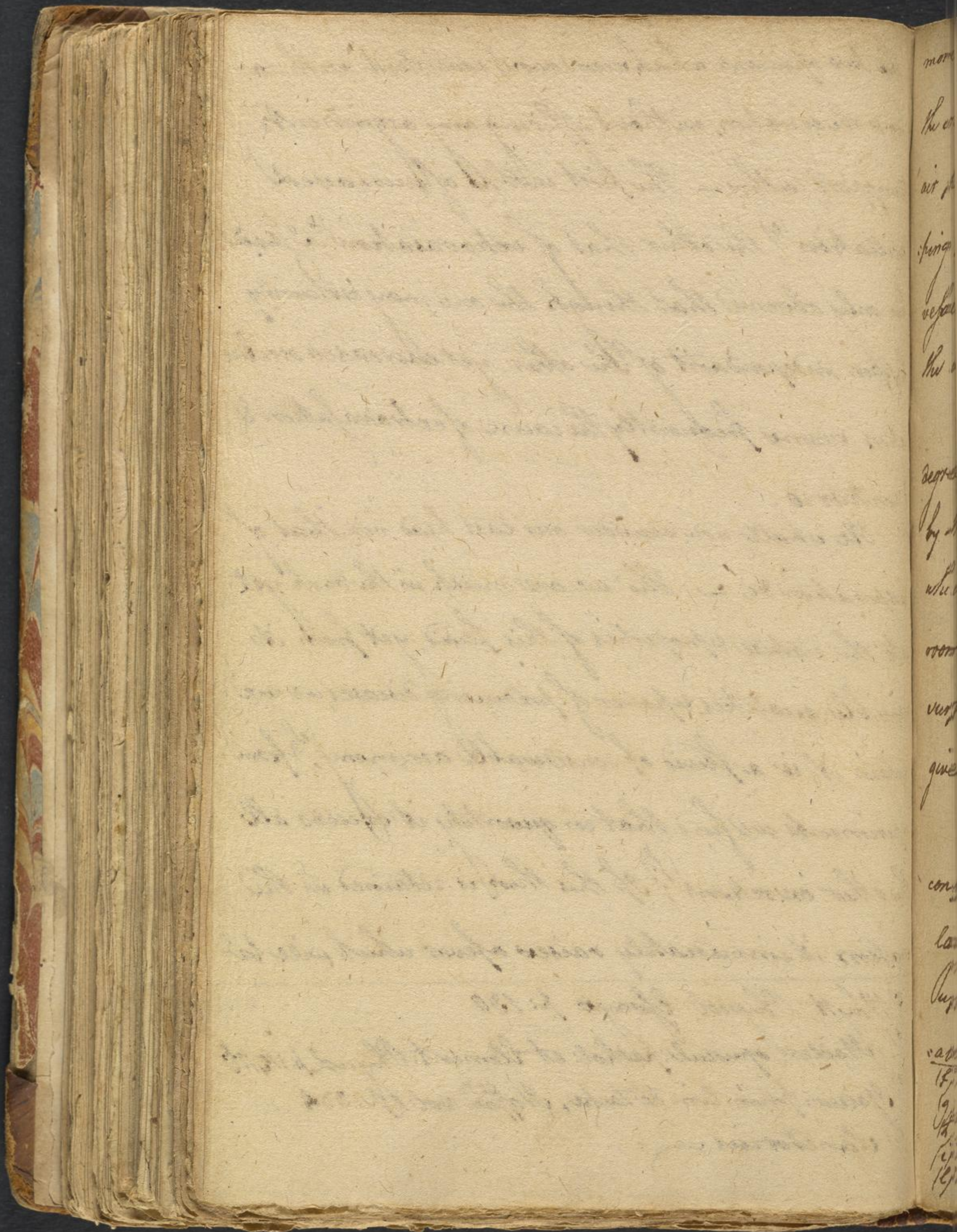
We shall now consider our last head viz: that of perspiration &c. - Tho' we are much in the dark yet as to the nature & properties of this fluid, yet from its sensible qualities & power of producing diseases, we are certain it is a fluid of considerable acrimony, ⁽³⁾ from experiments we find that in quantity it exceeds all the other excretions; ⁽⁴⁾ If this fluid is retained in the system it immediately raises a fever which will be

⁽¹⁾ Whitt Physiol: Essays p: 130

⁽²⁾ Haller Opuscul: pathol: et element: Physiol p: 114, 116

⁽³⁾ Haller: prim: lin: de tactu, Hoffm. vol: IV: 334

⁽⁴⁾ Sanctorius



more or less violent according to the quantity & quality of the obstructed fluid. Among the effects of a cold and dry air perhaps one of the most remarkable is that of stopping perspiration not only by its diminishing the vessels in their capacity ⁽¹⁾ but by its stimulus on the vital power! ⁽²⁾

Spiritous liquors have this effect in a great degree, especially if drank to excess, as not thus proved by the thirst, quickened circulation, and increased heat, which always follow. The sudden change from a warm room to cold air must make the constriction on the surface of the skin more obstinate, as heat always gives increased sensibility to the body! ⁽³⁾

From these few observations, we see how the weather conspires with the before mentioned habit of body, to lay a new foundation for inflammatory diseases upon the stoppage of perspiration; which by the considerable addition & acrimony the fluids acquire by the

(1) Sanctorius Book 7. Aph. 11

(2) Aph. 60

(3) Gaub. Pathol. p. 206 R. p. 232

(4) p. 72; d. p. 232

(5) p. 203

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accession, stimulate the heart & arteries so as to make them contract more powerfully, hence increased oscillations extravasation &c. &c.

As all the fluids must circulate through the lungs that in a much shorter time than through the rest of the body, it is plain that when the excretions are suppressed, or any kind of acrimony introduced into the system the lungs must certainly most feel their bad effects.

From what we have said we may judge of the justness of the following observations of Hippocrates
1st That a cold northeasterly wind is productive of vicars of the head & breast. ^(c) 2^d That pleuritis and peripneumonies are most frequent & violent in the winter, especially when people expose themselves to breath in a very cold air after being heated by exercise or fire. ^(d) 3^d That great changes of the weather produces acute fevers. ^(e) If we know then what changes are brought on our fluids by the particular constitution

(c) Aph. 5. Sect. 3 et lib. de Aere aquis & locis

(d) De Affectionibus Cap: 3 Chart. Tom 7. p. 624

(e) Aph. 5. Sect. 3

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of the air it would be easy to foretel the future diseases
and remedies adapted to their cure, for as Hippocrates
shewes, diseases are slowly formed, tho' they break
out suddenly.

Diagnosis

Therefore when those causes have taken place &
been followed with such symptoms as the following
we may be certain that the disease is a true
peripneumony, viz: universal weariness over the
whole body, shivering succeeded by a general heat,
heavy dull pain in the breast with quick hot and
laborious respiration, cough, parched Tongue & fair
preteraturally red, with somewhat inflamed eyes;
great anxiety, restlessness & weakness; Pulse small
& soft: but some of these symptoms being eq-
ually common to other disorders, we are to observe
that the diagnostic signs are particularly these

(Diagnostic signs)
A dull heavy pain in the breast, hot breathing,

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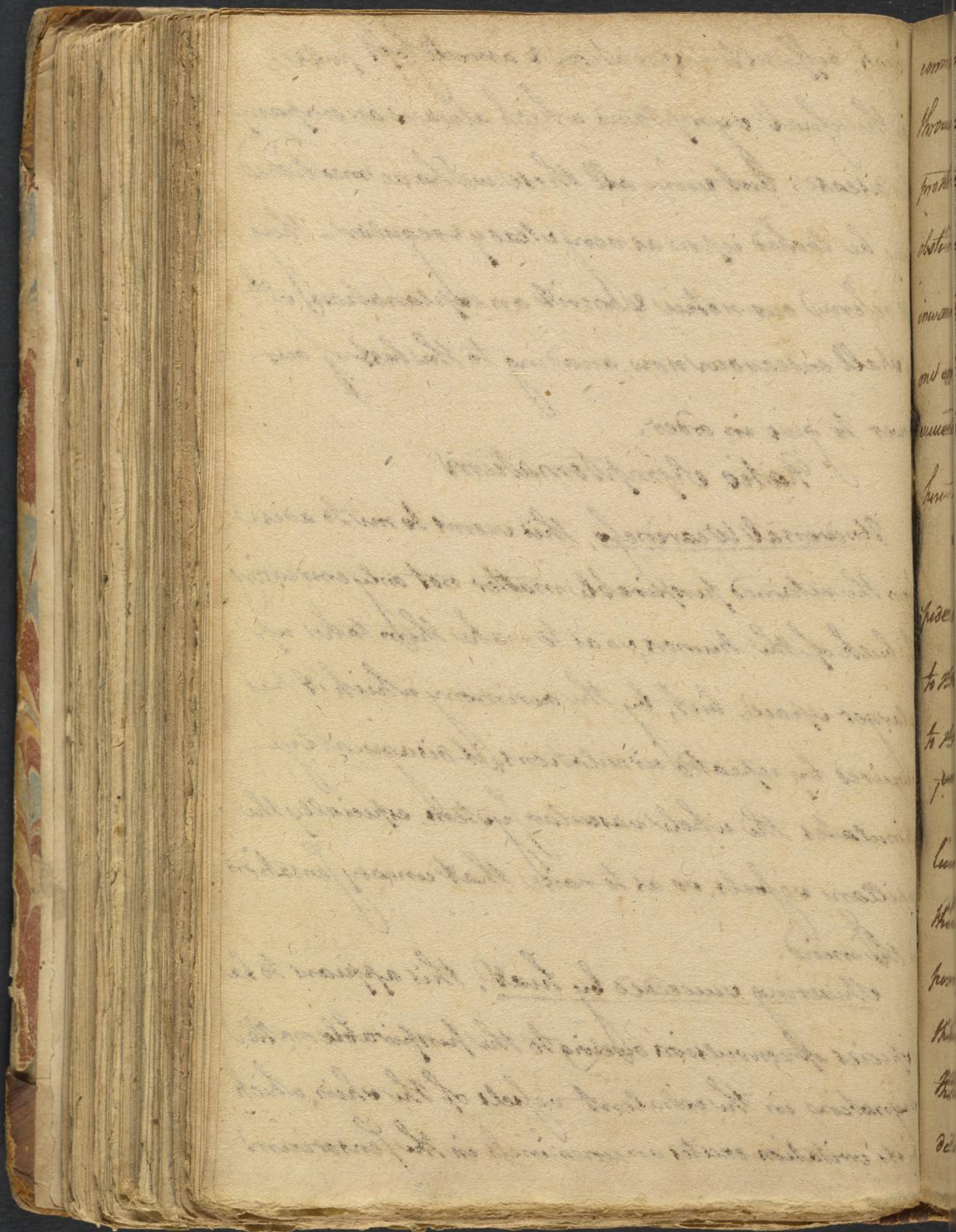
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Cough, difficult respiration & a small soft pulse,
are the usual symptoms which always accompany
this disease: but even all those we have mentioned
may be looked upon as very steady & regular - they
all deserve our notice & merit an explanation. ¹ch
we shall endeavour now, according to the best of our
power to give in order.

Ratio Symptomatum

Universal Weariness, this seems to me to arise
from the retained purpurable matter not only increasing
the bulk of the humors, so as to make them take up
a larger space, but, by the acrimony which it has
acquired by repeated circulations, it disagreeably
stimulates the whole vascular system, especially the
capillary vessels, so as to raise that uneasy sensation
in the mind.

Shivering succeeded by heat, this appears to be
a species of convulsion arising to the purpurable matter
stagnating in the exhalent vessels of the skin, which
by its irritation excites an uneasiness in the sensorium



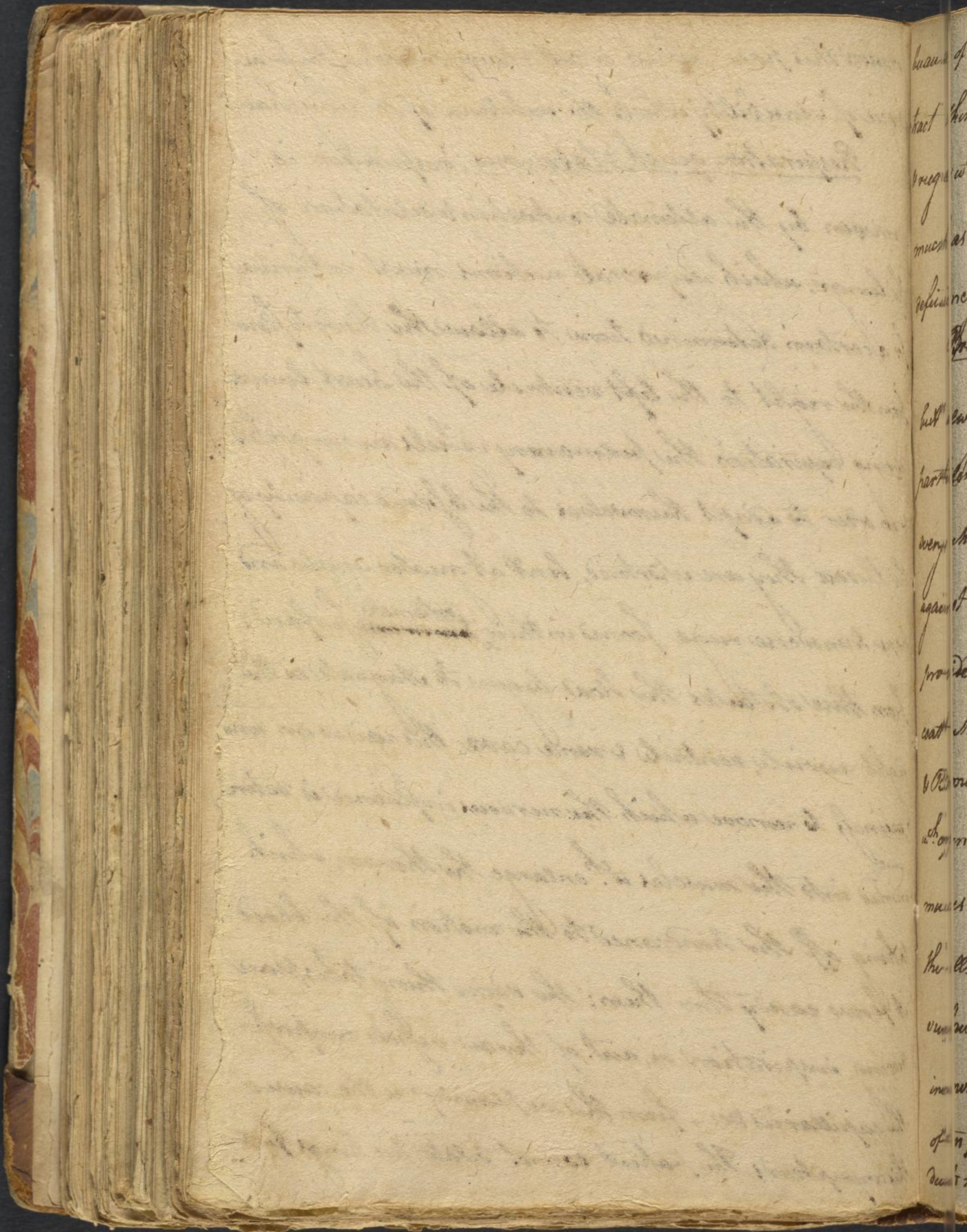
commune, to remove which, the moving powers are
thrown into alternate contractions & relaxations, w^{ch}
protrude it through the orifice, or by the spasm
obstinately resisting its exit this way it is thrust
inwardly & mixed with the mass of fluids; whether
one or the other takes place we imagine that will
be proved at least an imaginary one for the mind seems
here to be deceived & feels that in reality does not exist.

Heavy dull pain of the Breast, whatever im-
pedes the free passage of the blood from the right
to the left ventricle of the heart, must give rise
to this symptom. Several causes produce this obstacle
1st The inflammatory spasms on the vessels of the
lungs. 2^d The increased quantity of the fluids of
the acid & stimulating kind, from the retained
corruptible matter or remains of a debauch, hence
the pulmonary vessels will necessarily be put upon
the stretch whose violent risings to overcome this
distending force & push forwards the load of humors must

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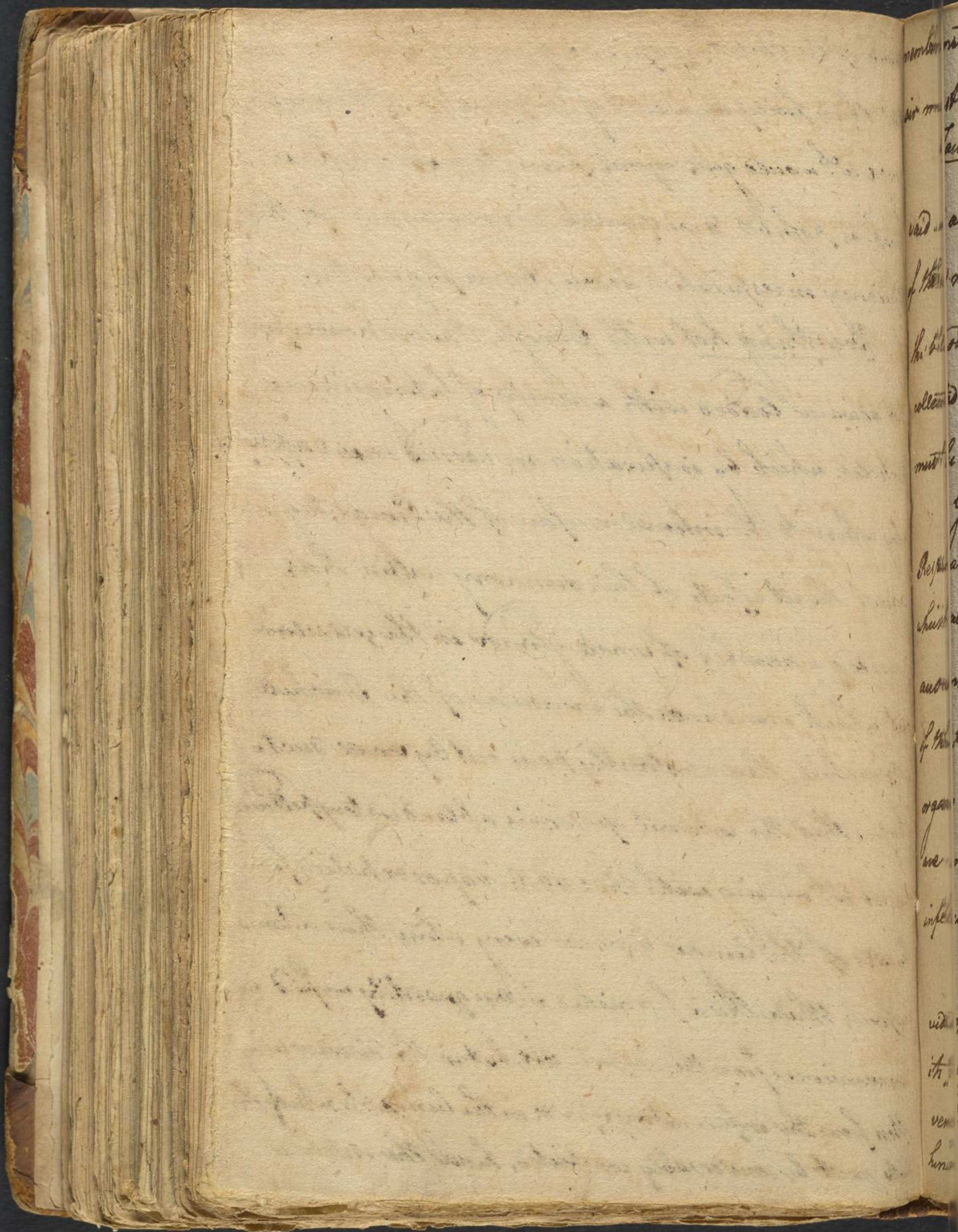
occasion this pain, which is dull & heavy on acct. of the small
degree of sensibility which the substance of the lungs have

Respiration quick & laborious, respiration is
carried on by the alternate contraction & dilatation of
the lungs, which reciprocal motions must continue
for a certain determined time to allow the blood to flow
from the right to the left ventricle of the heart, because
during expiration the pulmonary vessels are compressed
& in order to adapt themselves to the lessened capacity of
the thorax they are shortened, bent at greater angles and
have transverse rugae formed in their ~~transverse~~ ^{internal} surface;
from these obstacles the blood begins to stagnate in the
right auricle, ventricle & vena cava, this raises an un-
easiness to remove which the nervous influence is deter-
mined into the muscles w^{ch} enlarge the thorax, which
taking off the hindrance to the motion of the blood
it flows easily thro' them; the same thing takes place
during inspiration on acct. of the air vessels compressing
the capillaries &c. - from this we plainly see the cause of
this symptom; The patient cannot dilate his lungs fully



because of the stretching of the inflamed vessels, neither contract them fully & account of the formation of the angles & rugae w^{ch} would give equal pain; to avoid which as much as possible & compensate in some measure for this deficiency in respiration he does it more frequently.

Breathing hot with Cough, The air is over pure but always loaded with a variety of heterogeneous particles, which by inspiration are carried down & apply every where to the internal surface of the Lungs; to guard against the ill effects of this acrimony nature has provided a number of small glands in the cellular coat which surrounds the muscular of the Trachea & Bronchia, these constantly pour out by small ducts w^{ch} open thro' the internal epidermis, a bland watery pellucid mucus w^{ch} mixing with the subtle vapor exhaling from the cells of the lungs besmear every where their internal surface; While this is furnished in due quantity we find no inconvenience from the inspired air, but in this disorder very often from the inflammatory exudum in the lungs & trachea the ducts must be considerably constricted, hence the internal

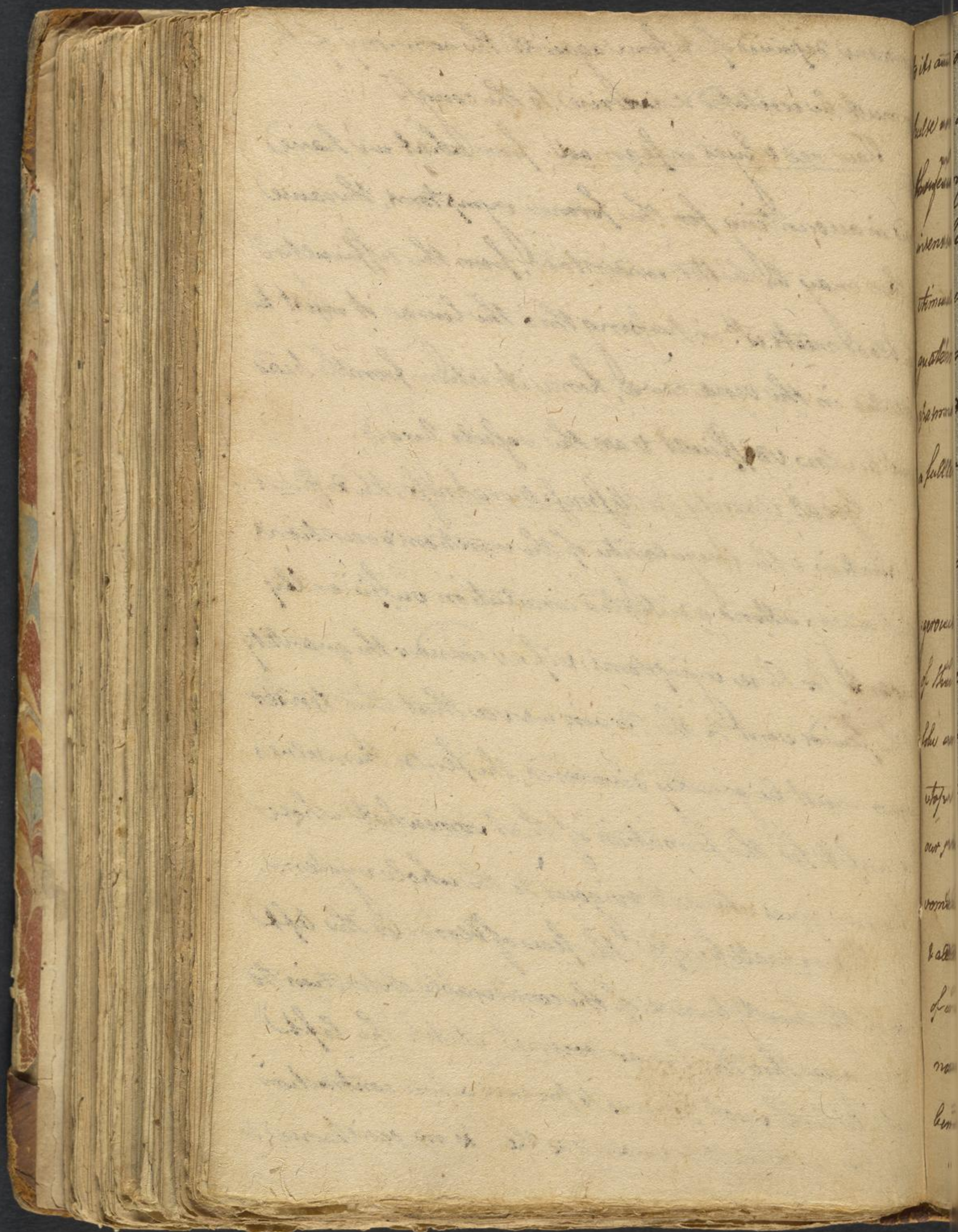


membrane deprived of its sense against the action of the
air must be irritated & give rise to the cough

Flow red & eyes inflamed, from what we have
said in accounting for the former symptoms, the cause
of these may be better understood, from the difficulty w^{ch}
the blood meets wth in passing thro' the lungs it must be
collected in the vena cava, hence its return from the head
must be slow & difficult & see the vessels turgid.

Great Anxiety Restlessness & weakness, the difficult
Respiration, & the irregularity of the secretions & excretions
which always attend a disturbed circulation sufficiently
account for these symptoms; & if we consider the quantity
of the serous vent to the Brain we see that this tender
organ must be greatly disordered, the serous themselves
are unfit for the formation of that serous whose
influence gives strength & vigour to the whole system.

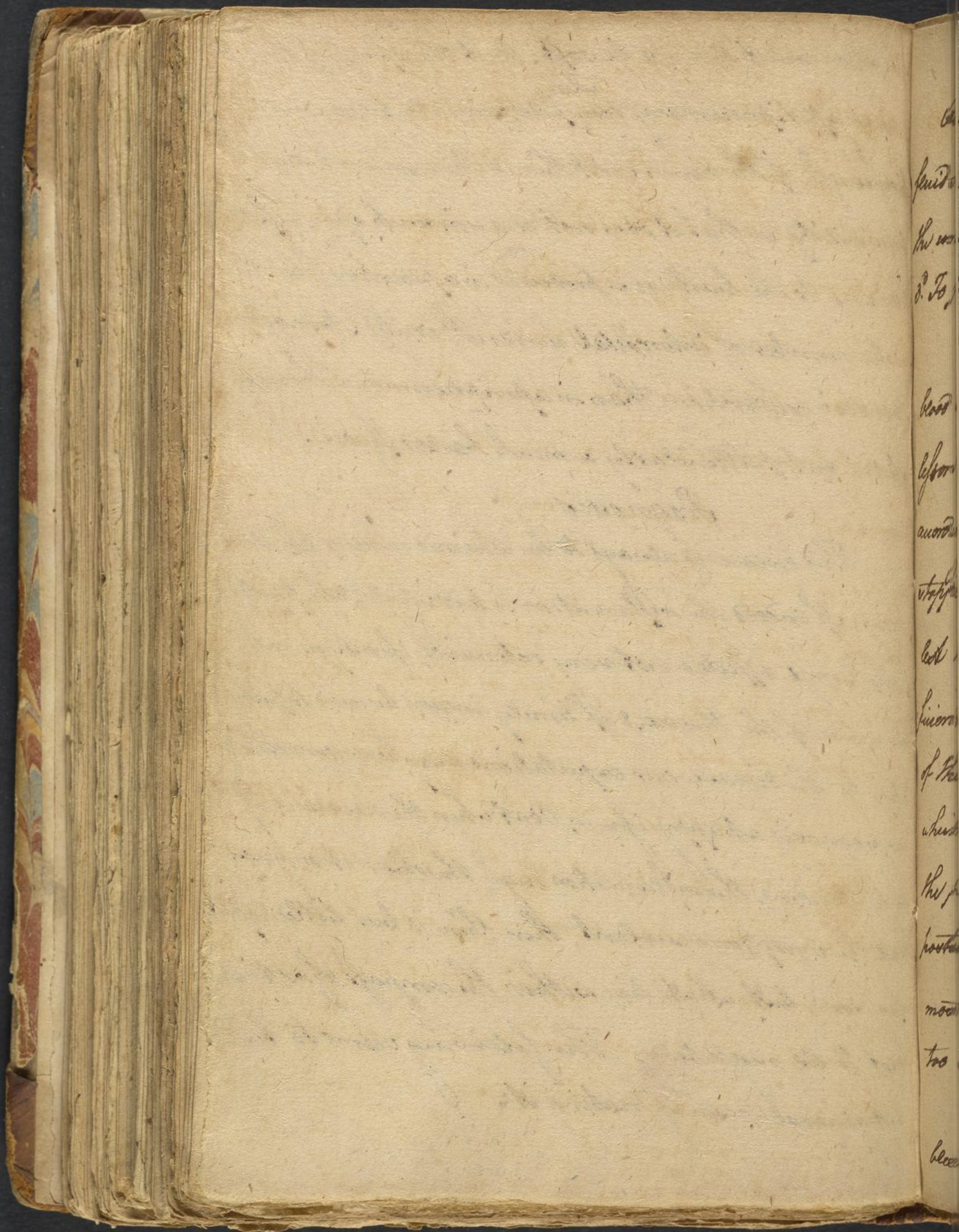
Pulse small & soft, the flow of blood to the left
side of the heart, because of the considerable obstruction to
its passage thro' the lungs does not stretch the left
ventricle with such force as to produce a full contraction
hence the pulse must be small & as there is no resistance to



its action must likewise be soft. But the softness of the
pulse in a puripneumony even ^{when} full, seems to be owing to
toughness of the nerves & its consequent greater
insensibility, so that it does not occasion such a powerful
stimulus to the heart as is produced in a pleurisy from the
greater number of intercostal nerves w. ^{the} excited stronger
spasmodic contractions than in a puripneumony, hence
a fuller but particularly a much harder pulse.

Prognosis

This disease is always to be esteemed more or less dan-
gerous; If indeed the inflammation is but slight, & the part
of the lungs affected not very extensive, if only in one
lobe or side of the thorax, & if timely means be used to put a
stop to the disease our expectations may be answerable
our prognosis a happy issue; But when the disease is of
some standing, the inflammation high, the obstruction great,
& all the symptoms violent, then there is but little hopes
of a cure, but what lies within the compass of art is
not to be neglected. The following seems to be the
best general plan of treating it.

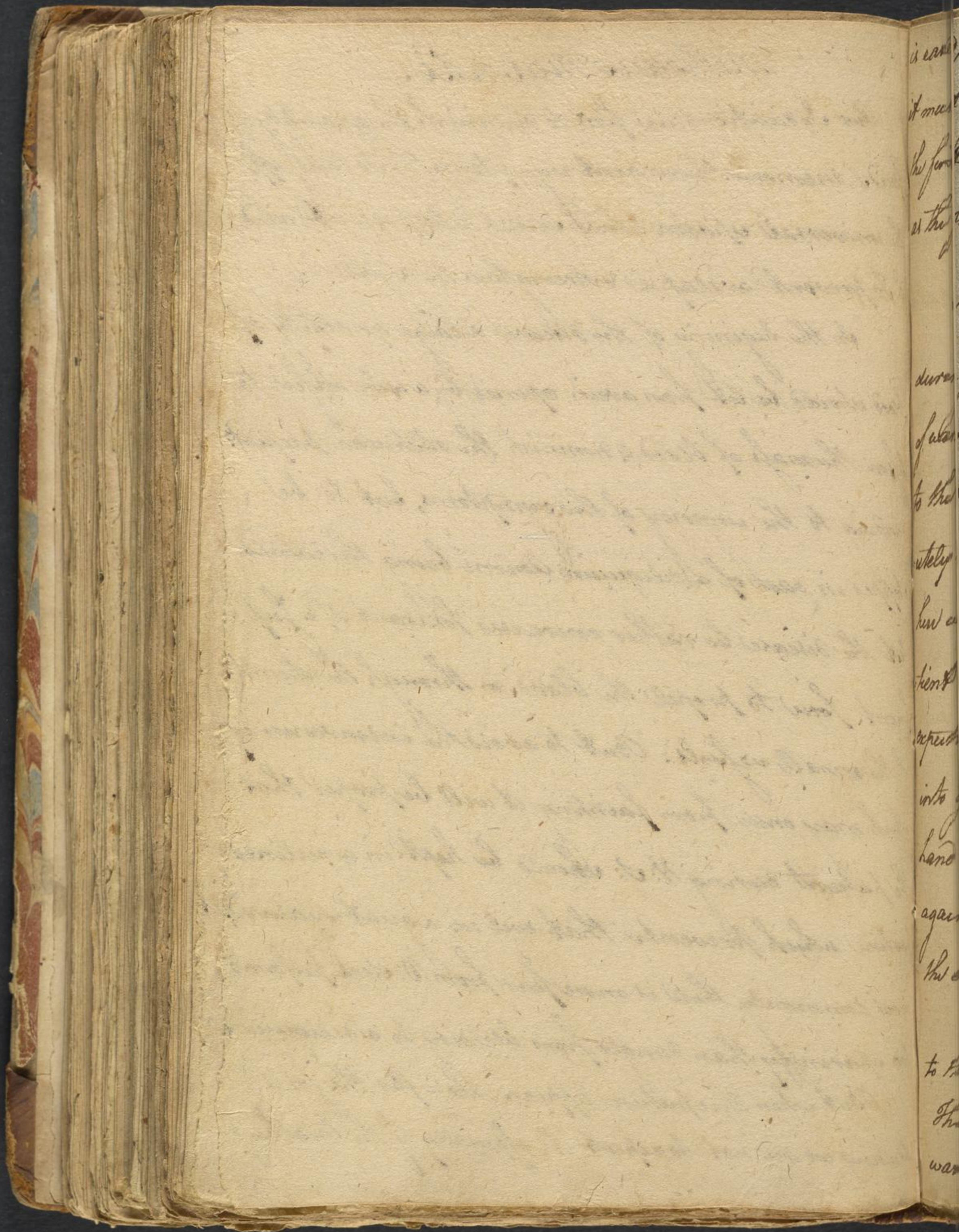


Methodus Medendi.

Our indications are, first to diminish the quantity of fluids, remove the urgent symptoms, 2^d To take off the universal spasms which seems to be present, and 3^d To prevent a relapse & strengthen the system.

In the beginning of the disease a large quantity of blood should be let from a vein opened by a wide orifice, to lessen the mass of blood & diminish the obstruction, & repeat according to the urgency of the symptoms, but to be stopped in case of a *deliquium Animi* being threatened lest the disease be rather increased for want of a sufficient force to propel the blood on through the extremities of the small vessels: But to avoid the inconvenience which may ensue from fainting, it will be proper that the patient during V. S. should be kept in a reclined posture which prevents that evil in a great measure; most commonly there is more fear from V. Sect. performed too sparingly than danger from bleeding to a *deliquium*.

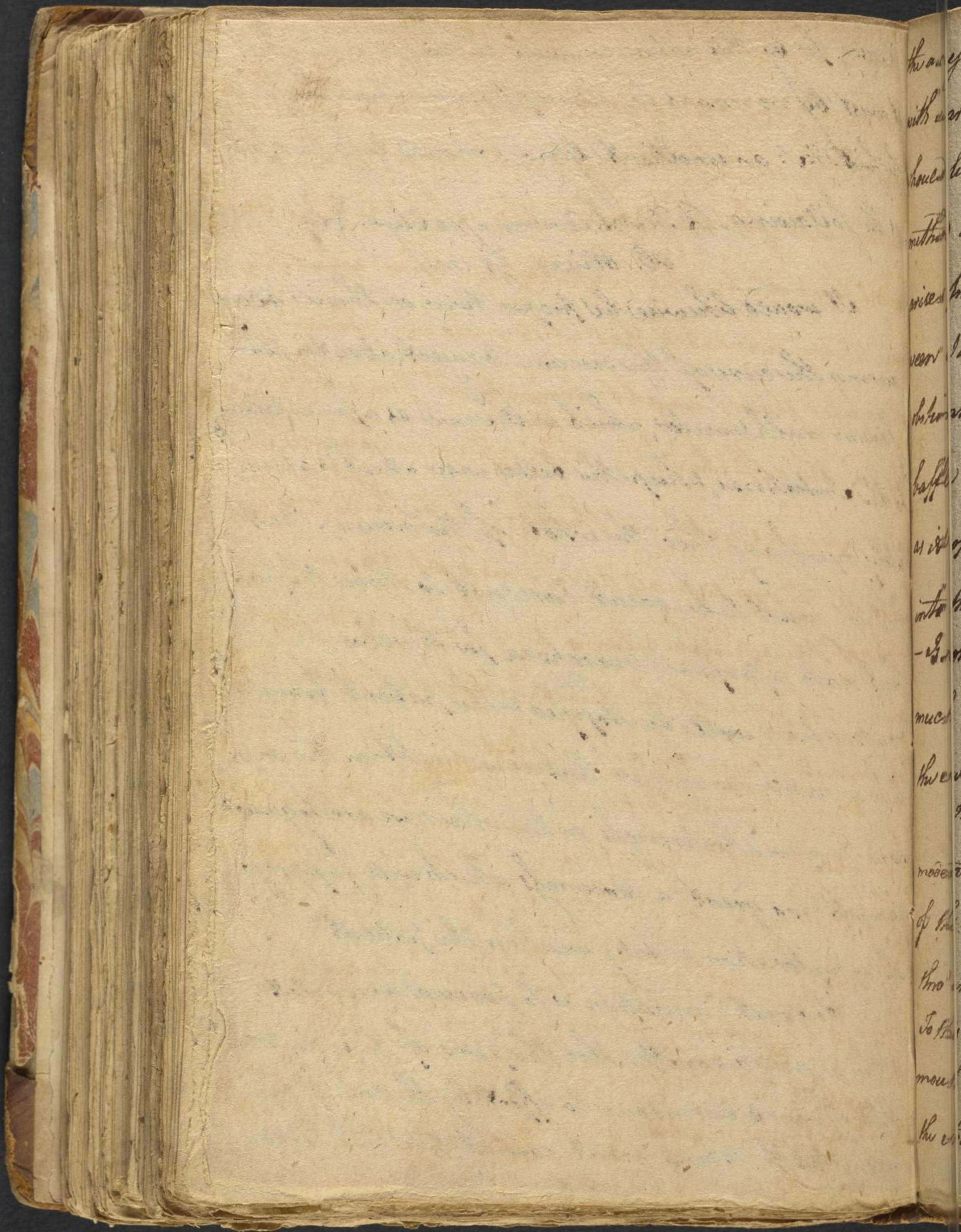
But when the *opisthismus* appears, tho' after the first bleeding we are not to repeat it, especially if the breathing



is eased, for by this nature conquers the disease & therefore
it must by no means be interrupted; immediately after
the first D.V. an emollient Glyster should be given, such
as the following. R. Decoct. Commun. pro Clyst. ℥iij
℞. Olivar. ℥i m.

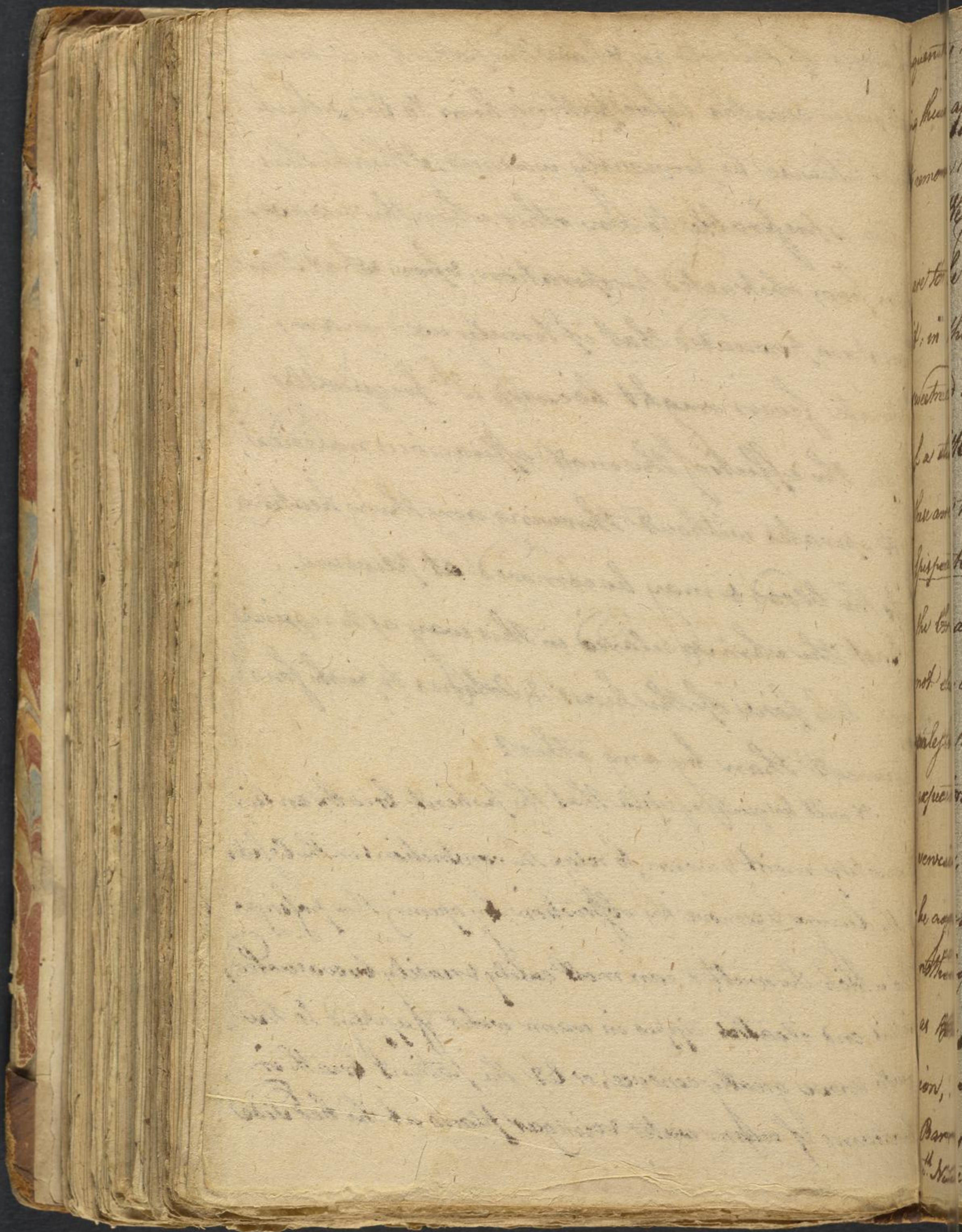
It would likewise be proper twice or thrice a day
during the cure of the disease to inject about a pound
of warm milk & water, which will serve as a fomentation
to the Intestines, & keep the belly easy which is absol-
utely necessary thro' the whole of the disease. But
here we must take great care not to throw the pa-
tient into a profuse Diarrhoea for thereby the
expectoration will be stopped & the patient brought
into greater danger, so that as we ought on the one
hand to avoid costiveness, on the other we are to guard
against too great a looseness which will suppress
the expectoration & only weaken the patient.

Our next indication is to procure an outlet
to the morbid matter thro' the pores of the skin &c.
This I would endeavour to effect by the use of the
warm Bath taking great care at this time to exclude
the



the access of the cold air, & have the patient well dried
with warm cloaths before putting him to bed, which
should likewise be previously warmed; I think this
method is preferable to any other when the disease
arises from obstructed perspiration; & from what I have
seen I am persuaded that if timely used many
obstinate fevers might be cured wth frequently
baffle the effects of the most efficacious medicines;
as it operates without throwing any thing heating
into the blood & may be removed at pleasure.
Is not the skin relaxed in this way as to require
much less force of the heart & Arteries to push forward
the current than by any other?

It will be quite sufficient that the patient breathe an air
moderately moist & warm, to relax the constrictions on the vessels
of the lungs, & remove the obstruction, by opening those passages
thro' which the matter can most easily & readily be evacuated;
To this end cloaths dipped in warm water & applied to the
mouth & nose greatly conduce, or let the patient breathe in
the steams of warm water & vinegar placed at the bed side



quently thro' the ear, by means of an inverted funnel direct
their application to these parts, this will greatly assist
in removing the Spasm & bring a flow of Liquor into the Trachea &c.

We observe when the Sputum begins, other evacuations
are to be avoided & we are to use our endeavour to promote

it, in this case an infus. Eini, or Marsh-mallows root

sweetned with honey, liquorice, or oxymel with the addition

of a little Nitre is all that seems here to be necessary;

these are to be drank in small quantities but often.

Spasmodics applied to the chest or extremities relieve

the breast & promote expectoration, whereas V.S. must

not be used here but with the greatest caution, & never

unless the most urgent symptoms require it. To promote

expectoration Spenn. Cati will likewise be of great

service, unless it brings on a Nausea in w. case it should

be again laid aside. Besides what is already directed

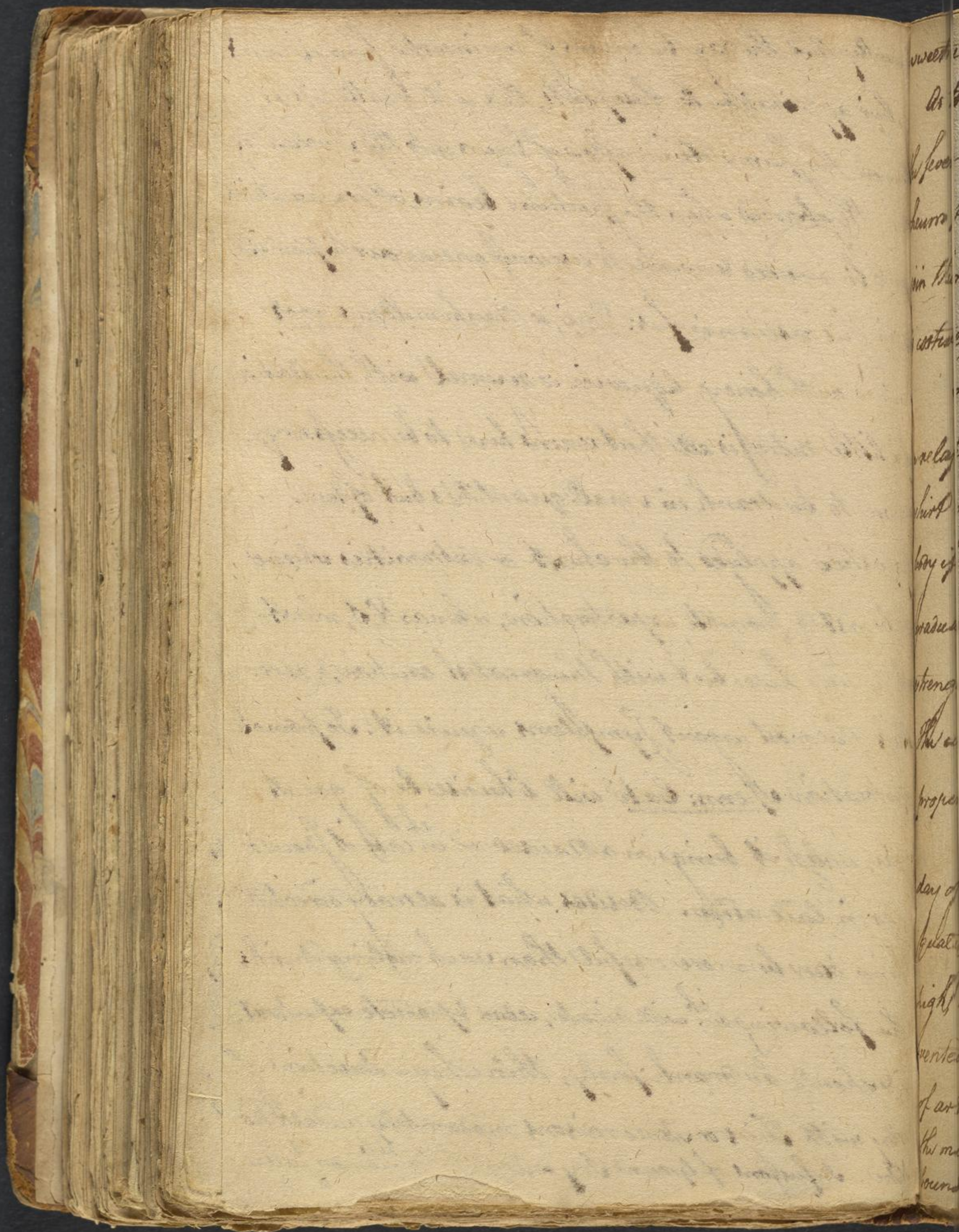
nothing can be more useful than such cooling Drinks

as the following w. will dilute, relax & promote expectorat-

ion, & should be drank freely; thin whey - Decoctions of

Barley with figs or stoned raisins moderately acidulated

with Nitre - Infusions of Ground Ivy acidulated w. Lemon Juice



sweetened wth honey rendered gratefully tart with Vinegar.

As to opitates I would not venture to use them till the fever is over, unless seems only to be prevented by a thin hum falling on the lungs raising a cough, & then I would give them to expectorants as aymel sedit: if the body is costive, or sact of Hartshorn if voluble.

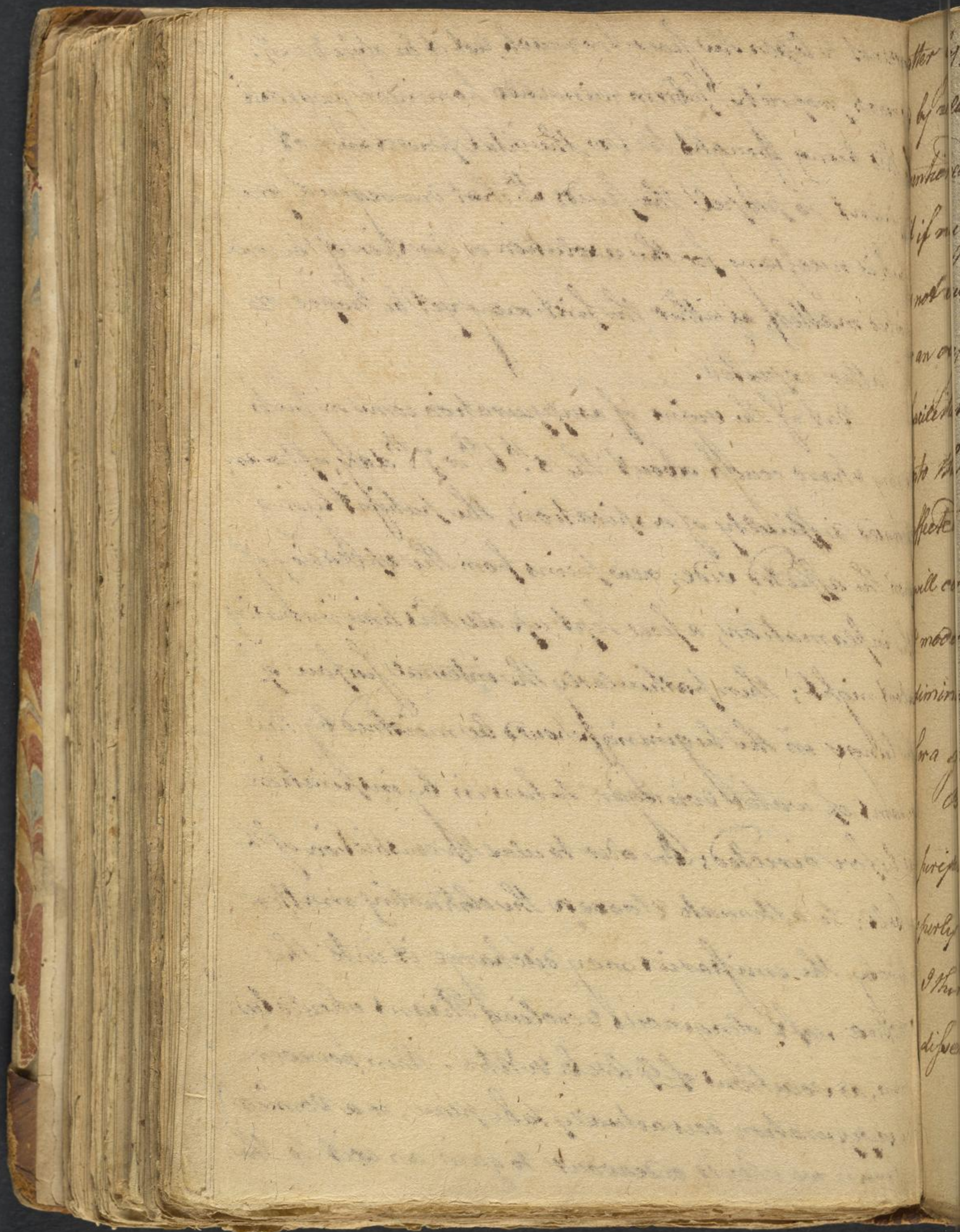
To answer the 3^d Indication w^{ch} is to guard against relapse by avoiding the cold air: perhaps a flannel shirt next the ship is the best preventative. Our patient's body if much weakened by the evacuations &c: must be gradually strengthened, first by gentle exercise till his strength will permit the use of more violent, according to the use of the bark and steel if necessary are the properest medicines.

If a spitting does not come on by the 3^d or 4th day of a yellow or whitish color, of a due consistence, and quality; if too, the cough is any & perpetual, & the fever high, then is great fear of a supuration w^{ch} is to be prevented if possible by every assistance within the compass of art. The principal part we are to have in view besides the medicines already directed is to keep the fever within our bounds, at the same time to watch wth the most vigilant

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not to lessen the fever too much, lest it be objected it
much propriety "*febrim minuere hominem jugulare*"
this being brought too low, the vital powers are not
sufficient to propel the fluids & that due degree of force
which is necessary for the resolution or digestion of the crude
solid matters, as either the first may yet be hoped or
the latter expected.

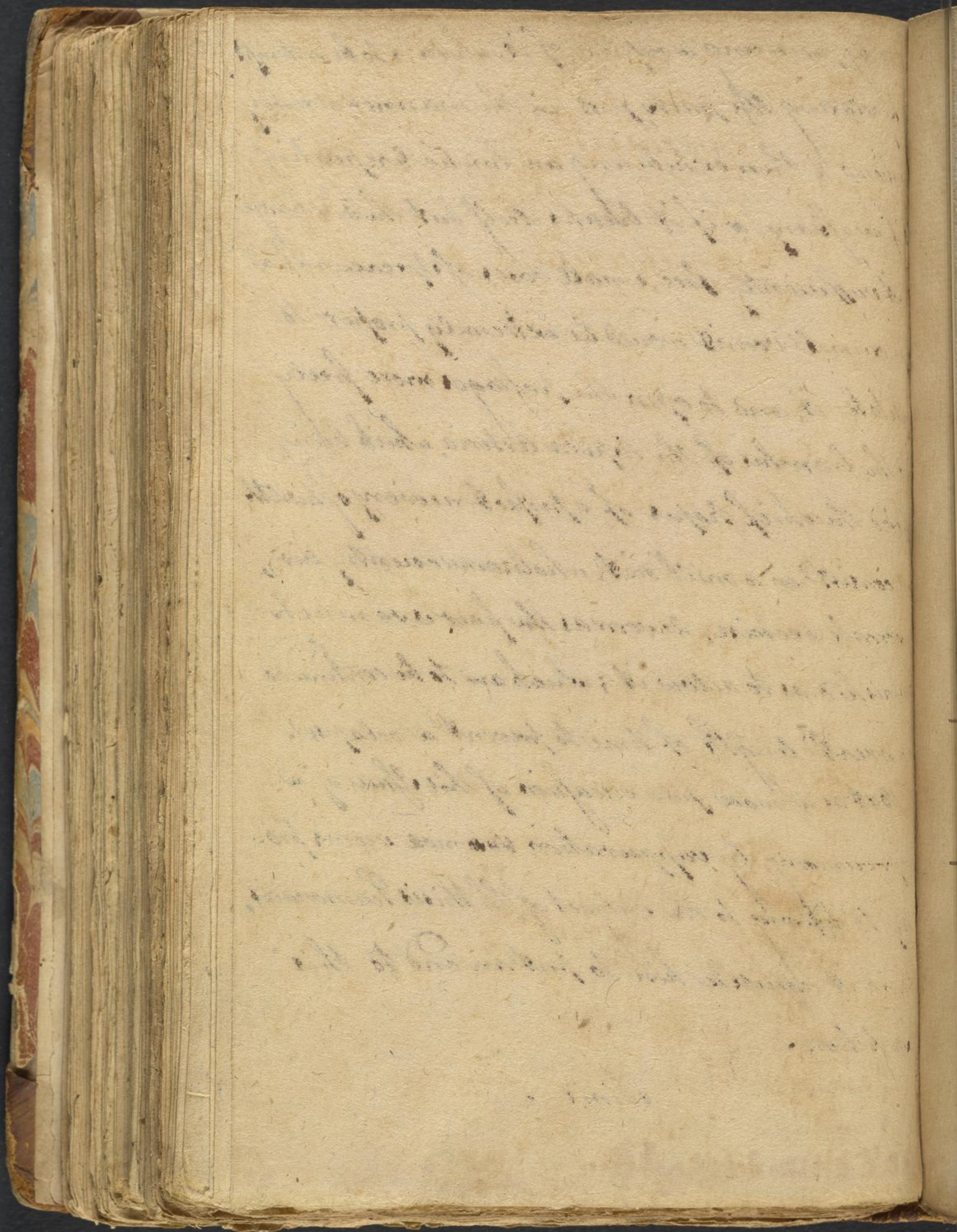
But if the signs of suppuration come on such
as a dry & hard cough about the 5.th 6.th or 7.th day, after an
increased difficulty of respiration, the patient lying
on the affected side, new pains from the spreading of
the inflammation, a fever kept up all this time, increasing
about night; then particularly the internal surface of
the lungs in the beginning should be moistened by the
steam of water vinegar taken in by inspiration
as before directed; In order to relax the constriction of the
vessels; to attenuate & loosen the obstructing matter
whereby the emissaries may discharge it into the
trachea, soft oleaginous & cooling Ointments should be
given, as resolutions of G. Arab. & Vitre. When however
the suppuration does actually take place, or a vomica
is formed we should endeavour to gain an exit to the



atter by procuring a rupture of it, which is to be attempted
by relaxing the parts, first in the manner already
mentioned & then exhibiting an Emetic & repeating
if necessary, or if it breaks itself but the discharge
not sufficiently free, small doses of Ipecacuanha
an Oxy-mel vomit would be extremely proper to
facilitate it, and to open the passages more freely
into the branches of the Arteria Arteria, which being
restored the chief hopes of a perfect Recovery of health
will consist in a milk diet, wholesome country air,
moderate exercise, as soon as the fever is so much
diminished as to allow it; which are to be continued
for a great length of time to prevent a relapse.

But as a more full discussion of this Spue of a
Puripneumony by suppuration *variosa* seems pro-
perly to belong to the subject of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*,
I think it requisite now to put an end to this
dissertation.

Finis



Dissertatio

De Urinis

By

Jonathan Elmer 1760

Then a Candidate for a Bachelor's
Degree in Physic

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To the celebrated and learned D. Tho. Bond
clinical professor of physic in the Pennsylvania
Hospital.

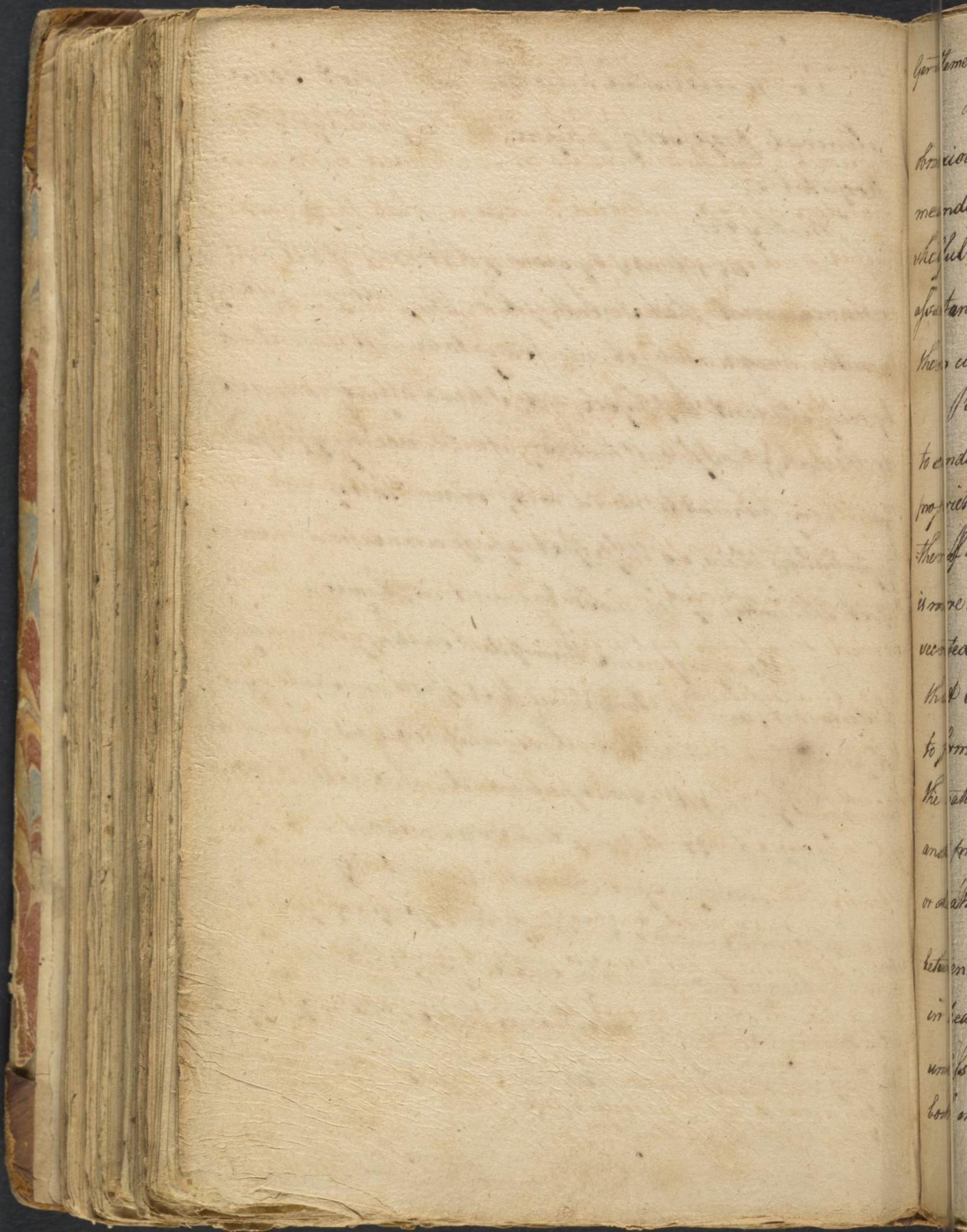
Worthy Sir

As it was by your particular request and
encouragement that I ventured on the following essay,
(because, though a subject necessary to be well understood
by every student in physic, yet, I knew myself unequal
to the task,) therefore I humbly ask the liberty of prefixing
your very honorable name to it, since it's by your
approbation alone so imperfect a performance, can reasonably
expect the notice of the most ignorant in physic.

Your profound knowledge in every branch of the
healing art, and the long succession of extensive every success-
ful practice you have had, have rendered you the greatest
luminary of physic in this new world, and extended your
name to the utmost limits of British America.

The many useful observations you daily make in your
course of clinical Lectures are sufficient proofs of your medical
skill & judgment, and justly entitle you, to the greatest res-
pect of every student that attends them, as well as of every true
votary of the healing art; but especially of him who begs
leave to subscribe himself,

your most obliged
& very humble servt. J. P. Wimer



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Gentlemen

De Urinis

There are many diseases to which the human body is obnoxious, whose latent causes lie so concealed in the secret meanders of that intricate machine, that the most skilful and vagacious physician, has need of all the assistance he can procure, both from nature and art, to render them cognizable.

Urine, among other things has in all ages been reckoned to conduce not a little to this purpose, and I think wth great propriety, for if we consider that in almost all diseases whether of the solids or fluids, the mass of circulating humors is more or less affected, and that the urine is immediately secreted therefrom, by the Kidneys; it will appear evident, that by a judicious inspection of this fluid, we shall be able to form a judgment wth no small degree of certainty, concerning the nature of the disease of our patient whose urine we inspect, and prognosis what will be the event thereof whether health or death.

This is effected by observing the difference there is between the urine of the diseased patient and that of a person in health, which we cannot do with sufficient propriety, unless we know the proper marks and characters of this fluid both in a sound and morbid state.

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Therefore it is necessary for us, first to consider the marks and characters of what is called natural urine, or what is evacuated by a healthy person. 2^d The different kinds of preternatural or morbid urine, from whence they proceed, & lastly add some brief observations concerning the Diagnosis & prognosis of Diseases from urine.

But it seems very proper to observe here first of all that nothing certain can be determined from the inspection of urine alone, but that we ought to consider, and at the same time carefully attend, to all the other apparent symptoms in diseases; for experience teaches us that the urine of a healthy person compared together at different times, or with the urine of other healthy people is various, according to the age, sex, habit, season of the year, use of the four naturals, and of medicines: Thus the urine of Infants is thick, white, inodorous, and affords a copious sediment; in young people it is thin, of a dilute color, and almost mild, but it becomes more acrimonious as age advances till in old people it is very acrid and foetid.

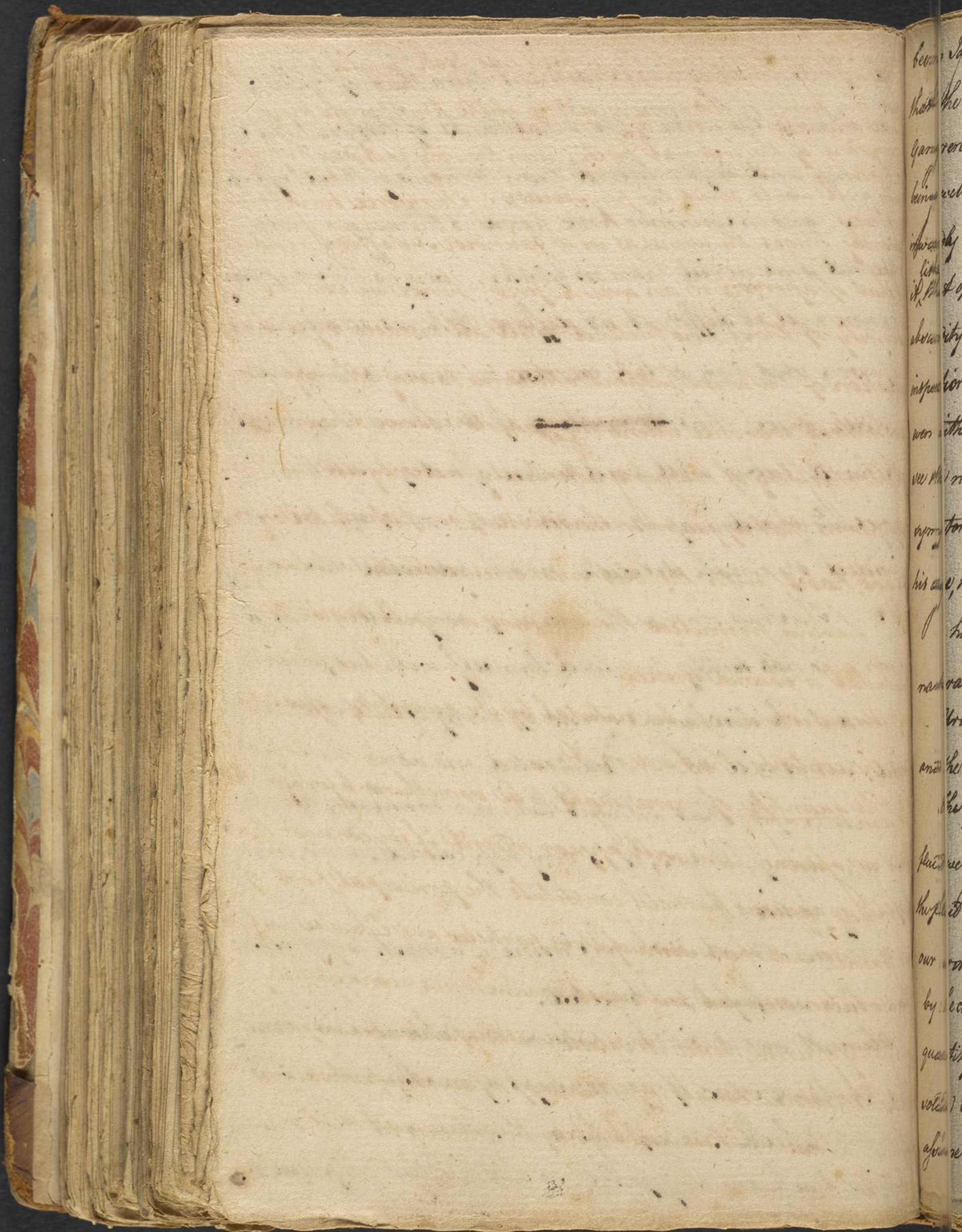
The urine of people of a choleric & bilious habit is of a more saturated or deep color, more fluid, in less quantity, & affording less sediment than that of cold & phlegmatic Temperaments; hence the urine of women who are of a more lax & delicate constitution than men is more dilute, thinner,

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and affords a more copious sediment, than that of men; hence likewise the urine of the inhabitants of hot countries is thinner and deeper colored than the urine of those of cold countries, and in summer time urine is thinner & more saturated and acrid than in winter, nay, in the same day the urine will be different at different times according as the person uses more or less exercise or remains in a hotter or colder place, thus ~~the urine~~ of a ploughman exercised with hard labor will void urine of a deep color & acrimonious w.^c would import almost malignant & fatal disease if voided by a weak delicate virgin addicted to a sedentary life. Fasting renders the urine of a deep color, thus a person who has lately indulged himself with his favorite cup and dish discharges urine of a very dilute color and mild, but it will be more saturated and acrid the longer he remains after that without eating or drinking, 'till in those who die of hunger, it is very deep colored, acrid, and extremely foetid.

A person in anger discharges urine of a much deeper color than when contrite and dejected.

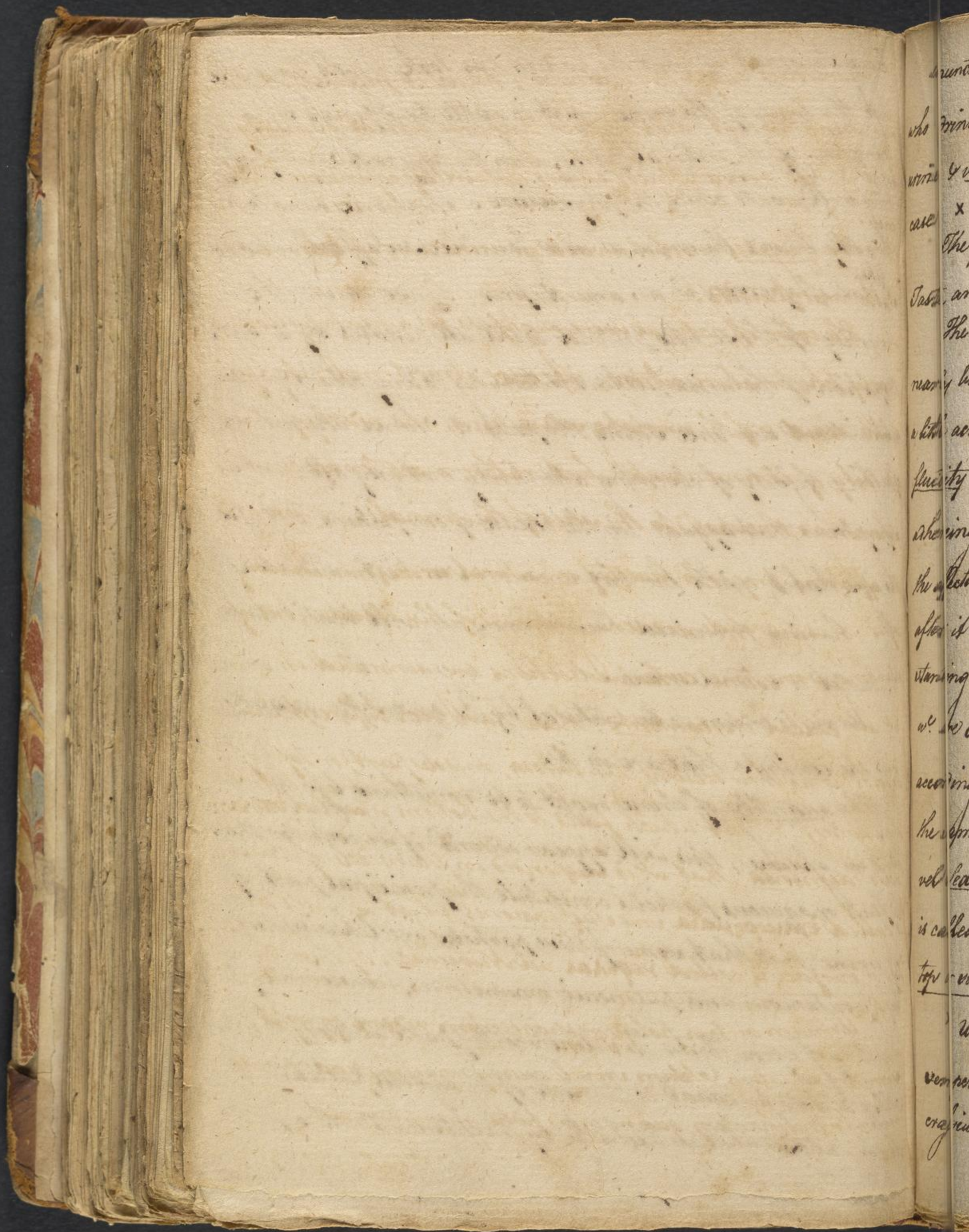
Aliment and medicines make various changes in urine, thus Boerhaave says, if a person sups upon Asparagus, and afterward takes a Bolus of Cassia w.th Rhubarb, it will render his urine black and very foetid, so that a skilful physician



being ignorant of what the patient has took might pronounce that the owner of the urine must in a little time perish by a gangrene of the internal parts, when the very next day the patient being well would deride the physician. Turmeric being taken inwardly tinges the urine as in a jaundice, & saffron renders it ^{like} that of a person in an ardent fever; hence we see the absurdity of those who pretend to tell all diseases by a bare inspection of the urine, without attending to any other symptoms, even without ever once seeing the patient; hence likewise we see the necessity of observing attentively not only all the other symptoms that appear in the disease of our patient, but also his age, habit, with the diet medicines &c. that he takes. Having premised these things, we will begin with natural or sound urine.

Urine is known to be natural by its quantity, quality, and the contents that are in it.

The quantity of urine ought to be something less than the fluid we assume, this will appear evident if we consider that the fluid or aqueous particles constitute the principal part of our urine, but that some of these particles are likewise discharged by the cutaneous and pulmonic excretories, & consequently the quantity of urine, (beside its saline & earthy parts abraded from the solids) should be equal to the excess of the aqueous particles we assume above what we discharge by the cutaneous & other fluid



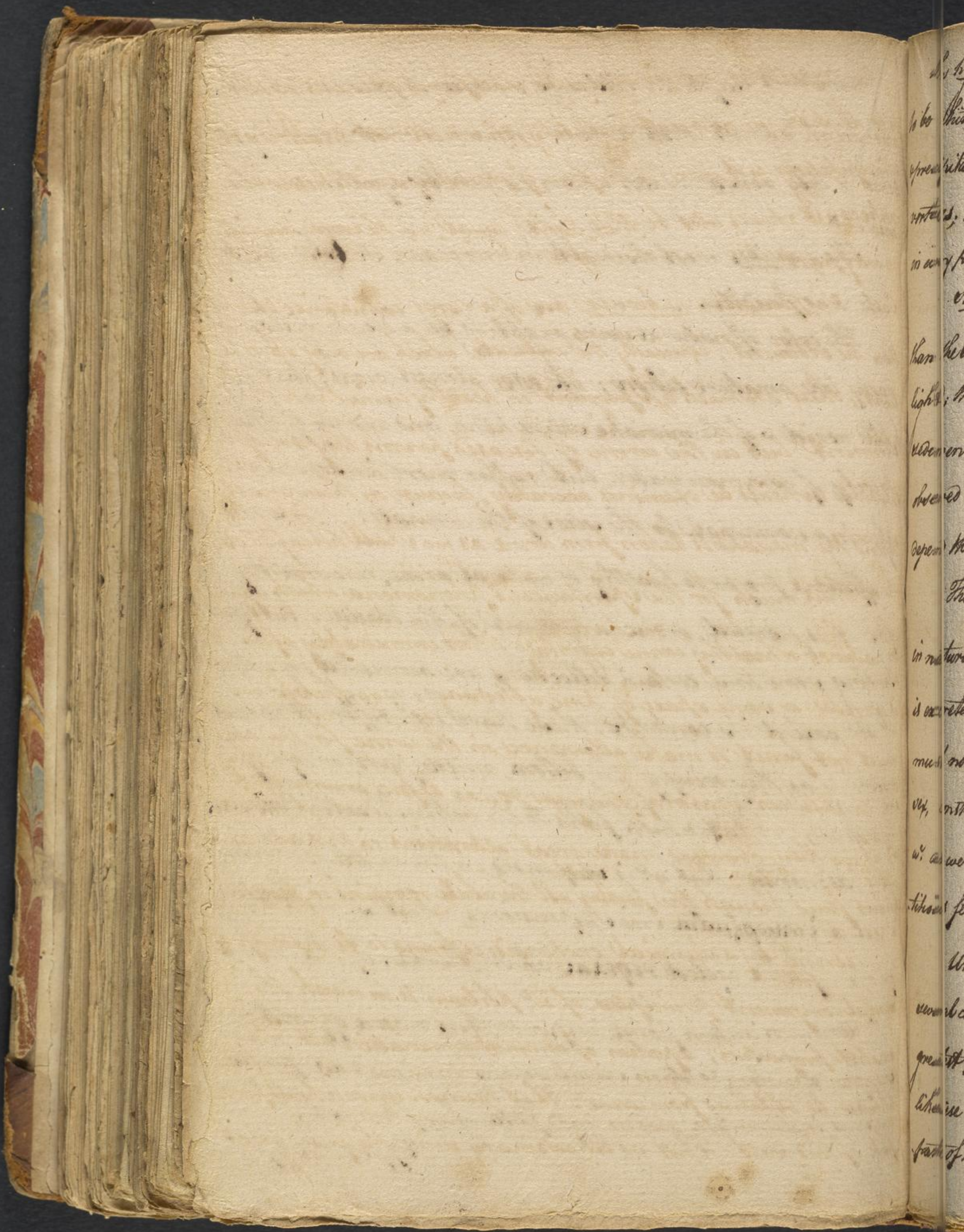
excretories except the Kidneys; hence it follows that those who drink a great deal should discharge a great quantity of urine & urina verba which we are certainly by experience is the case. x

The qualities most observable in urine are, its Color, Odor, Taste, and fluidity.

The color of natural urine ought to be a dilute yellow or nearly like amature citron; its odor almost none; its Taste a little acrid & of the muriatic saline kind, and nearly of the fluidity of common water, but rather more tenacious and adhering somewhat to the sides of the urinal. These are the affections proper to healthy or natural urine, immediately after it is excreted or discharged out of the bladder, but upon standing some time certain collections are generated in urine we are called its contents, these have rec^d. different names according as they occupy the bottom, middle part, or top of the urine; That which falls to the bottom is called inosais the sedimenta, that w^h is suspended in the middle of the same is called evaporimata or suspensiones what w^h rises to the top or surface is called vegelat or Nubecula. Of these three

x Urinam autem potui respondentem reddere oportet, & temper aequali, & totum simul quam maxime ad paula crassius inclinanti, quam quod potu assumptum est.

Hippocrates de predict.

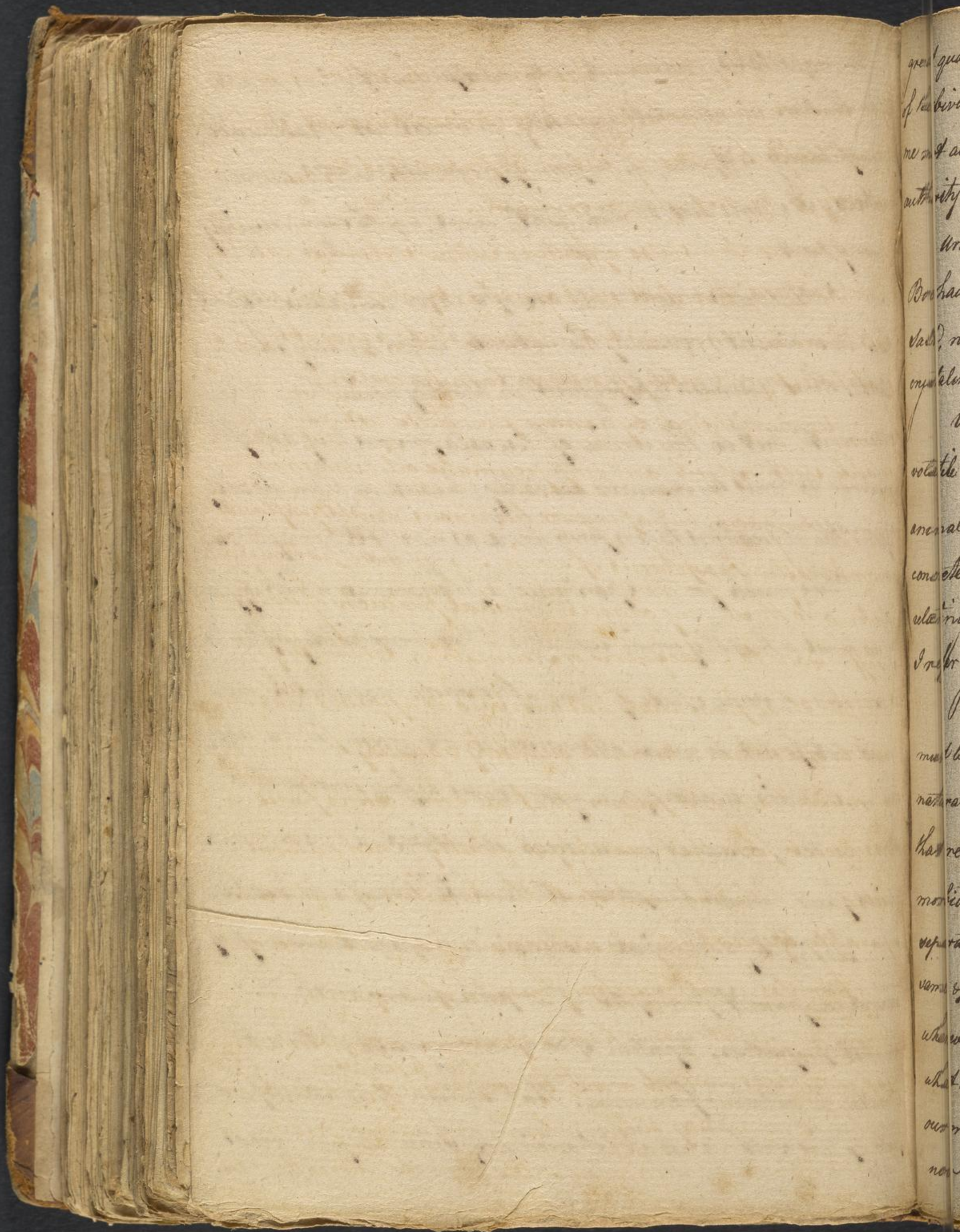


The hypostasis or sediment is the most frequent, this ought to be whitish, in no great quantity, in smell not disagreeable, precipitating as it were in the form of pyramids with incurved vertices, it should also be thin, light, equal, & of the same tenacity in every part.

Suspensions & nubeculae are of a rarer consistence & lighter than the sediment, especially the nubeculae which are very rare & light; these are much less frequent in healthy urine than the sediment, but in the urine of diseased persons they are often observed & should be examined accurately, because on them greatly depend the indications taken from urine as we shall hereafter observe.

Thus much for the spontaneous phenomena which appear in natural or healthy urine examined either immediately after it is excreted or some space of time afterward; nevertheless we must not forget to make allowance in the urine for the age, sex, constitution, season of the year &c. as before enumerated w^{ch} as we there observed make great alterations in this excrement; thus fluid though the person all the while remains in health.

Urine by a chemical enchirosis is found to be made up of several component principles, of w^{ch} phlegm is in much the greatest proportion; a portion of common or muriatic salt may likewise be obtained from urine; that human urine which parts with a great deal of this salt is not so extraordinary since they use great

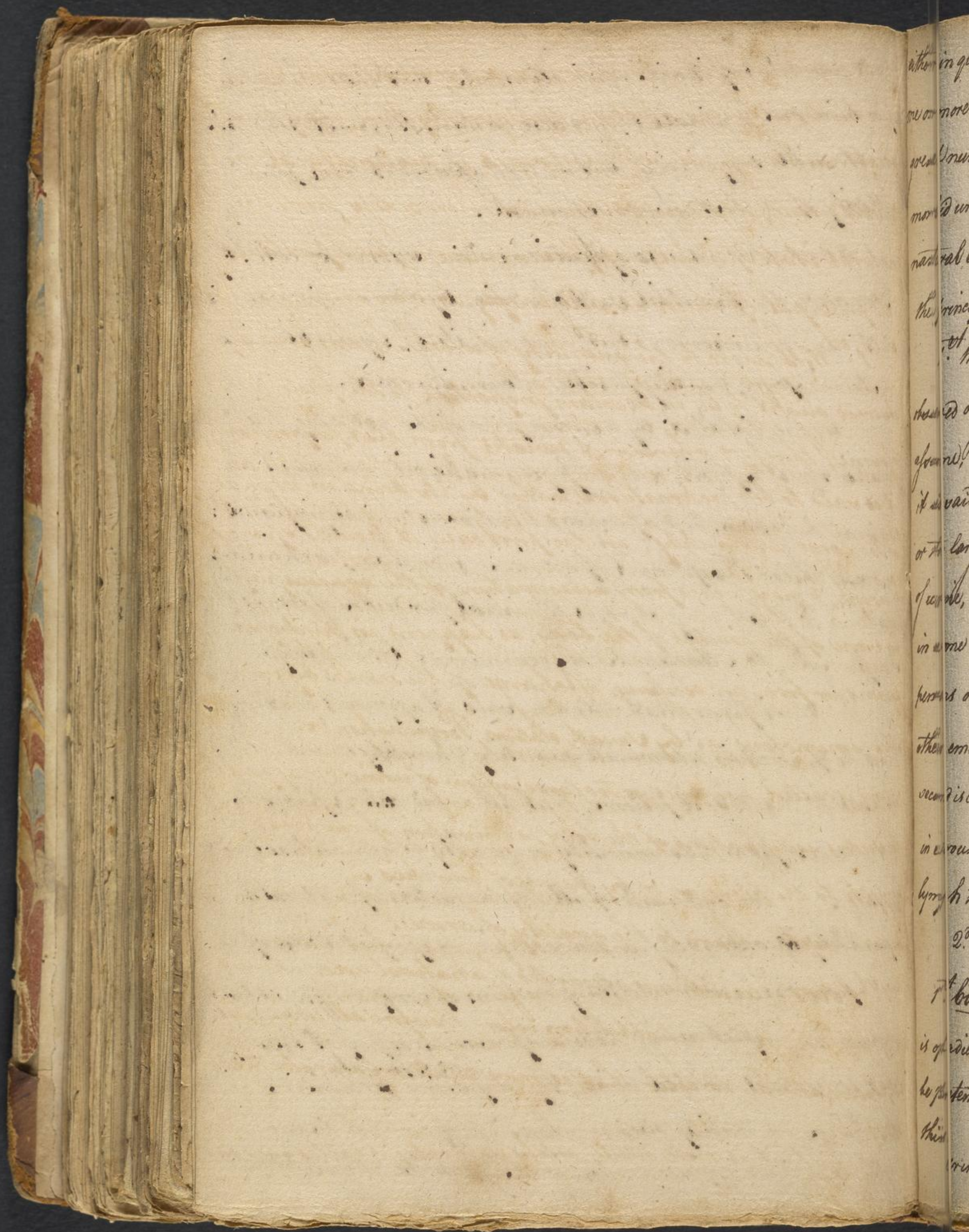


great quantities of it with their aliments, but that the urine of herbivorous animals should also contain this salt seems to me not at all surprising, but we are assured it does, from the authority of the best modern chymists.

Urine contains also a peculiar saline substance call'd by Boerhaave the Essential salt of urine, by others microcosmic salt, no where discovered but in urine itself, separable in a crystalline form, & easily fusible on burning coals.

Urine distilled by a strong fire yields not only the volatile salt & spirit and empyreumatic oil common in the animal kingdom, but a peculiar luminous & highly inflammable concrete called Phosphorus of urine. For more particulars relating to these very curious chemical products of urine I refer you to Macquer's or Neumann's Chemistry.

Since from what has been said it appears that urine must be of a certain determinate quantity & quality to constitute it natural or healthy, it follows, that all urine ceteris paribus that recedes from that quantity or quality is non natural or morbid. The aggregate of all the characters of natural urine separately & collectively considered give us a perfect idea of the same & furnishes us with an necessary medium of comparison, so that whenever we inspect urine having a previous or perfect idea of what constitutes natural urine, by comparing ^{that before us} ~~it~~ therewith in our minds we readily discover wherein they agree or disagree; now as urine may recede more or less from its natural standard



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either in quantity alone, in quantity and quality, or in some
one or more particular affection, consequently there may be a
great number of distinctions observed in preternatural or
morbid urine, according as it recedes more or less from the
natural state of urine, or differs in more or fewer particulars;
the principal of which we will briefly consider.

1.st With regard to the quantity of urine. This as we before
observed ought to be in a certain proportion to the fluid we
excrete, therefore whenever it deviates from that proportion
it is said to be preternatural, either by its being in too small
or too large a quantity, in the first case it is called a paucity
of urine, & may proceed from a coaction of the aqueous particles
in some of the cavities of the body, as happens in hydropic
persons or from an excessive discharge of the water by some
other excretory as by sweat, saliva, perspiration &c. The
second is called a copious or too large a flow of urine & happens
in various colligations of the body, a derivation of coagulated
lymph to the kidneys, or by the use of diuretics.

2.^d With regard to the quality of urine.

1.st Color, As urine is accounted of a natural color when it
is of a dilute yellow or light citron color, therefore all urine will
be preternatural in color that is more dilute or saturated than
this.

Urine that is more dilute or less saturated is called aqueous

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or limpid, of which there are reckoned three species viz. Opake,
pellucid & transparent. The opake is either of a white milky
pallid or stramineous color and proceeds from thick humors
imperfectly combined so as to be turbid, or from an mixture of
chyle passing through the relaxed vessels of the kidneys as
in a Diabetes, or lastly from a commixture of Schoferianus
from an ulcer in the kidneys or bladder.

Pellucid urine is clear but colored, whereas transparent
^{urine} is not only clear but nearly colorless, whence their difference;
they both proceed from a redundancy of aqueous particles.

Urine more saturated or deeper colored than usual is called
by different names, according to the diversity of colors, as a
saffron, red, ferruginous, black, green, flaming, purple,
vinous, rufaceus, livid, leaden & cineritious colored; all w^h
proceed from the various mixture of different proportions of
the constituent parts of urine, as saline, earthy, aqueous, and
oily by the different degrees of celerity, heat, and attrition, of
the particles of ^{the} blood, from which they are separated.

2.^d Odor, as urine ought in its natural state to be almost
 scentless, hence all urine that has any great degree of scent is
accounted unnatural in smell, but here we except the particular
odors communicated to urine by the assumption of certain ali-
ments & medicines — The smell of urine may be of the pleas-
ant or disagreeable kind, & of these there may be various degrees

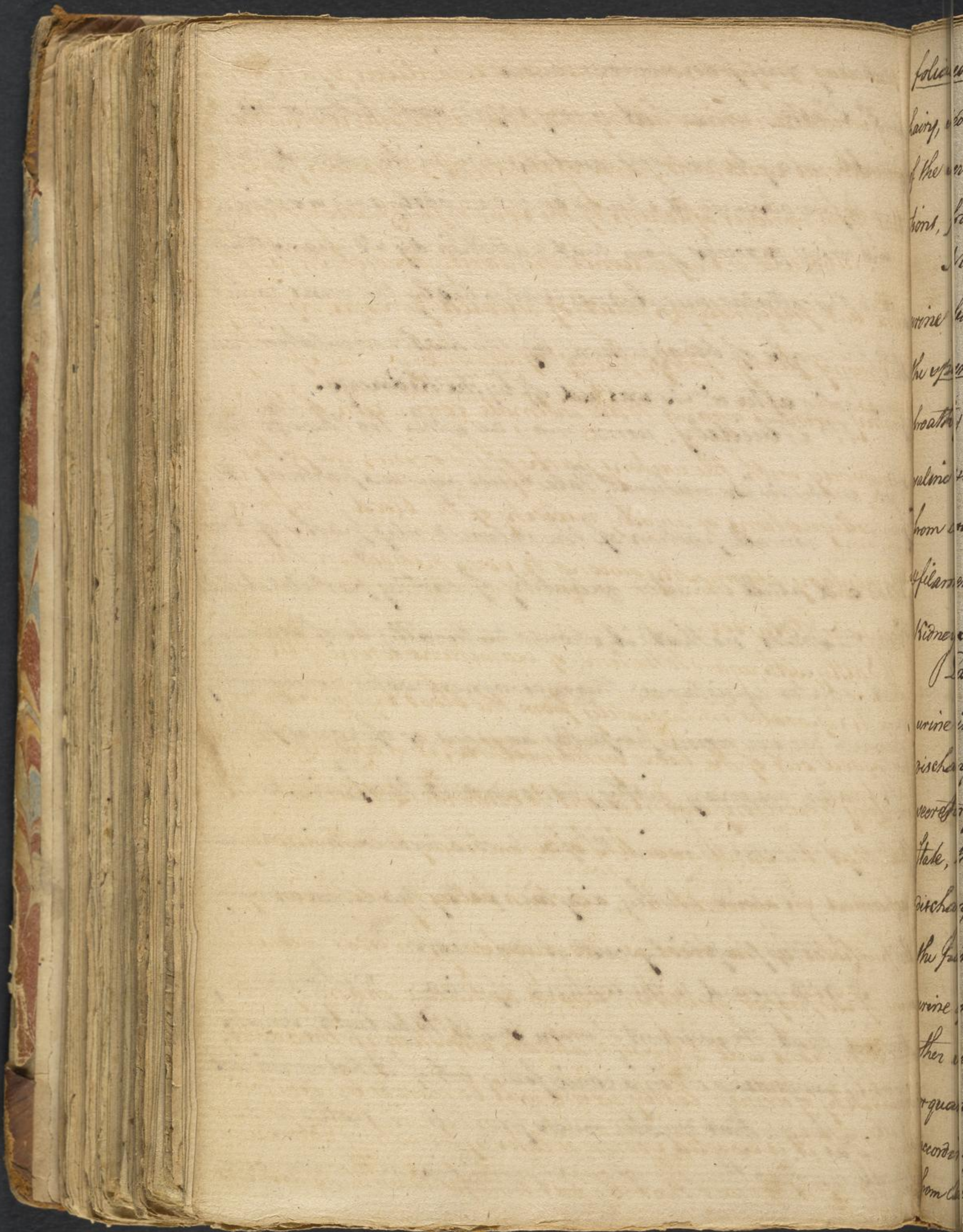
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that may arise from various causes.

3^o Taste, urine that is very rapid, acid, bitter, or disagreeable may be reckoned morbid, since in its natural state as we before observed it should be but slightly acid or saline. Acid urine proceeds from heat & attrition by u. means the heat in the cellular membrane is absorbed by the veins, carried into the mass of blood, & there by the heat & circulation rendered acid after w. its washed off by the kidneys.

4th Fluidity, urine may be either too thin, or too thick, since in its natural state beside aqueous particles it contains a small portion of the saline & oily parts of the blood, and a still smaller quantity of earthy particles abraded from the solids, so that it should naturally be of a somewhat greater consistence than common water, consequently whenever we see urine perfectly aqueous or of equal fluidity with water we may justly pronounce it too fluid, on the contrary if we see urine thick, turbid, & containing a great proportion of saline, earthy, oily and fatty particles we may with the like propriety call it too thick.

3^o With regard to the contents of urine. we have already observed that the sediment of urine ought to be light, smooth, equable, & subsiding in in a conic form, but if it has no sediment at all, or has one that deviates much from this, it is called preternatural of which there are reckoned several species, as the arenous,



foliaceous, sulfuraceous, squamous, lutaritious, & pilous or
hairy, sediment; these all depend on an irregular commixture
of the several constituent parts of the urine in various propor-
tions, from various affections of the solid or fluid parts of the body.

Nubeculae or suspensions, are rarely observed in sound
urine but frequently in that of diseased persons, especially
the spummy, filmy, fatty, flaky, & filamentary; The spummy or
frothy urine is owing to an intimate commixion of the
saline & oily, with the watery parts of the urine; the fatty
from colligations or an oily viscosity of the blood; the flaky
& filamentary are mostly owing to some disorder in the
Kidneys or Bladder.

Lastly, with regard to the time of examining urine. As the
urine is separated immediately from the blood by the kidneys, &
discharged out of the body by the urethra, it is evident the
secretory & excretory organs ought to continue in their natural
state, that the same quantity of urine may be continually
discharged in a given time; a certain velocity & cohesion of
the particles of the blood is also necessary, in order to constitute
urine of its proper quality; again a change in any of the
other secretions will likewise make an alteration in the quality
or quantity of urine; lastly urine will be more or less exalted
according as it is excreted sooner or later after eating & drinking,
from all w^{ch} it appears that the best time for examining urine is

* For the thick humors will be impervious to the fine exhal-
ing vessels open on the superficies of the internal membrane of
the Fauces, Oesophagus, & stomach, hence thirst from adynamia
of the same, hence likewise a deficiency of saliva & viscus
gastricus and consequently indigestion from w^{ch} crude chyle
will be formed that can scarcely be assimilated to the nature of
good blood or fitted for nutrition, hence & from the thick humors
being unable to enter the minima vascula in w^{ch} nutrition is made
leaner & edibility will arise; also the blood being deprived of its solid
parts will hesitate in its languid circulation thro' the venae portarum
whence the return of the blood from all the abdominal viscera
will be impeded & a distention of the vessels w^{ch} & anxiety will be excited
lastly this thick humor by obstructing the vessels will cause Inflammation
Gangrene &c.

in the morning, for by lying all night at rest, the kidneys
remain free, the motion of the blood & consequently all the
secretions are equable, & every part of our aliment is
perfectly assimilated.

It now remains for us to make some observations,
chiefly from Hippocrates, Boerhaave, & Bellini concerning
the diagnosis & prognosis of Diseases from urine.

The quantity of urine increased beyond what is usual
denotes either, an abundance of watery cranks assumed; elasticity
of the renal ducts; a diminution of the other secretions; an
imperfect mixture of the blood, whence its watery parts
easily recede from the rest; that Diuretics have been taken;
or an nervous, hysterical, or hypochondriac affection; & since the
blood must by this means be deprived of its more fluid parts
it therefore presages, a thickness or acrimony of the remaining
part, hence thirst, anxiety, obstructions, Inflammations & a
Tubercles will follow.

The quantity of urine being much less than usual denotes
then, a small quantity of drink taken, or that it contains a
great quantity of fermented spirits; an obstruction of spasmodic
contraction of the uriniferous ducts; or that some other
secretions are augmented.

A suppression of urine denotes an Ischuria & its various
causes, & presages further repetitions, heaviness, stupidity, & apoplexy.

When the large vessels are distended the small ones will be com-
pressed & the free transit of the humors thro' the fine emunctories im-
pided, and as voluntary motion appears to depend on the motion of
the humors thro' the minima vascula, from a compression of them
will arise sluggishness, debility & unsuitness for motion: But the vessels
of the Brain are most obnoxious to a distension of this kind because
they are very weak w: distension will compress the nascent nerves &
destroy their motion, & as not only voluntary motion but also the senses
both external & internal depend on the nerves from their being compressed
torpor, gravedo, stupidity & dullness of all the senses will arise, this
compression may be so great as wholly to destroy the action of the nerves &
till at length an apoplexy will supervene. But besides these affec-
tions from rejection others will arise from its accumulation. For from the
known nature of urine it not only difficult to condense & how it is
being retained in the body by heat & motion will be changed from a simple
bland & neutral to a volatile acid & alkaline nature, while its oil from
bland will become acrid & very acrid, arising thus excited by circulation
thro' the body will with its effluvia perpetually abrade parts
from the sides of the vessels & so induce tubercles universales an erosion
of the vessels & extravasation of their humors & if it happens in the
brain the effused humor by compressing the same will produce an
apoplexy, paraplegia, hemiplegia or a universal or partial palsy. The
acid effused blood also by irritating the nerves may cause an epilepsy by
its stimulus cause inflammations, convulsions & phrenitis in those where
blood is inclined to an inflammatory diathesis. These acid salts being
also retained in the vessels not only irritate the solids but dissolve the fluids.

Aqueous limpid urine in acute diseases presages a Delirium,
Phreny, convulsions, & Death from a gangrene by the retained
urinary.

High colored urine without any sediment, presages affec-
tions of the brain, a diffused concoction of the morbid matter &
that the crisis will be slow & very doubtful; the deeper colored
the worse, hence urine of a flame color, & thin, without any
sediment, always presages the greatest danger.

Deep colored urine with a catarrhical sediment denotes
that a violent emotion & attrition of the humors has preceded;
preceding fit of the intermittent fever; & in cold countries
generally presages a continuance of the
disease, anachnefs, colligations, atrophy or dropsy:
purpuraceous sediment imports a greater attrition & affords
a worse prognosis.

Urine of a saffron color that will stain linen or paper
of a yellow hue denotes a jaundice.
Urine in a fever that affords a white, light & constant
sediment presages a speedy solution of the same. x

Urine of a green color denotes a translocation of a bilious
matter, whence follow, anxieties about the praecordia, disturbance
the bowels, colicky pains, & an infinite number of diseases.

x Urina in febre albam, & levem habens, hypostasin,
aque constantem, citam ejus dimissionem ostendit.
Hippocrat. in Coacis fecer.

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Urine of areddish color in a pleurisy, having a light sediment,
notes a perfect crisis. x

Urine that has a fatty, viscid, sandy skin on its surface,
denotes an abundance of earthy & sluggish & saline parts of
the blood, whence it presages the scurvy, Gravel, & the like.

Urine that has blood, matter, mucous, Concretions,
filaments, hairs or sand in it, denotes disorders of the
Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, Testicles, seminal vesicles,
Prostate Glands, and urethra. *

But that is the best urine w. has a white, light, and
uniform sediment thro' the whole time of the disease, till it
comes to a Crisis; for it denotes safety & that the disease will
be of short duration. #

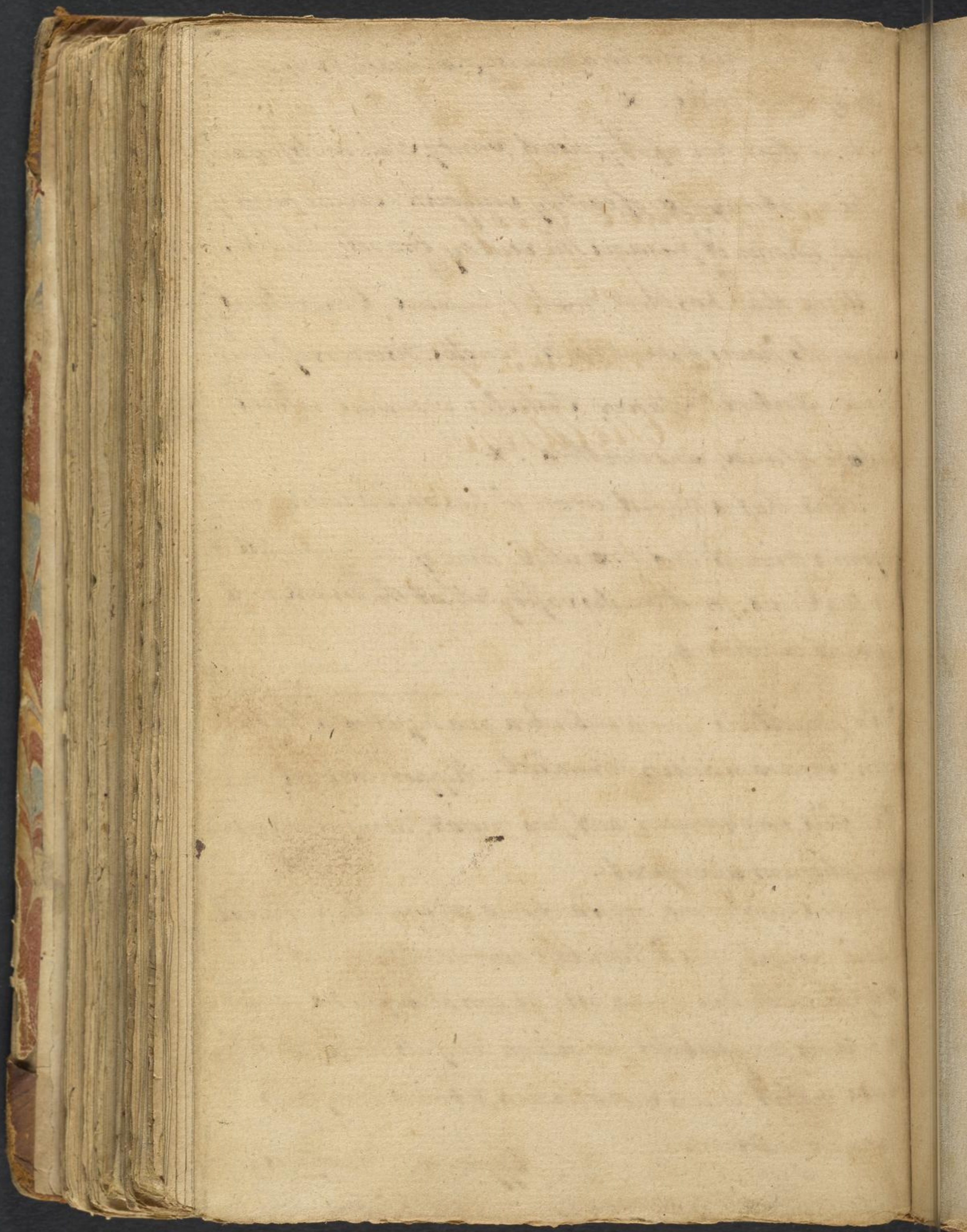
* In pleuritidis urina rubrubra, qua hypostasin habet
levem, securam crisin denunciat. Hippoc: in Coacis praenot:

* Siquis sanguinem, aut pus mifat. Renum, aut vesicae
ulcerationem significat. A.

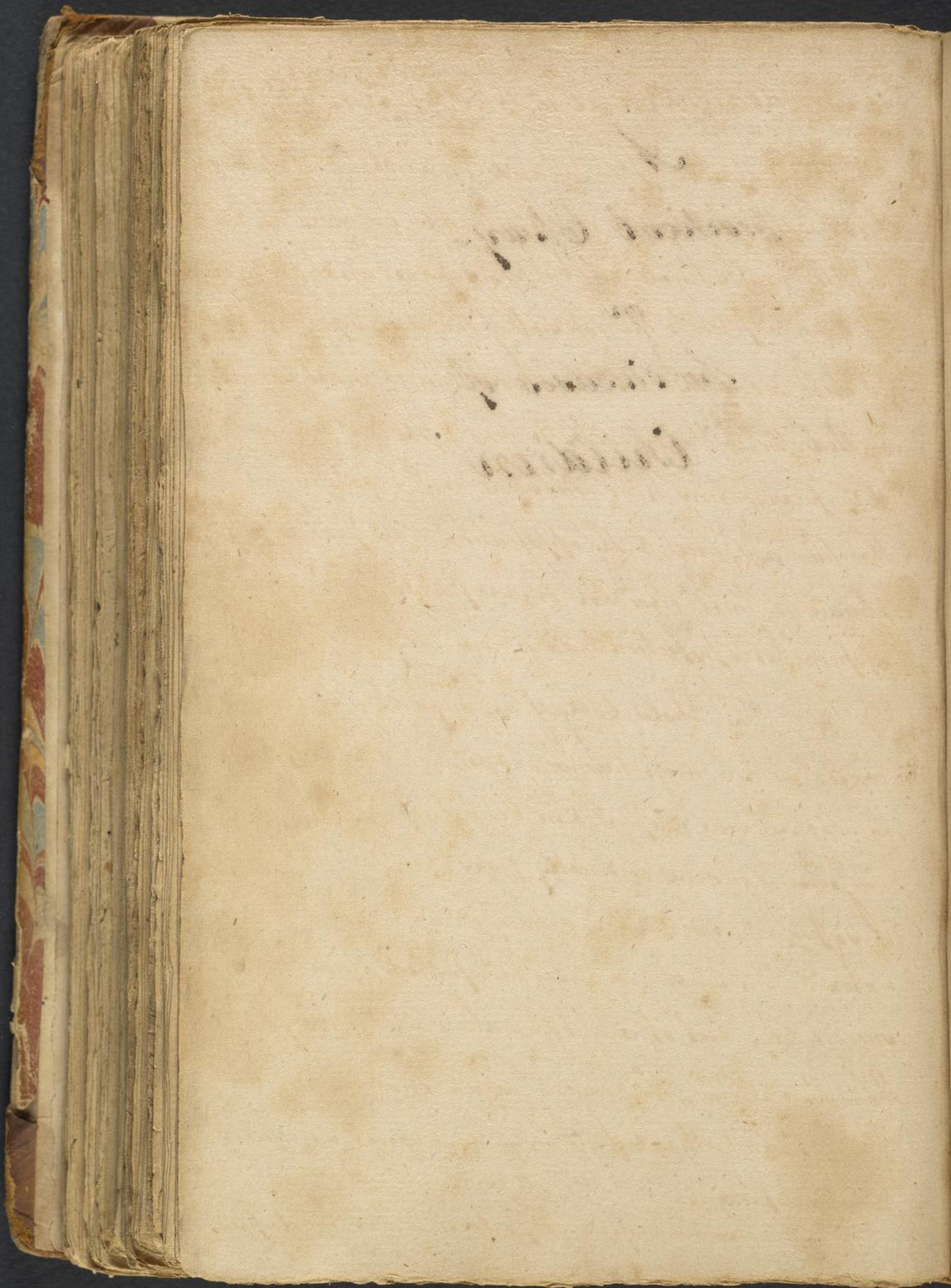
Quibus cum urina crassa exigua caruncula, aut veluti
ili una excurit, his a Renibus excremuntur. A.

Optima autem urina est, quum alba fuerit subsid-
tia, & lavis, & aequalis per totum tempus, donec iudicetur
curtus: notat enim securitatem, & brevis temporis
futurum morbum.

Hippoc: in Prognosticis



*A
practical Essay
on
the diseases of
Children*



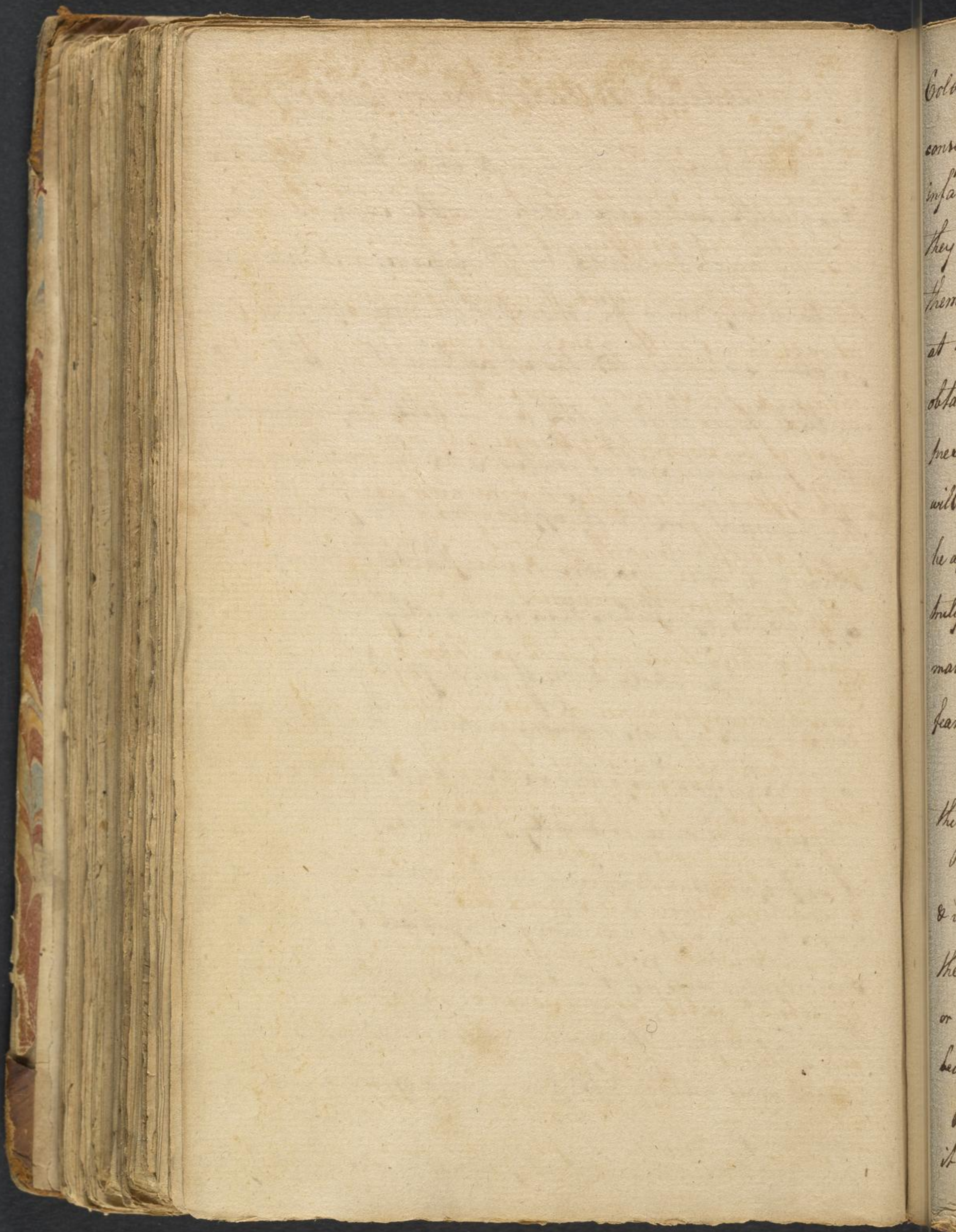
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Medical directions concerning children

The diseases of children, and every thing relating to their health, are subjects which generally seem to have been too much neglected by physicians; and have been too long confided to the conduct of the most improper persons for such a charge. At the same time it must be admitted that their health is of no little importance; their preservation is as necessary as the continuance of the human race; & the application of the practice of physic to their disorders is susceptible of nearer approaches to perfection than is generally conceived.

The whole body of an infant just born is covered with a gross humor, occasioned by the fluids in which it was suspended in the uterus. There is a necessity to cleanse it directly from this, for which nothing is so proper as a mixture of one third wine & two thirds water. This washing may be repeated some days successively; but it is a bad custom to continue to wash them thus warm, the danger of which is augmented by adding some butter to the wine and water which is done too often.

After some days, or at farthest weeks, are elapsed.



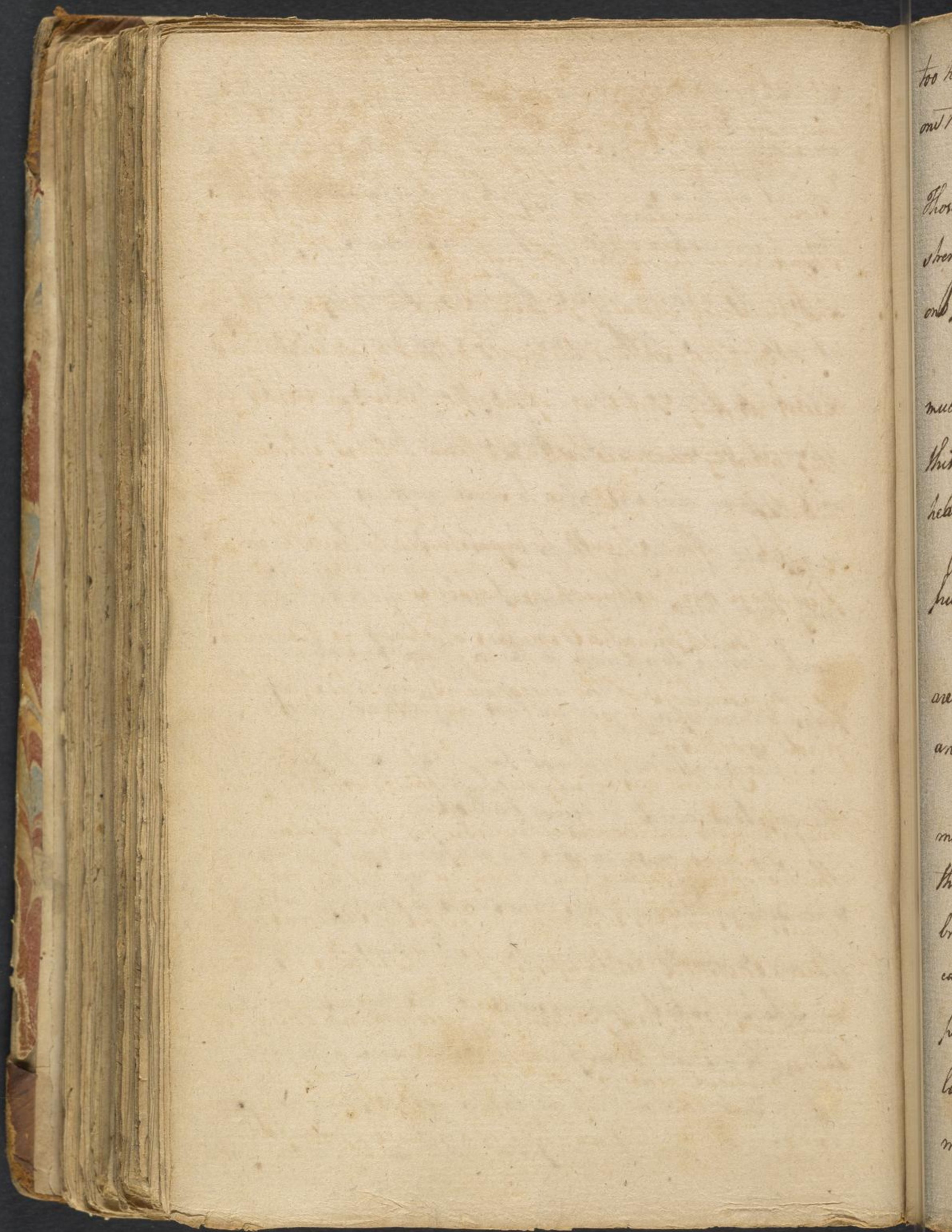
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Cold-bathing is used to children with the happiest consequences. Tirot orders at first only washing the infant with a sponge dipped in cold water & after they have got a sufficient age & strength to plunge them into a large vessel of water regularly every day at all times of the year. This method which has obtained for so many ages, & which is practised at present by so many people, who prove very healthy, will appear very shocking to some mothers they would be afraid of killing them by it. Yet if their mothers truly love them, they cannot give a more substantial mark of their tenderness to them than by subduing their fears & their repugnance on this important head.

Puny children (if not too feeble) are those who have the greatest need of being bathed.

Its good consequences are keeping up the perspiration & rendering children less obnoxious to the impressions of the air & weather, it prevents obstructions, a scrophulous or rickety habit, convulsions &c: its general consequence being to insure them firm & even robust health.

But care should be taken not to prevent, or, as it were to undo, the benefit of bathing by the bad custom of keeping them



too hot. There is not a more pernicious one than this, nor one that destroys more children.

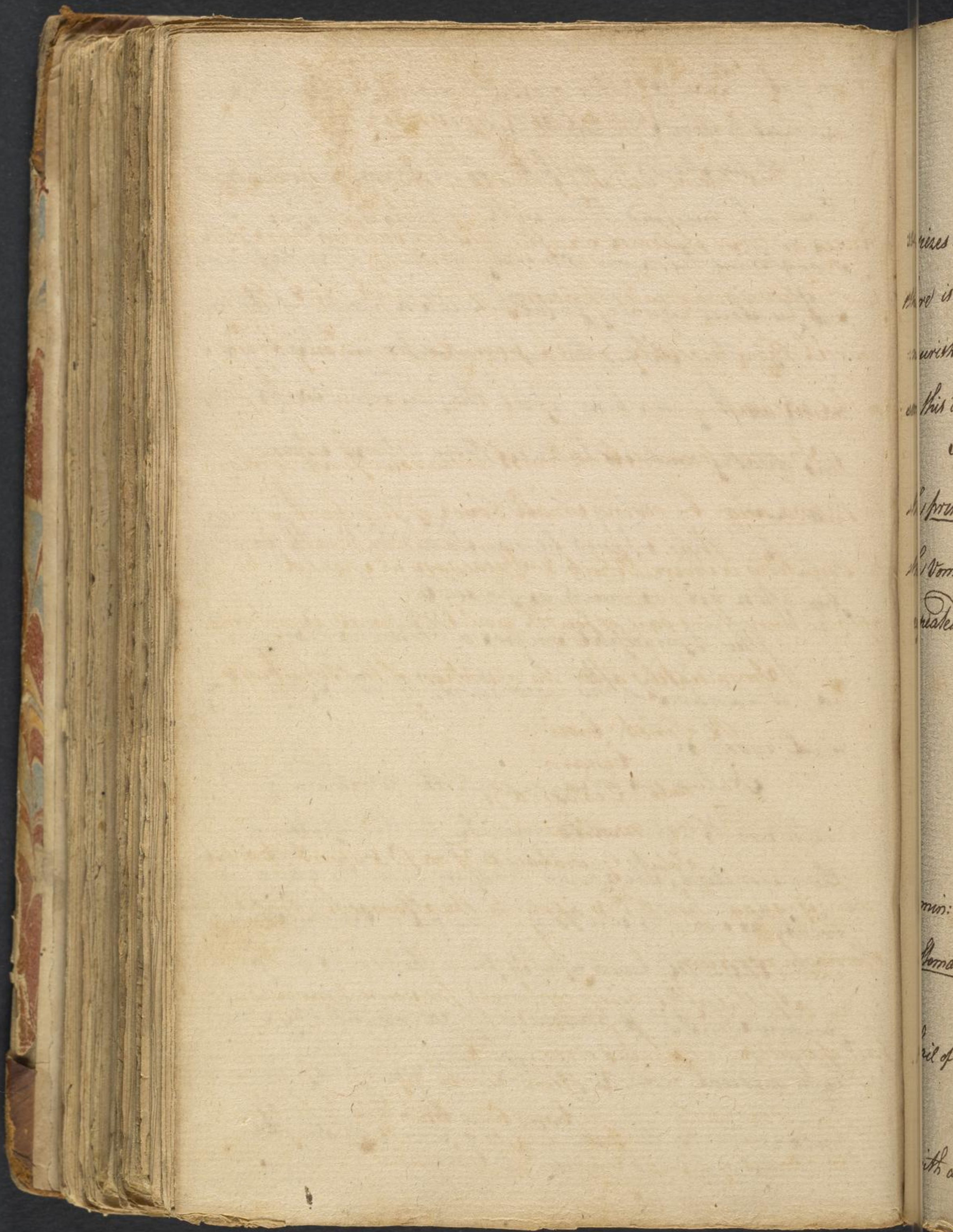
2^d We should be careful not to cram them too much. Those who overload them with victuals in hopes of strengthening them are extremely deceived, there being no one prejudice equally fatal to such a number of them.

3^d They should be moved about & exercised as much as they can bear after they are some weeks old, this greatly conduces to render them robust & strong & hearty.

4th They should be accustomed to breath in the free open air as much as possible.

The 4 principal sources of children's disorders are, a retention of the meconium; acidities; dentition; and worms.

Nature has wisely endowed the colostrum of the mother with a purgative quality for the expulsion of the meconium, she should therefore give the child the breast as soon as she can. The oil of Ricinus commonly called Castor oil (being expressed from the berries of the palma Christi) is particularly recommended by some late medical writers for this purpose of expelling the meconium to the quantity of a small spoonful.



Vomiting & Purging

This disease usually prevails in the heat of Summer, & arises on those children chiefly who are cutting their Teeth; there is likewise a greater tendency of the milk that should nourish them to acidity, which from its acrimony brings on this disease.

In order to cure it we must endeavour first to cleanse the prima via by giving small doses of Rhubarb, or when the Vomiting is severe Rhub. & Spicacuan. w^{ch} should be repeated every third day, or fourth, until the disease is mitigated. Immediately after the operation of the Rhubarb,

R^x Tinct. Croci
Cinam.

Rub. Testac. ʒj

Aq. mentha

Solut. q. Arabac. ʒj m. f. Capiat Cochle:

min: ij quag: hor: 2^{da} & apply to the Stomach, Impl:

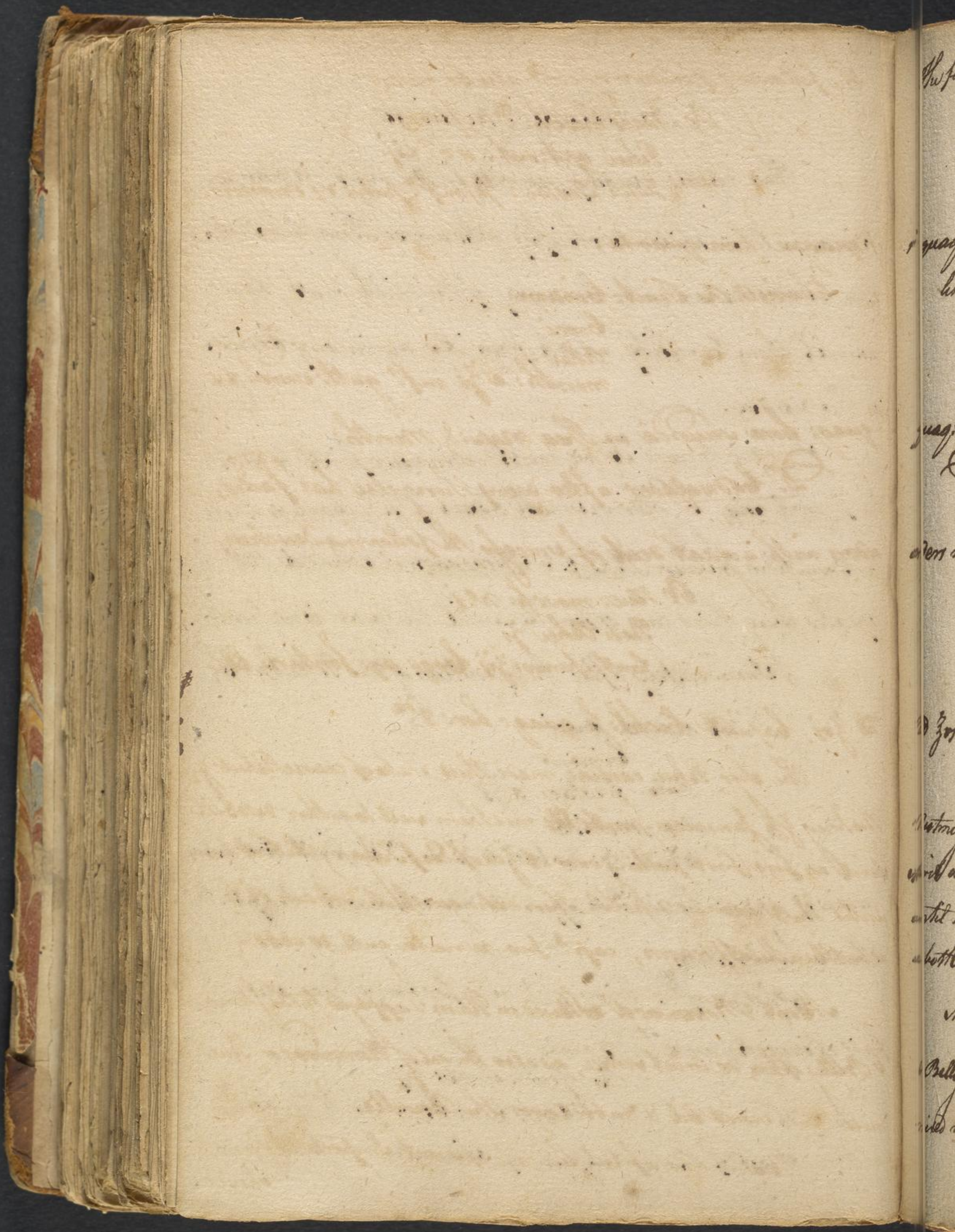
Stomach: nostrum

If this after being continued for some time should fail of success, we should order

R Gum: Arab: ʒij

Com: Ben: Brud: ʒss to be boiled

with a crust of Bread & a piece of Cinamon,



The following powders should also be given,

℞ Nucis mosch:

Rhei opt. ust. ʒij

pulv. Testac. ʒij m℥. pulv. ʒij cumend:

i quaque hora quarta.

likewise ℞ Tinct. cinam:

croci

Rhei:

menth: ʒij m℥. gutt. cum: ʒij

quaq; hora secundā in Aqua malv: & menth:

D. Cadvalader after every thing else has failed,
orders with a great deal of success the following Decoction,

℞ Nuc: mosch: n. i

Rad. Rhei ʒij

Cort. penur: ʒij Coq: aq. fontan. ℥ss

ʒij, capiat cochl: ʒij quaq; hor: 2^{da}

The syr Rhei cardiac made thus, Take of coarse Rhub: ʒij
Mustag ʒss Jamaica spirits ℥ss mix them well together wet the
spirit on fire (first putting over it ʒij of Soft Sugar) untill it burn
untill the Sugar is dissolved. then extinguish it contain it into
a bottle whilst warm, cap: pro. remata gutt 40 ʒss

Mint & Wormwood Stewed in Rum & applied to the stomach
& Belly often, do great service, as also the oil of Wormwood or Rue
mixed with sweet oil & rubbed over the Bowells.

Riding and a fresh Air are of great Importance and
should

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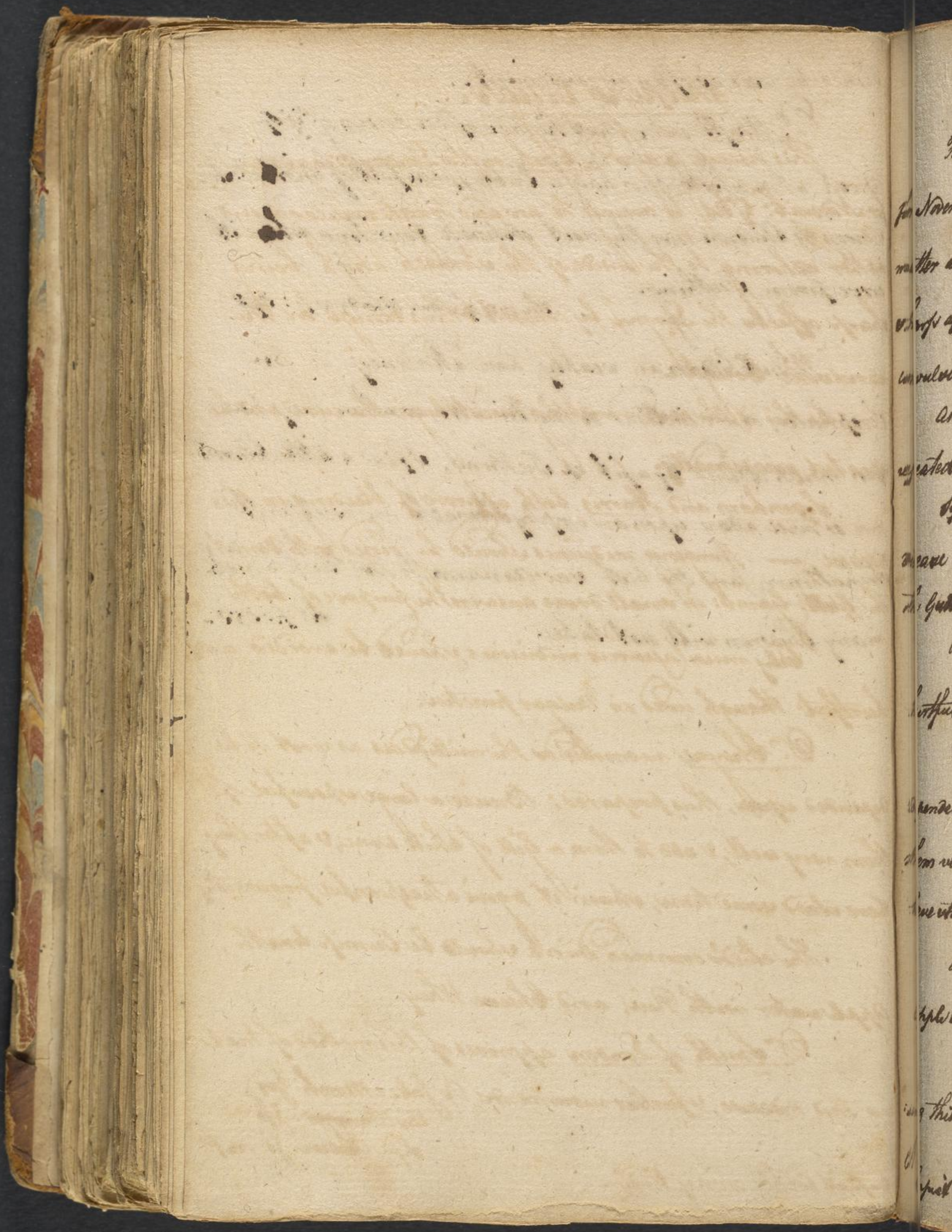
Should be used as often as convenient.

D. Whist says that he has often known gr^{ss} of
Musk when dissolved in half a Table Spoon full of mint water
& given to Children cure the most obstinate Vomiting when it
arose from Teething.

See cum of New: disorders p: 370

When Children are weakly, have a tendency to the
Scrophula, or are inclined to the Rickets, or when they have
been much reduced by a fit of Teething, I find a little blanch
once or twice a day upon an empty stomach an excellent
strengthening and the best succedaneum to the Bark which
many Children will not take.

at p: 373.



Whooping Cough.

This disease (says D. Cook in the London Magazine for Novemb. 1764) is owing to an acid tough mucilaginous matter adhering to the inside of the stomach which being sharp affects the Larynx by consent & thus brings on the convulsive Cough.

As this is the case vomiting must begin the cure and be repeated occasionally.

Sydenham and Harris both approve of bleeding in this disease — purging medicines should be joined with Vomits, the Gutt. Gamb: in small doses answer the purpose of both.

Only mucilaginous medicines should be avoided as hurtful though used in vulgar practice.

D. Cheyne recommends the millipedes as most to be depended upon, thus prepared: Bruise a large spoonful of them very well, & add to them a Gill of white wine, & after they have stood some time, strain it & give a teaspoonful frequently.

The child's common drink should be Turnip broth, Apple water with Rue, and Cheese Whey.

D. Smith of London approves of this method of treating this disease, & further recommends,
℞ Jals: c Mosch: ʒi
℞ij. Pangor: ʒss
Lym: Balsam ʒi rect.

Caput Cochli. min: ij ter die.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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likewise R Sac Ammon:

Aq: binam: ʒij

Tinct: Castor: ʒij cap: Coch's frequenter

Towards the close of this disease a slight decoction of the Bark should be ordered.

Blisters are of great use, & should by all means be applied to the nape of the Neck.

D^r. Redman mostly orders the following medicines,

R Vin: Antimon: ʒij

Sol: Glycyrrh: ʒij m^f: Cap: Coch's ij quaq:

horā secunda.

And R Ra: Castor

Vin: Antimon:

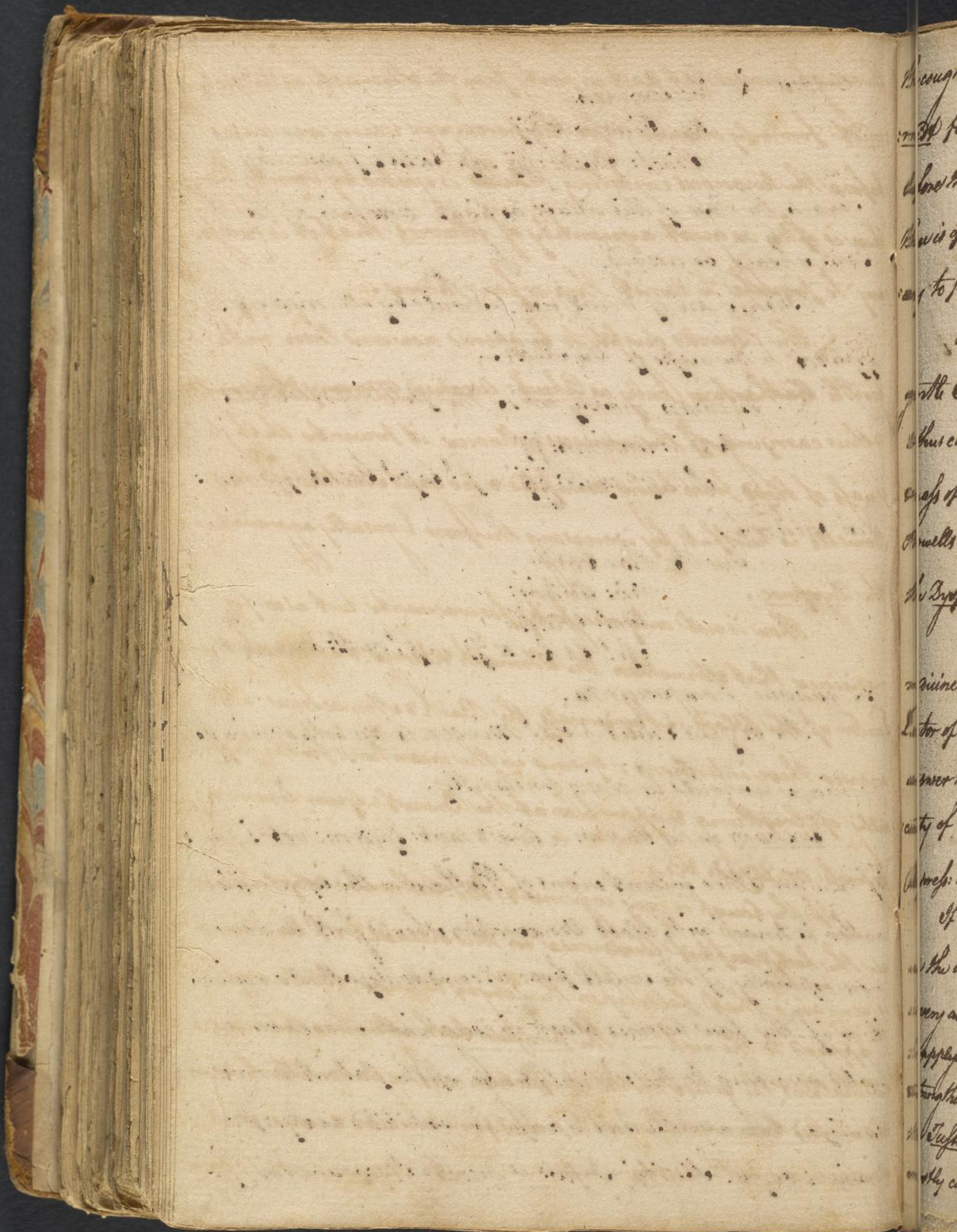
Aet: Scillit:

Sp: C: C: a ʒij m^f: gutt: cumend

et quaquā hora secunda.

The Crymel Scillit: & Sp: Mindereri are both admirable medicines & should be given constantly.

Luxham in his Observ: de Aere & morb: Epidem: vol i, says if there are either evident signs of Plethora or the expectorated matter is tinged with blood Venesection should first be ordered more especially if the small fever w^h commonly attends requires it, or if the face becomes black in coughing & should be repeated according to the strength & age of the patient as occasion requires; then a gentle Emetic should be exhibited as Syr: flor: Periclar: Crym: Scillit:, Infus: or Decoct: Specacuanthe, for



The cough proceeds, at least in part, from the Stomach as Halasch-
midt formerly observed: for the paroxysm soon ever ceases
before the tenacious irritating pituita is ejected by vomit, nay
there is often so great a quantity of illuvies that it is necess-
ary to vomit three or four times.

The Bowells ought to be opened now and then with
gentle Cathartics only as Rheab: Alcalised Mercury & Calomel
& thus carrying off the mucous colluvies it prevents the chyle
mass of blood from being corrupted, & too great stricture of the
Bowells is hurtful by increasing the fever & greatly aggravating
the Dyspnoea.

There is not only necessity for evacuants but also for
medicines that strengthen the Stomach & Venas & attenuate the
Excess of the Blood. Mercurials, the Bark & Stomachics best
answer these intentions: Giving in the mean time for the diffi-
culty of breathing & oppression at the Breast Gum Aramon:

Reserp: millif: &c:

If the Cough is very vehement elix: Asthmat: odyn: Dicod:
as the best & safest Emodynes in this disease: If the humor
is very acid that falls upon the Lungs & Lungs, Blisters should
be applied to the neck — The purpurian bark attenuates the humors
& strengthens the solids, hence its effects in curing Intermittents & as
the Tussis Convulsiva seems to proceed from similar causes, so it is
mostly cured with the same remedies

p. 75 seq:

(D. Burton, in his Essay on the Chin Cough, declares
against bleeding, vomiting or purging in this disease.
The medicine which, he says, succeeds best is as
follows R. Extr. Cort. Peruv. ℥ij

Pulv. Cantharid

℥. Camph & di m dof. 9. viij
to be every third or fourth hour in a spoonful of
some simple water or Julep in which a little
Bals. Copair. has been dissolved

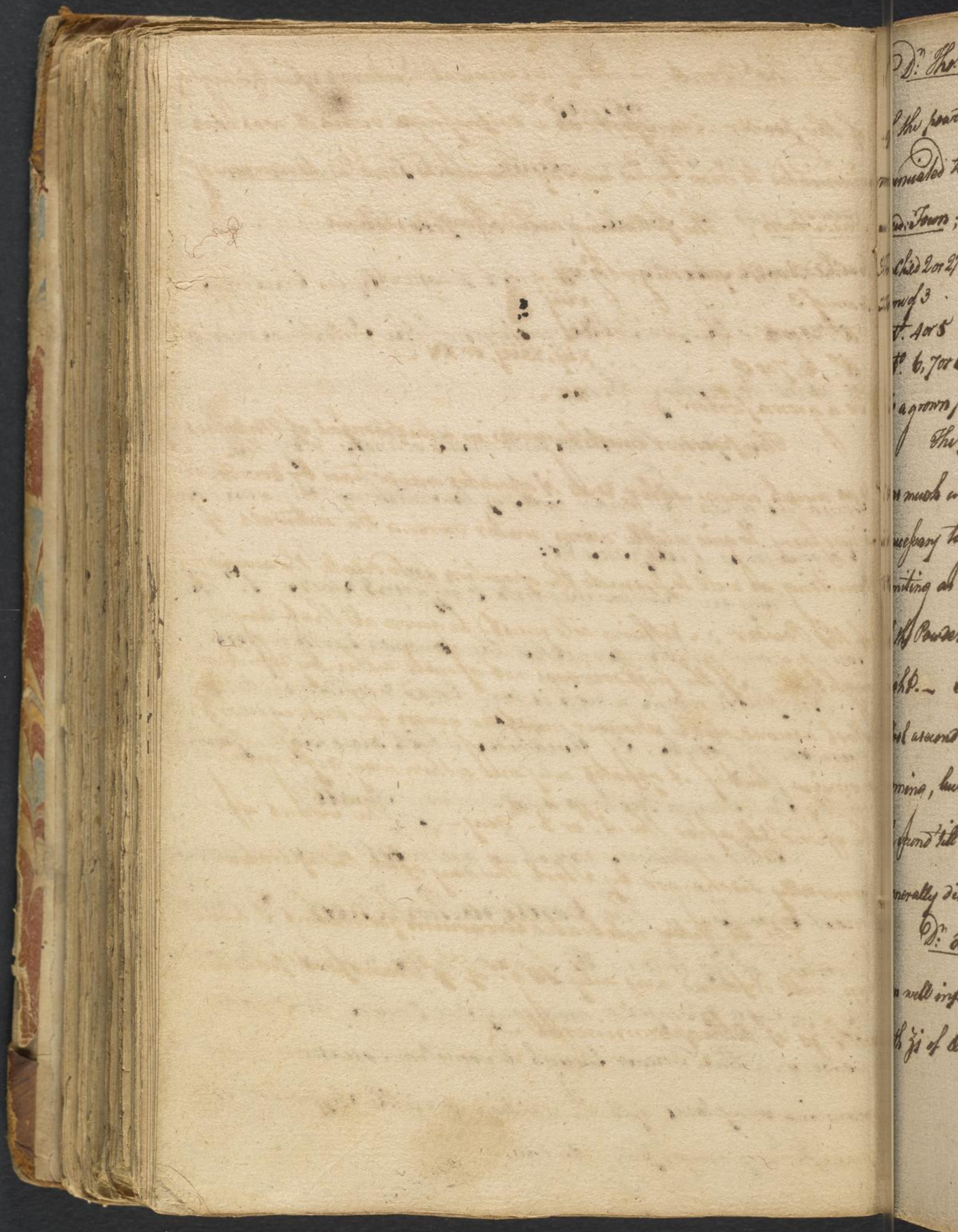
Worms

Those little animalcules which form worms are recieved into the bowels in all our food that we assume & the reason why they grow most frequently in children is owing to the peristaltic motions of the intestines being too weak to destroy them.

They form themselves into necks or knots & by their stimulus upon the tender coats of the intestines bring on Fevers, convulsions, Epilepsies &c.

They are distinguished into 3 different sorts, 1.st The round worm which resembles the common earth worm, 2.^d The flat worm which is very broad & divided into a number of joints. 3.^d Ascarides which are chiefly found in the Intestinum Rectum and are very small.

Bitter medicines such as are most nauseous promise most success. The Carolina Pink-Root given in a Decoction of ʒij boiled in ℥i of water to ℥ss & given in the quantity of a Table Spoonful or more every 3 or 4 hours has done wonders in this Disease though it sometimes occasions very alarming symptoms, yet the addition of a little saffron to it prevents any danger from its use.

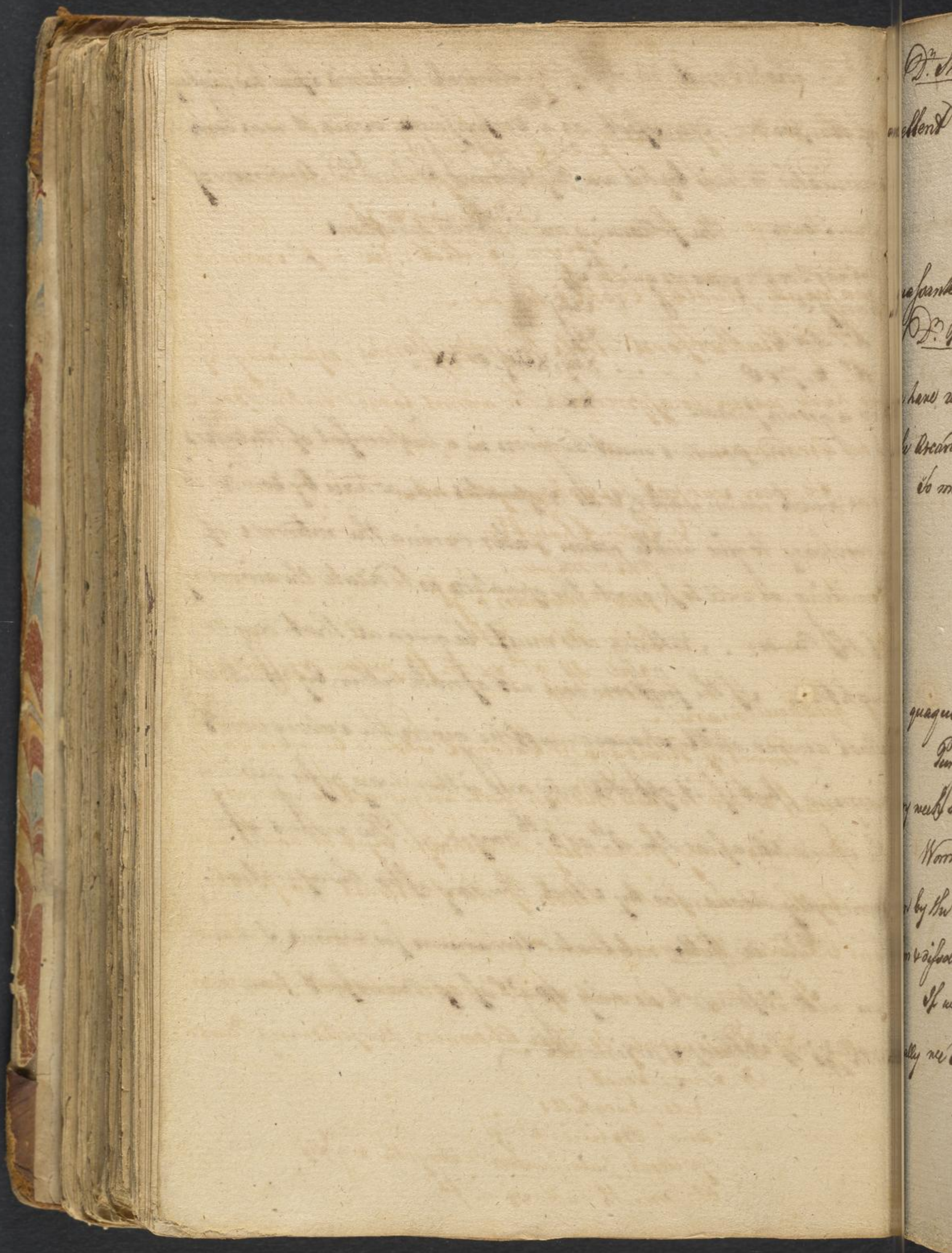


D^r The^l Bond in one of his clinical Lectures speaks highly
of the powder Bearsfoot as a vomifuge & said it was com-
municated to him by his worthy & learned Friend D^r Anderson of
New-Town; the following are D^r Bonds directions

To a child 2 or 2 1/2 years old give viij
To one of 3 viij
At 4 or 5 xij
At 6, 7 or 8 xij, xiiij, or xv
To a grown person xx

The powder must be given in a teaspoonful of Melasses
or as much warm water, & as it operates once or twice by vomit it
is necessary to give a little warm water during the intervals of
vomiting as well to promote the operation & to dilute the acrimony
of the Powder. Nothing cold must be given all that day or
night. — If the powder does not operate either by vomit or
stool a second a little stronger must be given the subsequent
morning, but if it operates only one either way, defer giving
the second till after the 4th or 5th day. The worms are
generally discharged by stool the day after the operation.

D^r de Wille celebrated Arcanum for worms I have
been well informed was only 10 gr^s of Bearsfoot powder
with ʒi of Ethiops mineral.



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D^r Stork recommends the following mixture as an
excellent Vermifuge $\mathcal{R}$ Sal Polychrest:

pulv. Jalap

velerian $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

Cryst. Scillit: $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ m^f. cumen:

que fiant pilula, Cochli ter die.

D^r Rutherford extols the pulv. stanni, especially if
we have reason to apprehend the worms lodged in the Bowels
to be Ascariides.

to men subject to such complaints,

$\mathcal{R}$ Pulv. Chalcib:

alk. miner:

pulv. Velerian $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

pulv. Rhei $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

Sal $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ g^r. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ m^f. pulver. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ summent:

i quaque mane.

Purges of Rhubarb & Calomel should be given once
every week or two to those Children that are subject to worms.

Worms may frequently be destroyed yet be avoided un-
seen by the anus, for the motion of the Intestines may destroy
them & dissolve their texture.

If we cannot prevail upon Children to take medicine in-
ternally we should apply to their Abdomen, the following Plaister

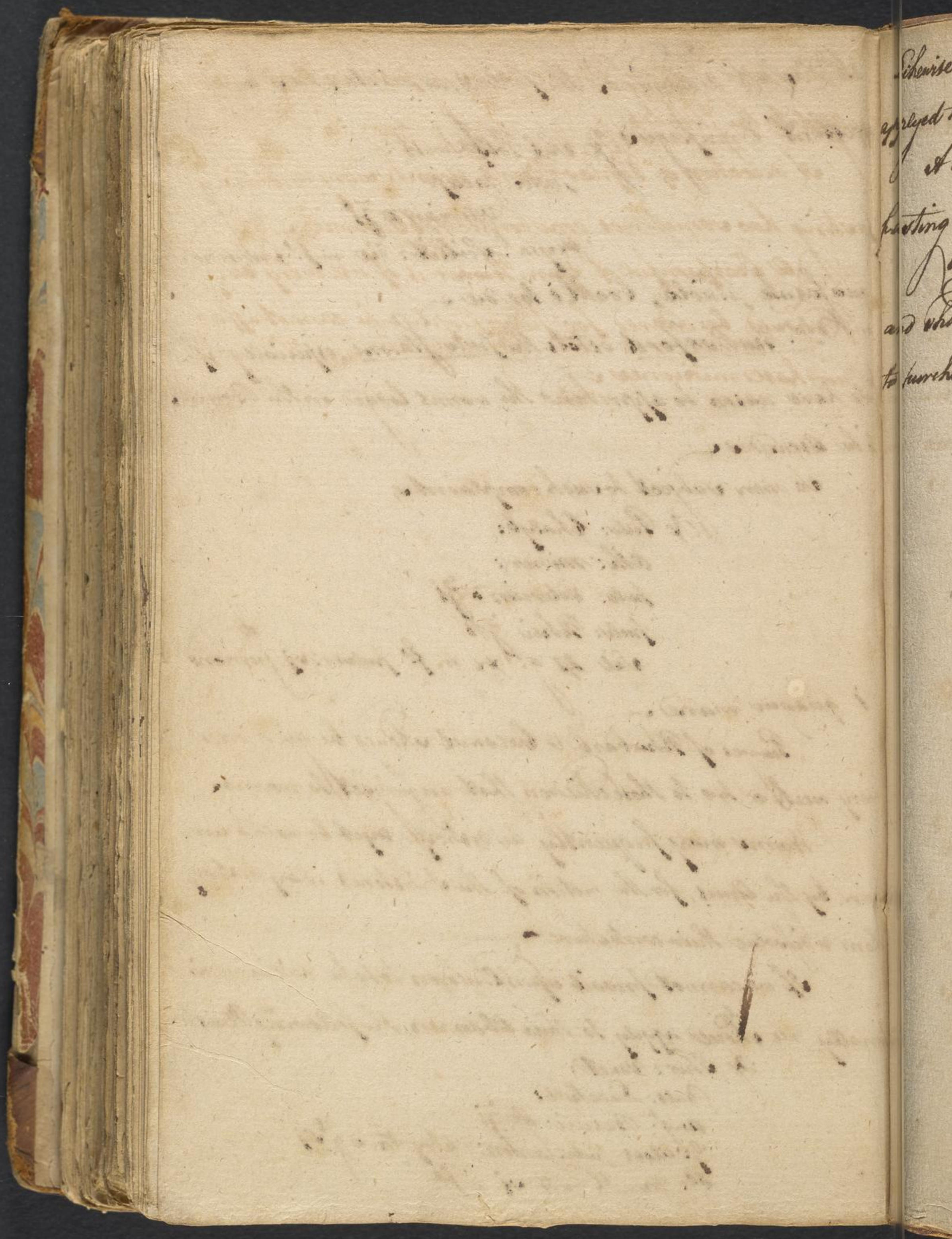
$\mathcal{R}$ Thur: Venet:

Bals. Succatut:

ang^r. Basilic: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

℥ Aloes, pulv. Santon: & Erynth: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$

℥. menth. gutt: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ m^f.



likewise order a Bag of Bitter herbs infused in Rum to be
applied to the Stomach.

A decoction of Poplar Bark drank every morning
fasting has sometimes some considerable service.

A Teaspoonful of Gun-Powder is of use every day
and should be ordered for poor people who cannot afford
to purchase medicines.

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Rives

This disease which is peculiar to children of all ages, is seated in the Lungs, & seems to take its rise from an inflammation of the Bronchia.

It is known by a difficulty of breathing, a hoarseness, a kind of short quick cough resembling the bark of a Dog, a redness & swelling of the face, & a quick irregular pulse.

It is always attended with the utmost danger and terminates in death if neglected in 2 or 3 days at most.

D^r Redman as soon as he is called orders Ven: sect: and if the symptoms do not abate, orders a repetition of it in a day or two.

Vomits are immediately induced,

℞ Nucacuanha

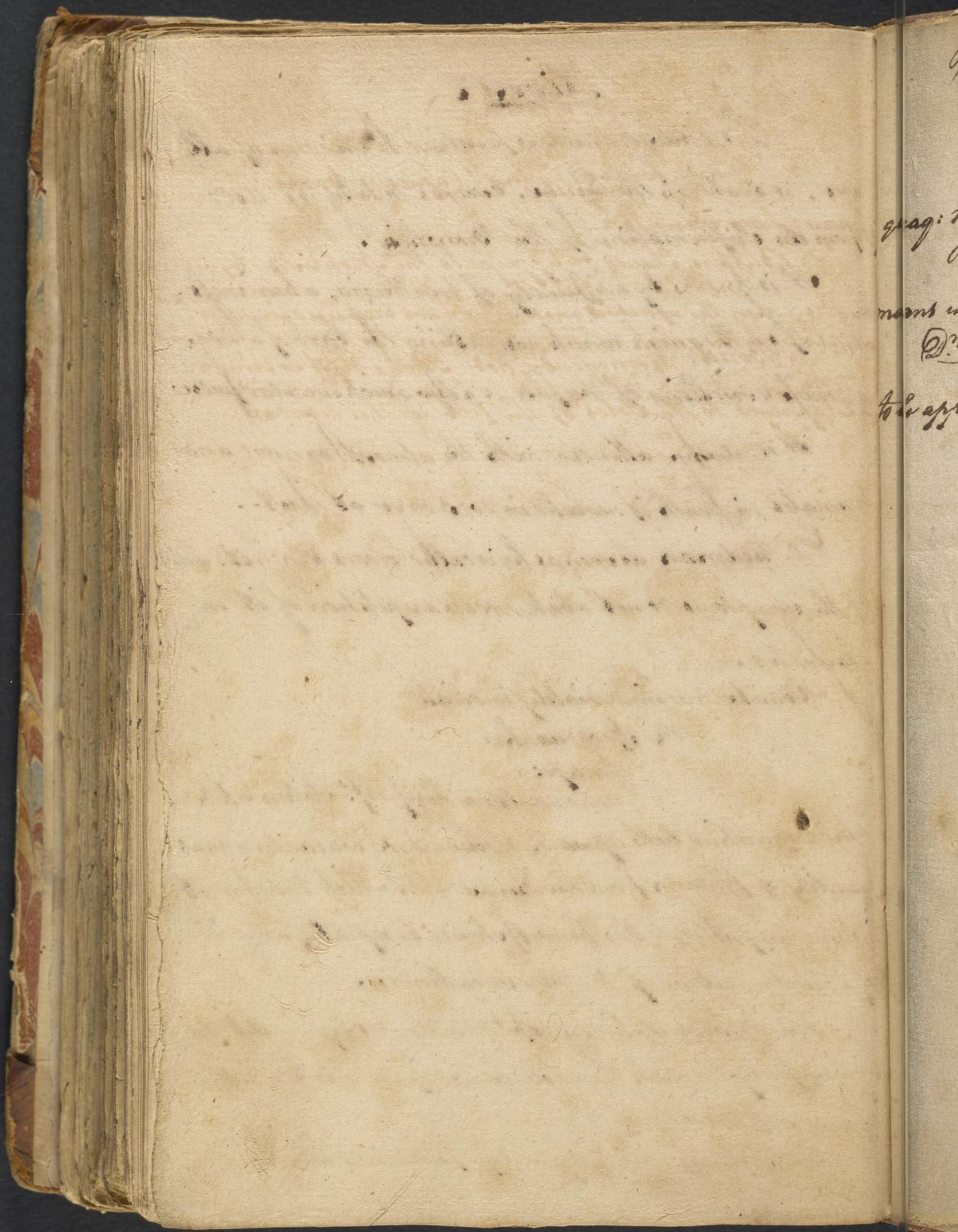
Jalap:

mere: oute: a ʒ. iij mʒ. statim & bibens

which operating both upwards & downwards evacuates a great quantity of phlegm from the Lungs with which they are at this time impasted, & this powder should be repeated every other day while the violence of the disease continues.

The Vinum. Antimon: ℞. milder: & Exym. Scillit: should be given freely through the whole course of the disorder, either alone or mixed together.

D^r Redman commonly orders y^e following mixture,



R. Symp: scillit.

Spt. minder: ʒj

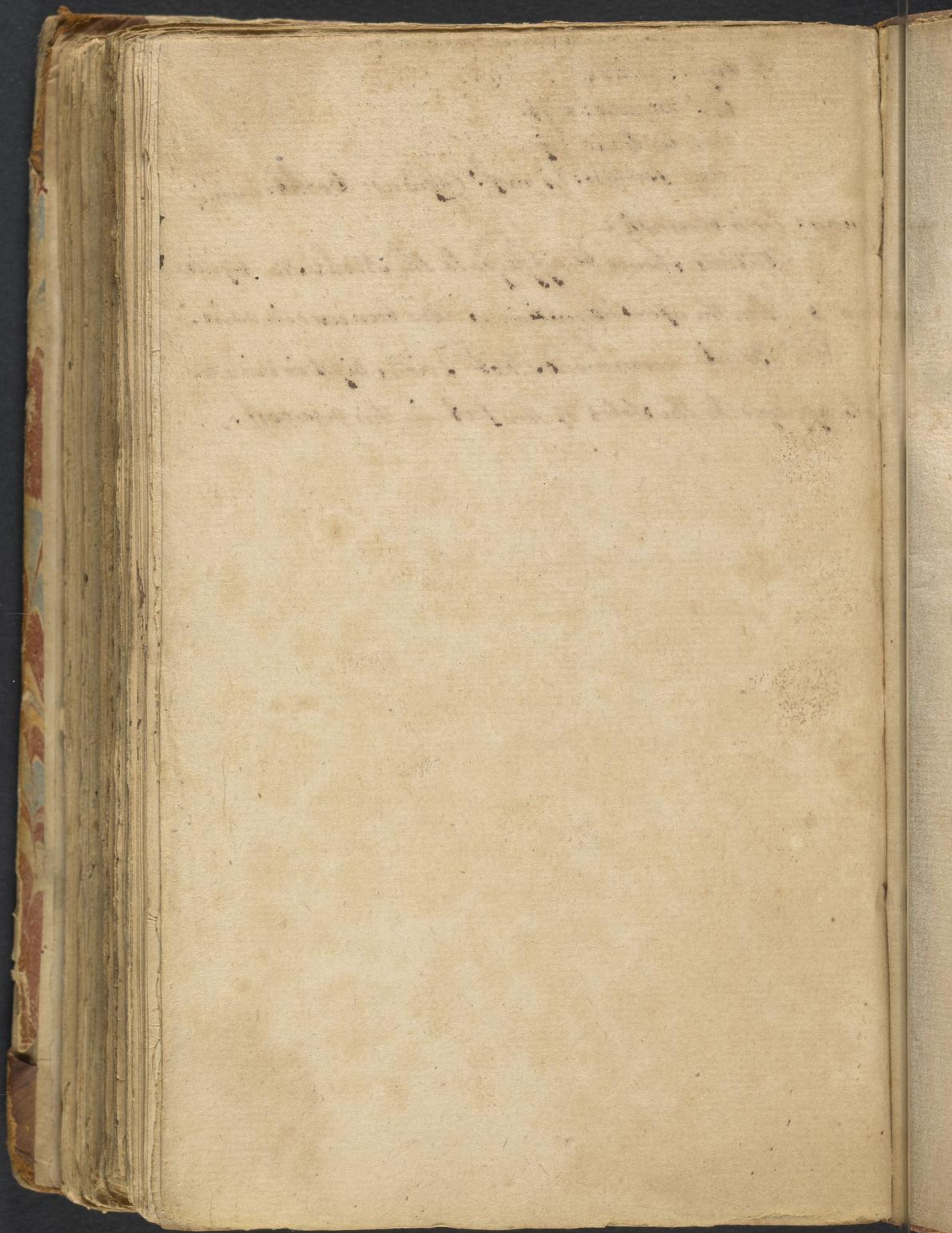
Vin: Antem: ʒij

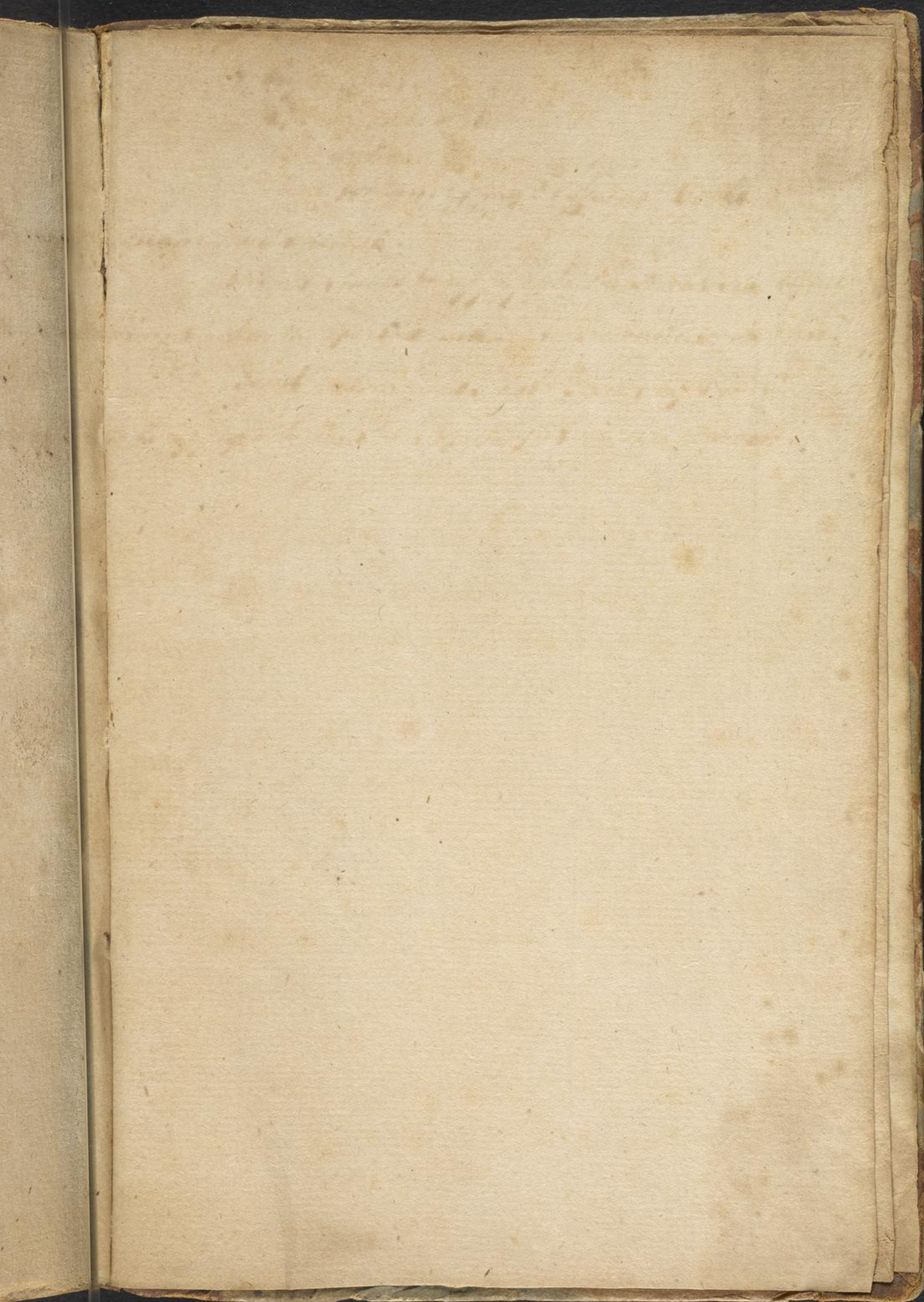
Aq: Fontan: ʒj m. f. Cognac: Cochb: min: ij

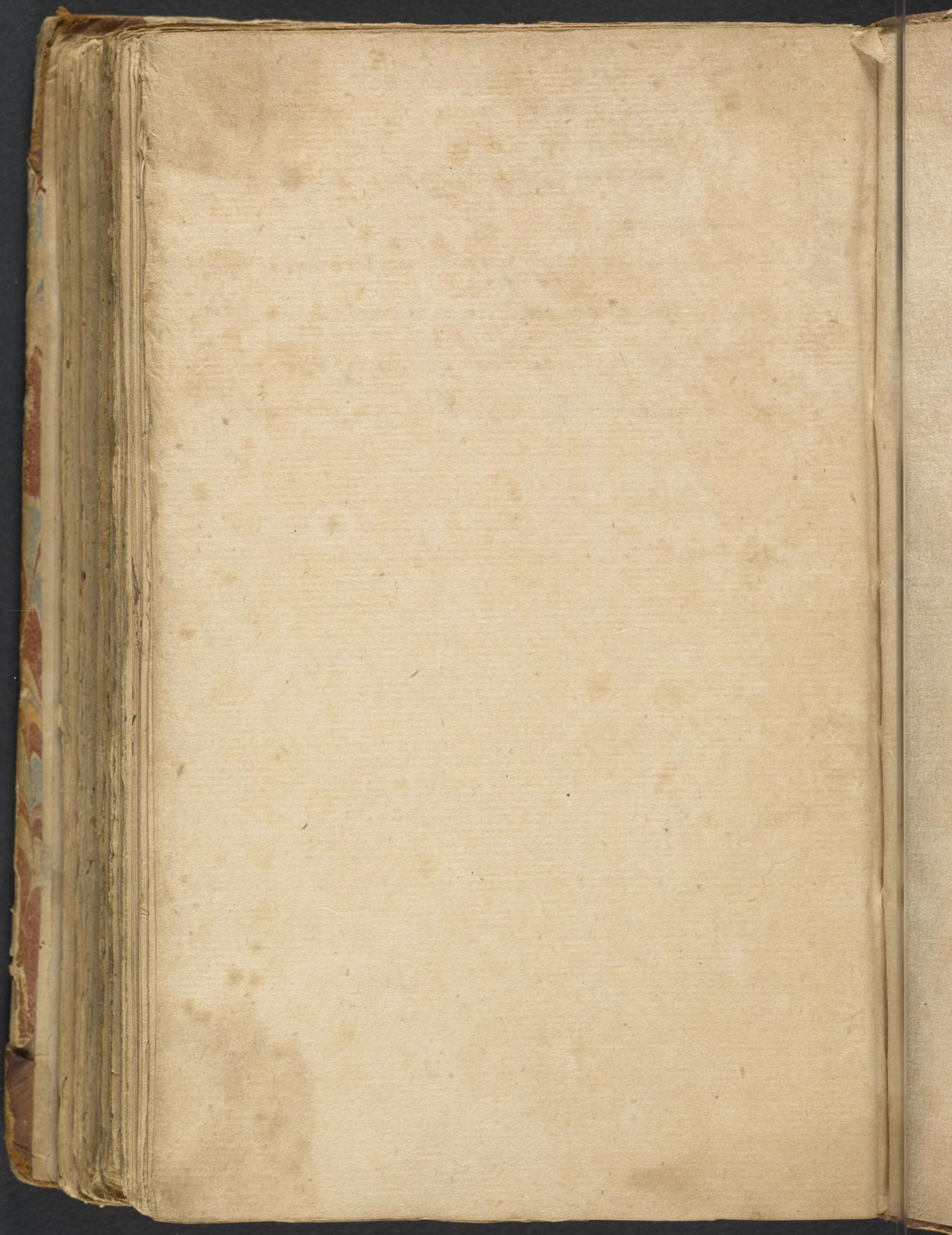
guag: horā vunda

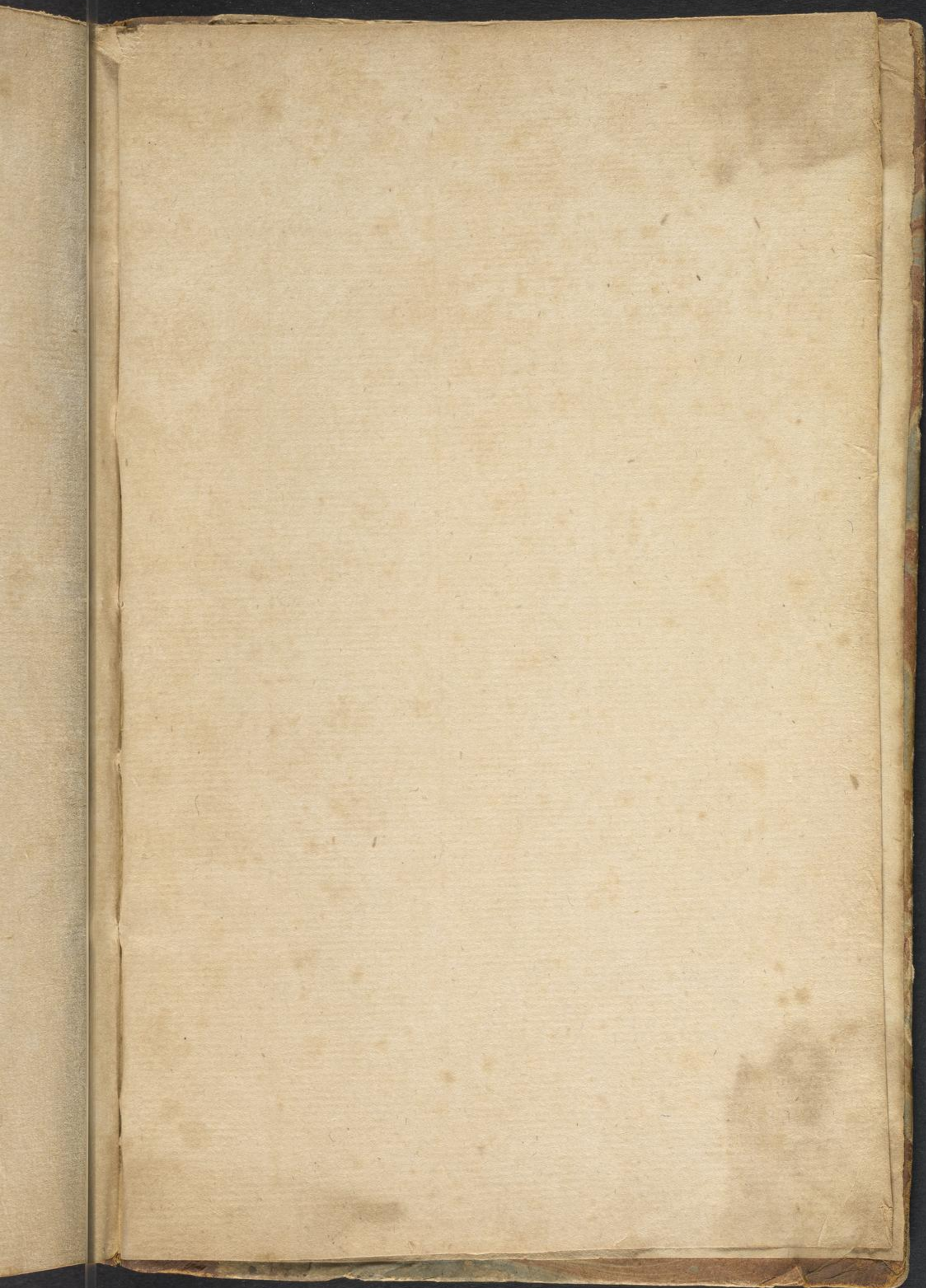
Blitters should be applied to the Neck & side by all means when the aforesaid medicines have been used in vain.

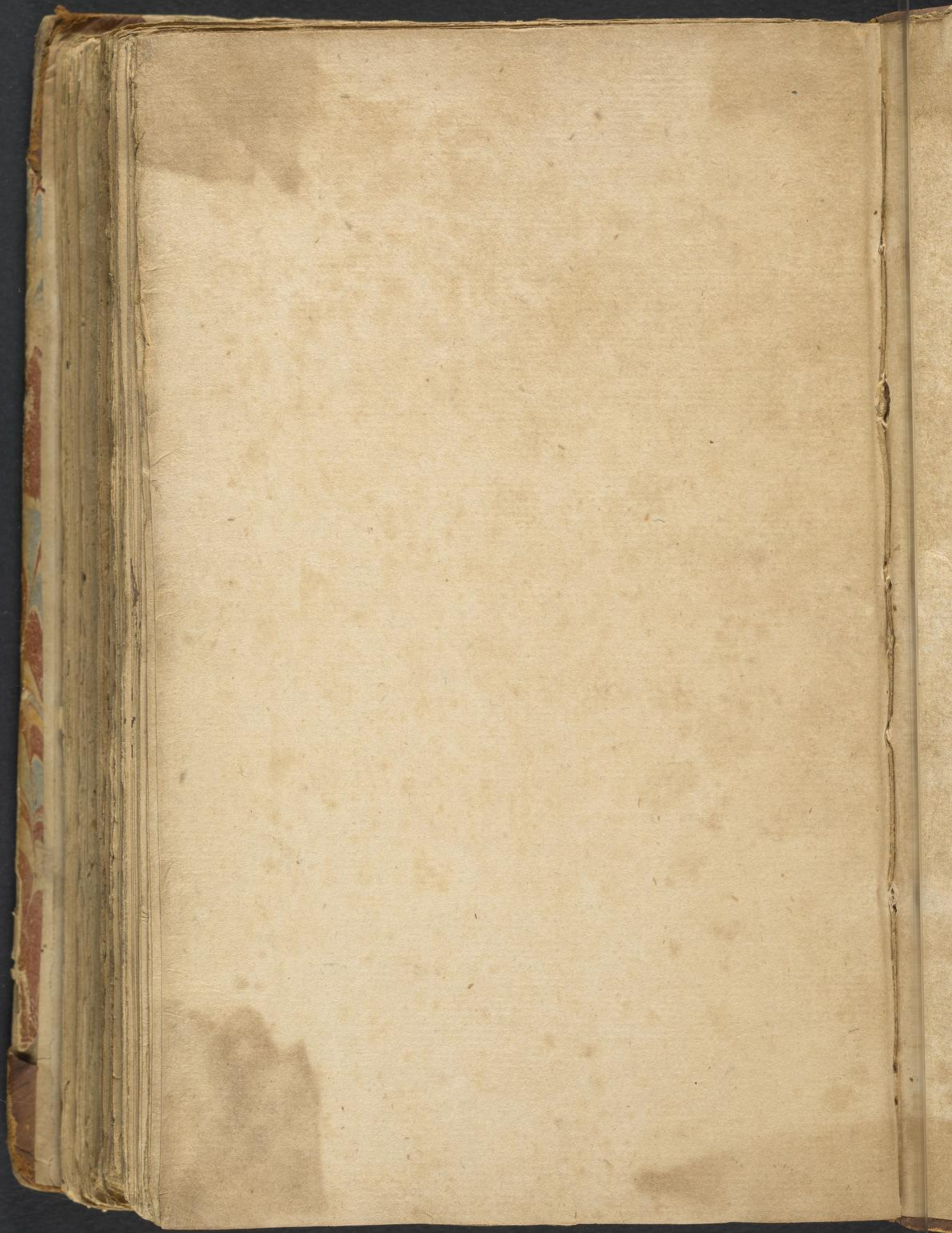
D.ⁿ Bond recommends hot Bricks dippt in Vinegar to be applyed to the Soles of the feet in this disorder.

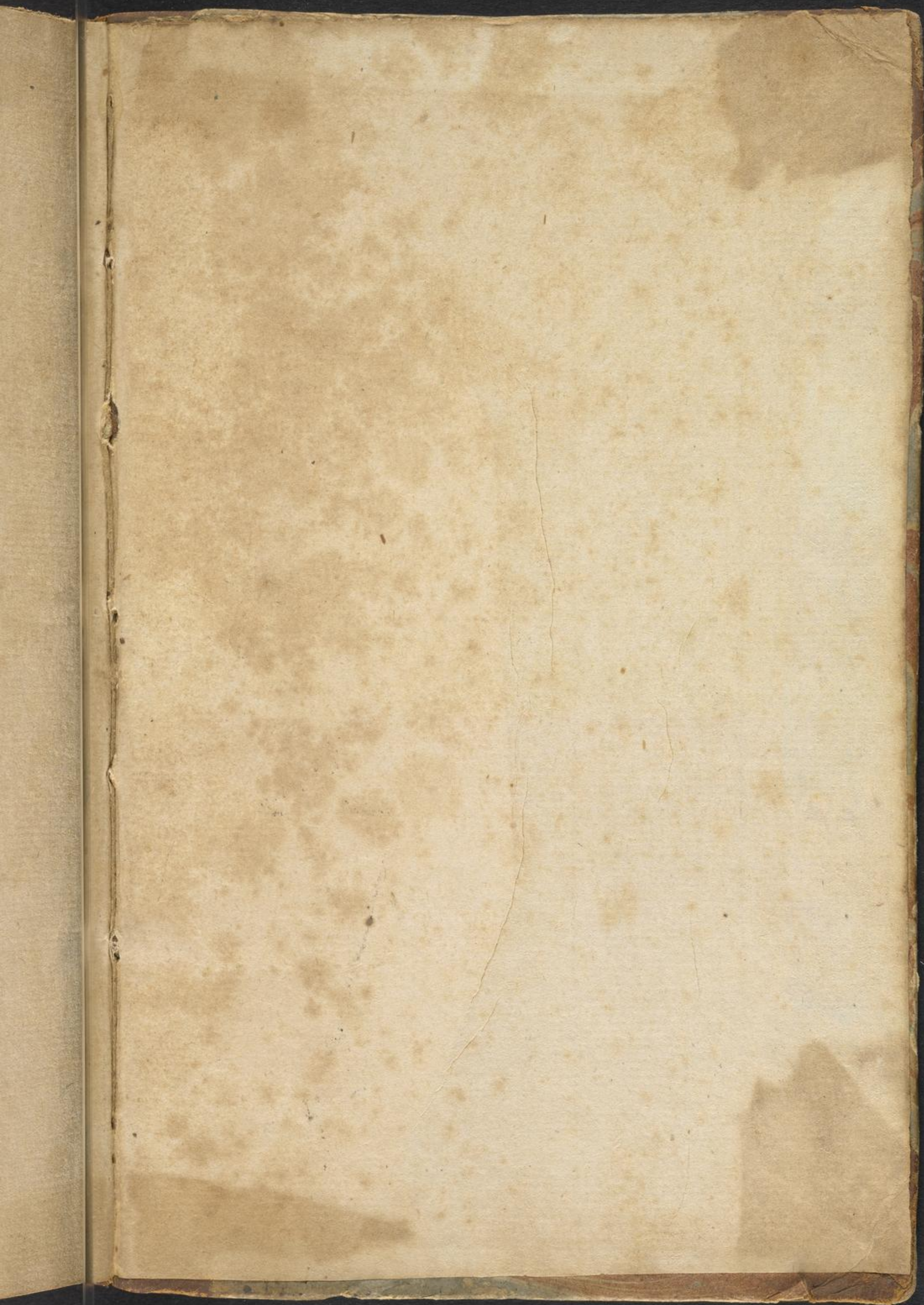


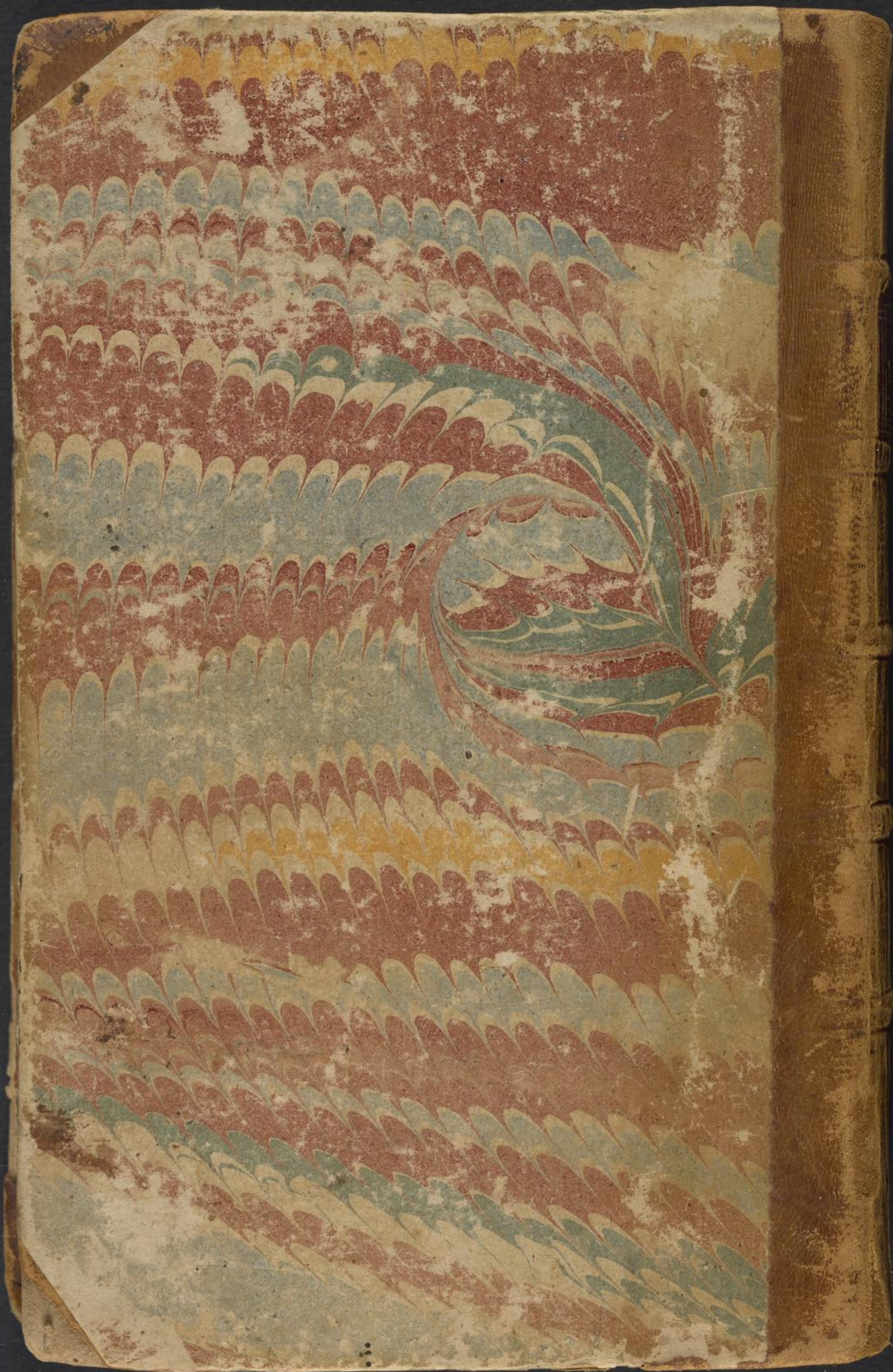












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